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Government of the Province of Saskatchewan DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CORN GROWING IN SASKATCHEWAN

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Within recent years corn or maize, "The Giant Grass" of warmer climates, has demonstrated conclusively that it has a useful place in the agriculture of northern regions. It does not, of course, reach its highest perfection here; nevertheless, it may be grown with considerable advantage on all farms in this province, where, for any reason, the supply or variety of fodder is likely to be limited.

REASONS FOR ITS CULTURE.

Corn under favourable conditions produces very large returns. Yields of forage, varying with the season and the culture given, from 8 to 20 tons green weight per acre have been reported from different parts of the province. In the least favourable season during the past five years at Saskatoon corn produced 8 tons green weight per acre. In other years the yield has been as high as 14 tons per acre. At Indian Head the average yield for some of the leading varieties for a period of five years is over 17 tons green weight per acre.

The yield of small grains when sown on corn ground that has been well cultivated with the disc and harrows is generally greater than after any other crop. Cereals sown on corn ground following a fallow approach and sometimes exceed the yield of the same crop when sown on fallowed land. The crop on corn ground also matures earlier than that sown on fallowed ground. A similar experience, both in respect to yield and earliness, has been reported from the North Dakota Experiment Station, the Brandon and Indian Head Experimental. Farms and from many farmers as well.

The intertillage necessary for the successful production of corn aids materially in the control of weeds, and weeds constitute the most serious hindrance to profitable grain farming in the older parts of the province. What is true of the older settled areas today will be true of the newer districts in the very near future. The corn ercp offers another means of coping with the wead problem.