

and stock raising end of the farm will have ceased.

But the fact is King Corn has arrived, and is here to stay. The eight-rowed yellow flint corn that is now getting a foothold here has been named the Patterson corn in honor of the late Robert Patterson, who introduced it to Manitoba. Mr. Patterson had been an eye witness, as it were, of the first attempts to grow corn in Iowa, and also in Minnesota, and it was the knowledge he gained in those states that induced him to cast about for an early ripening corn, suitable for Manitoba.

The corn from which our illustrations were taken was grown by R. M. Traill, of Winnipeg, who has had splendid success with it during the past six years. It was planted on the 18th day of May, and was gathered ripe on the 18th day of August.

The Nutrient in Corn

By J. H. Shepperd, Agriculturist
North Dakota Agricultural College.

THE most important single item in producing value, per acre, in a corn crop is to have corn that will ripen. To most of us it is a surprising fact, found by numerous trials, that 63 per cent of the digestible matter in a ripe corn plant is contained in the ear; 37 per cent in stalks, blades and husks. The ear is formed entirely after the tasseling stage of the corn plant is reached. The volume or bulk of the corn is not much increased between the time of tasseling and when fully ripe. The weight of the corn plant is much greater in the earlier stages of the ear formation than it is when the corn is approaching maturity and after it is mature.

The corn plant seems to have spent its energies in building a framework or skeleton and in forming the cell walls during its growth up to the time the ear is started, or to the silking stage. After that, very little growth in length of blades or height of stalk takes place, and the structure that has been built up is utilized for manufacturing the material which goes to make up the ear.

Chemical analysis show that the corn plant spends the greater portion of its efforts in manufacturing and storing starch during the time that the ears are forming. In a comparatively short time it adds a ton of starch to an acre of its plants. This starch largely displaces water so that it affects the weight very little.

The following is the amount of dry matter per acre found by analysis made by Prof. E. F.

Ladd, of the North Dakota Experiment Station:

June 30, corn in tassel contained per acre 8 tons.

August 9, corn in silk stage contained per acre 1.5 tons.

August 21, corn in milk stage contained per acre 2.3 tons.

September 7, corn in glazing stage contained per acre 3.6 tons.

September 23, corn in ripe stage contained per acre 4.0 tons.

The results, covering only 55 days, show a very high rate of increase in dry matter in the corn plants per acre. It happens to be in a very convenient form to

ter has actually increased in digestibility.

W. H. Jordan, of the New York State Station, gave as the results of ten or more trials the following amounts of digestible matter in corn:

Corn cut before glazing stage showed as fodder 65.7 per cent.

Corn cut before glazing stage showed as ensilage 67.4 per cent.

Corn cut after glazing stage showed as fodder 70.7 per cent.

Corn cut after glazing stage showed as ensilage 73.6 per cent.

It will thus be seen that corn cut when ripier than the glazing

Where the Corn Crop Goes

While Western Canada is yet in the "day of small things" with regard to corn growing, there can be no manner of doubt that the era of big figures in corn cultivation to the north of the States boundary line is fast approaching. That this great cereal will be grown in the Northwest and recognized as one of its staple crops is just as sure as its wheat yield.

In this connection, and having in view what Messrs. Blow and Shepperd have said in the foregoing articles, it is interesting to note certain figures which have lately been published of the bulk and destination of the corn crop of the United States.

This crop is by far the most valuable grown in North America, and about 75 per cent of the world's yearly production is raised in the United States alone. The average in the last few years (not including the bumper crop of 1912) was about 2,700,000,000 bushels. Of this, about 26 per cent or 702,000,000 bushels were marketed, 8 per cent remaining in the near-by towns, 11 per cent going to distant towns or for export, and 7 per cent going to distant farms. Of the quantity exported, less than 2,000,000 bushels were in the form of meal.

With regard to its disposal for feed purposes, the estimated percentages are as follows:

Horses and Mules	728 millions
Swine	724 millions
Cattle (other than milk)	254 millions
Milk cows	231 millions
Poultry	97 millions
Human Beings	92 millions
Sheep	60 millions
Seed	23 millions
Other, or doubtful	163 millions

This covers the total of 2,312,000,000, and if in 1910 Saskatchewan Province, with no greater acreage used for cultivation than its mere road allowance, raised wheat equal to one-eighth of the entire wheat product of the United States for that year, what may not Western Canada arrive at in growing corn?

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Old King Cole was a merry old soul;

A merry old soul was he!

He called for his pipe, and he called for his bowl,

And he called for his fiddlers three.

But only two of the fiddlers came;

The third they said, was barred
From earning his living thenceforth, because

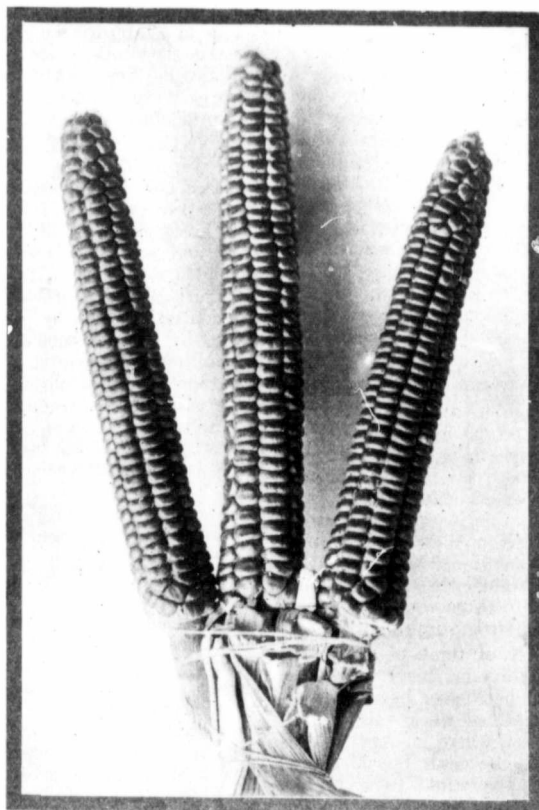
He carried no union card.

Nor came the pipe with its fragrant weed,

Nor the bowl with its golden brew;

For all such things had been driven from court

By the W.C.T.U.



Specimen Cobs Ripened in Manitoba

change slightly to round numbers, remember.

Starting with eight-tenths ton of dry matter per acre in the tasseling stage, it has, in the silk stage (10 days later), almost exactly twice the amount; twelve days after that almost three times the amount; 18 days later, or in the glazing stage, more than four times the amount; and 55 days later exactly five times the weight of dry matter per acre.

Naturally, one would expect the plant to become less digestible during this process of ripening and hardening of the leaves and stalk, and certainly the fibrous material in the stalk and leaves must become less digestible, but the total dry mat-

ter has actually increased in digestibility. These facts certainly indicate that it is a mistake to grow corn, even for ensilage, that will not reach the glazing stage of growth before danger of killing frosts occur in the fall. The facts speak so loudly for themselves that they need no particular comment.

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It is a man's kindly acts that are remembered of him in the years after his life.

Flattery is principally used on women and tombstones.