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THE growing and ripening season of 1919 in Western Canada, particularly in Manitoba, has demonstrated once more that practically anything indigenous to temperate or sub-tropical conditions can be raised—if not to perfection in every detail, at least to a point of quality in food value which gives it a decent front seat among "paying propositions."

The soil, mineral salts and other things are there, but there are certain absentee conditions which are needful to success, but which can, in time, be provided by intelligent and persistent husbandry. Common sense and ordinary application are the chief requisites on the part of the husbandman.

It has been seen that apples and other fruits have been grown in this province in large quantities, and of a quality that will rank with the best imported fruit the country has yet received from the southern markets.

But these apples and other fruits cannot be raised on the open prairie. They need shelter, and shelter with no restriction of

CORN IN EGYPT— LIKEWISE IN MANITOBA

sunshine has been their natural environment in southern Manitoba. What may be done with painstaking care farther north is not a matter of the least uncertainty. The facts are there in plenty at first hand and "facts are chieftains that winna ding."

At many points on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, for example, notably in the neighborhood of Victoria Beach which, on the map, looks like one of the most exposed peninsulas on the lake, plants and insects have located and found a home which are not supposed to subsist except in what is practically a sub-tropical environment. At all events they will not live, far less thrive, on a wind-swept prairie exposure.

Did the Western Canadian ever have such a season of "corn roasts" as he has enjoyed this year? We have tasted in our time what the knowing ones have

declared to be the very choicest of cook-house corn, but we certainly can remember nothing to outclass it to match the prime "Golden Bantam" grown in the home garden in this delightful summer.

Fodder corn has also had a wonderful innings and given the lie to the hastily expressed belief of at least one "authority" that Manitoba would never become a corn-growing country. Admitted that in seasons of unusual frost—unusual more by its earliness than its severity—some fine corn prospects have had a bad setback where it has been planted in exposed situations, but there has never been a year since corn was seriously entertained in Manitoba in which there were not a few prime harvestings of table and fodder corn which had received nothing more than ordinary fair play at the hands of

the grower.

This year there are some remarkable score-card records which will be published in due course. For the present may we instance what has been done at Manitoba Agricultural College under the supervision of Professor Harrison. Something like 25 acres of fodder corn have been harvested and from 6 to 8 acres in plots have been devoted to seed corn experiments and overhead the year's results are excellent.

Starting in 1915 with the "Quebec 28" variety Professor Harrison has followed up every season since then with the purpose of establishing something reliable in Manitoba ripened corn. The details of these experiments will be officially published in due course but from the splendid cobs which are now on view at the college, it may be said that for all practical purposes the end has been attained.

The idea, of course, has been to follow the practice of the Southern or "Corn" states, in using only seed which has been matured in that particular state, as it has been found that better results fol-



Small Grains' Section of Manitoba's Great Exhibit at the International Soil Products Show