1st ye	ar	Hoed crop	4th ye	ear	Timothy
2nd	"	Oats	5th	"	Pasture
3rd '	6	Clover and Timothy	6th	"	Manured pasture

This rotation is advisable in a medium or heavy soil, naturally productive. In light soils, rather sandy, the following 4-year rotation is preferable :

1st year	Hoed crop	3rd year	Clover-Timothy
2nd "	Oats	4th "	Manured pasture

Oats seeded in a soil containing a too large quantity of nitrogen, afterpeas for instance, in a fertile soil are subject to lodging; wheat will grow better in such as oil.

Fertilizers

Unless the soil was very poor, oats are not directly fertilized. When sown on a reelaimed pasture or after a hoed crop, they will take advantage of the remaining fertilizers spread the year before. In light, sandy soils, ordinarily poor in phosphorie aeid, it might sometimes be advantageous to use basie slag at the rate of 300 to 400 lbs per acre; but these fertilizers should rather be tested on a small seale, before using them to any great extent. In field cultivation, in view of the aetual high eost of eommercial fertilizers, it seldom happens that the increase in erop obtained through their use pays for the expenditure and gives any profit.

This money could be used to better advantage in the putting up of liquid manure ditches intended to retain the fertilizing elements of barn-manure.

Preparation of the soil

It is important that the soil keeps sufficiently moist, although perfectly drained. Oat crops do not care so much about the physical texture and the loosening of the soil as barley and wheat. Oat roots seem to thrive better in a compact soil than any other cercal roots.