

implement lies in its usefulness as a means of preparing the land preparatory to seeding, as already mentioned in connection with harrowing. The use of the roller in preparing sod land for grain or corn is much to be commended, and it is here that this implement is of the greatest value to the farmer. In certain soils, as for instance, mucky or peaty soils, it is often advisable to roll once or twice before seeding, and two or more times after seeding; this more particularly, if the land is to be seeded down to grass or clover, at the same time as sown to grain.

No land should be rolled after seeding if the surface is at all damp. The surface should be allowed to dry a few days before the roller is put on. Rolling in this way a few days or even two or three weeks after the grain is up, breaks the crust, forms a mulch, and so helps to conserve moisture, as already mentioned in a preceding paragraph.

On light dry soils, rolling is an essential operation after seeding to insure quick germination of both grain and grass seeds. Here again, however, it is often advisable to roll a second time two or three weeks after the grain is up. This helps firm the soil and breaks the crust as before stated.