



The Milking Herd at the Asylum for the Insane, London, Ont.

## What Type of Corn Do You Grow?

It's a Choice Between More Silage or Richer Silage

WHEN corn was first grown in Canadian dairy districts, the large southern varieties were popular. These varieties gave tremendous crops of big stalk corn. There were then no silos in the country, and as the large stalks could not be handled to advantage, public favor swung over to the smaller Flint varieties which attained a greater degree of maturity and were more relished by cattle when fed as corn fodder. In recent years the Dent varieties, yielding more ensilage per acre, have become very popular, and now, in the past couple of years, the whole question of choice of variety is again before the farming public, for, with the greatly increased number of silos, the old Mammoth varieties, once tried in Ontario and discarded, are again finding advocates, and among the very best class of dairy farmers at that. An out-and-out advocate of large southern corn is Mr. D. B. Tracy, Holstein breeder and farmer, of Cobourg, Ont. In reply to an enquiry as to the variety of corn that he prefers Mr. Tracy writes Farm and Dairy as follows:

"For the last five years we have been growing a variety of corn called Eureka ensilage. When the object is to raise a great tonnage on a small acreage, it cannot be beaten. In a good corn year we have filled two 12 x 30 foot silos and one 10 x 30 foot, re-filling all the silos three times off 10 acres of corn. In many places the corn was over 15 feet tall and the stalks larger than a man's wrist. Where the object is to have plenty of succulent feed the year round, and make up for the lack of cobs by a heavier grain ration, which we do here, I think this is the right variety to grow."

"We drill our corn in

rows three feet six inches apart, dropping the kernels about four inches apart in the row. We have found only one binder that will cut this corn for us, and it is a type used in the corn belt of the United States."

### Mr. Mallory's Practice.

Mr. F. R. Mallory, of Frankford, who will be best known to Farm and Dairy readers as the man who has bred and developed the May Echo strain of Holstein, advises a half-way course in the selection of corn varieties. "Our Western Ontario corn men," he writes, "have been striving for early maturity. They have made wonderful strides towards success, so far as maturity is concerned, but they have done it at the expense of stalk. I find that Wisconsin No. 7, for instance, is not as large in the stalk as it was five years

ago, but earlier in maturity. It does not fill the silos fast enough. White Cap Yellow Dent is worse yet. Leaming is not quite so bad. To offset this tendency, I have been growing for two years an American corn called Eureka ensilage. It will yield three tons to one of Wisconsin No. 7, but it is shy on ears. To offset this, we have been using one-half of each and planting in alternate rows but not mixing seed. We have had this corn 16 feet high with ears 10 feet from the ground. Sounds big, but can be vouched for by our district representative, A. S. McIntosh, of Stirling.

"We use hills or drills according to the cleanliness of the ground. Drills give a little bigger yield, but you never can properly destroy weeds."

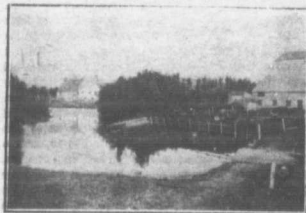
As Hy. Glendinning Says It.

Mr. Henry Glendinning, well known to all Farm and Dairy readers, considers proper degree of maturity as one of the first

requisites of good ensilage corn. He states his position as follows:

"Of late years we have been growing Leaming and Wisconsin No. 7. These varieties mature at the same time with us, some years sufficiently for seed, but not every year. They will average nine to 10 feet high. There is more leaf on the Wisconsin than the Leaming, and a bigger cob. We have not noticed any tendency for these varieties to go all to grain, and we generally secure our seed from Essex county. I grew the large southern varieties 35 years ago; had them 15 feet tall and actually had mature ears. This, however, occurred only once, and was due to the hens thinning out the corn and no fall frosts till well on in October. When it came to growing corn for profit, however, we had to abandon the southern sorts, as there was not a silo in the province at that time. With the introduction of the silo we changed from Flint to Dent corns, but even with the silo I would not yet like to adopt southern corn. We are always partial to getting a good supply of grain in our ensilage. It reduces the ration of purchased milfeeds that we have to feed. I may be wrong in my analysis but I prefer a richer silage from the smaller corns."

Here are three diverse opinions from three successful dairy farmers. Fortunately all three meth-



"Where the Salt Sea Breezes Blow."

The dairy barns on two Nova Scotia farms, the property of the Semple brothers, Colchester County. The water is an inlet of the sea.

ods can be tested side by side without extra expense, and every farmer decide for himself just what types of corn are most profitable under his special conditions.

## Silage Crops for Nova Scotia

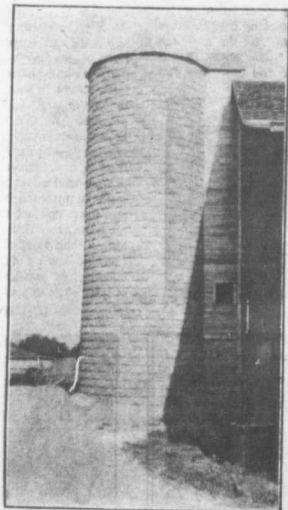
A Comparison of O. P. V. and Corn Silage

PROF. J. M. TRUEMAN, N.S.A.C., Truro, N.S.

ALMOST every gardener in Nova Scotia grows with success the common Canada Yellow, or one of the sweet varieties of corn for domestic purposes. Corn has been grown for ensilage on the College farm at Truro for something over 20 years, but at the end of this period we would hesitate to recommend farmers throughout the greater part of the province to build silos and grow ensilage corn. The seasons are generally too short. Looking over our results for a period of over two decades, I find that only about one year in four have the ears of such varieties as Compton's Early or Longfellow reached the glazed stage.

The best success has been obtained with the Flint varieties, such as Compton's Early and Longfellow, but so frequently have these comparatively early sorts failed to come to maturity that, for a number of years, the farm manager has made a practice of planting from one-third to one-half of the acres grown with the common Canada Yellow. The mixture of this well matured corn with the larger growing but less matured varieties, has proven very satisfactory. The average yield, however, has only been about 12

(Continued on page 8.)



A Sentinel of the Modern Farm.