

ENSILAGE IN 1918.

CORN.

ONTARIO CORN CROP A FAILURE IN 1917.

The corn crop in Ontario was a failure in 1917 so far as seed production was concerned. In the more northerly of the corn producing states to the south west of us, whence we usually draw a large proportion of our seed corn, the crop was abundant but untimely rains and early autumn frosts combined to render most of it unfit for seed.

EARLY VARIETIES NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNITED STATES.

In certain of the more easterly of the northern states the varieties we prefer did mature fairly well, but as all seed of this description is needed in the northern tier of corn states to enable them to grow corn for grain this year, the United States War Trade Board has prohibited the export of any part of this crop. **This unhappy combination of circumstances has resulted in the supply of seed corn of the varieties best suited for ensilage production in Canada being practically nil.**

LATE VARIETIES AVAILABLE FROM UNITED STATES.

The Seed Stocks Committee of the United States has, however, agreed to permit the export of a considerable quantity of seed corn of the late varieties grown in or south of Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia, such as Red Cob Ensilage, Mammoth Southern White and Fodder Leaming.

SHOULD WE USE THESE LATE VARIETIES?

These late varieties, while not likely to grow into the crops suited to the making of the very best kind of ensilage, may be expected to give fairly satisfactory results as to quality and to be entirely up to expectations or hopes where quantity or yield per acre is concerned. **This, of course, is conditional on handling the crop in the way best suited to the production of good ensilage from such large-growing, late-maturing sorts.**

In this connection the following suggestions may prove helpful.

THE FIELD.

Where any choice may be exercised in locating the crop, high, dry, light soils, fairly rich in humus, had better be selected.

THE PLACE OF CORN IN THE ROTATION.

Using a clover sod with mixed barnyard manure at the rate of 15 to 20 tons to the acre ploughed under with a shallow furrow (4 to 4½ inches) and immediately rolled and double disked, all a few days before planting, will conduce greatly to, if not ensure, success.