

are sure to spring up. Harrowing once or twice before the corn is 6 inches high should be looked upon as a necessary operation. After the crop is high enough that the rows are clearly distinguishable intertillage should commence. The more cultivation the crop is given up to the time that it is impossible to get the horse or horses through between the rows the heavier the crop will be and the better condition the land will be in for the following crop.

If small areas only are planted to corn the one-horse cultivator is quite satisfactory. If, however, larger areas are planted to this crop a two-horse two-row machine will quickly pay for itself in the saving of one man's time.

#### HARVESTING.

The time to harvest the crop should be determined, first, by the maturity of the crop, and, second, by the probability of fall frosts. As a rule, in this country the crop should be left as long as possible and yet avoid frosts. We have in the past usually cut our corn in the first ten days of September. Occasionally frosts occur before this date, but sometimes they do not come until considerably later. A slight frost usually stops the development of the crop, but may not do much injury to its feeding value. As a matter of fact, when corn is very green and immature a slight frost results in drying it out to some extent, and thus makes the fodder easier to cure. It also makes green immature corn less moist and the silage from it less sour. Of course a frosted crop that is to be ensiled should not be left to dry out too much or it will not keep well in the silo.

By some men corn is left standing uncut until the pressure of fall work is past and the dried stalks are then cut and stooked. In cases where the short, early maturing varieties are grown for grain this practice would seem to have some advantages, since it gives opportunity for the more or less immature ears to harden the grain they carry, and thus aids in making it more fit for binning. On the other hand, the feeding value of the stalks is much decreased, and as these at the present time, at least, are generally of greater value than the grain they may carry, the arguments in favour of this plan lose much of their force.

The harvesting may be done with the sickle, with the binder, or with the corn harvester. The first is the most labourious, and is advisable only when the crop is grown in a small way. The second plan is quite satisfactory in seasons when the corn is short. It is, however, rather hard upon the binder. When corn is grown in large areas, and particularly if the crop is heavy, a corn harvester should be used.