low this practice than from importing seed with each recurring season which has been ripened p elsewhere. So that the seed corn which is now in hand at the College is from the parent stock of

Yield per acre of Giased Ear Corn: ot No. 1-42 bus. Plot No. 2-88 bus.34 lbs. Plot No. 3-84 bus.

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

Lbs. of Immature Ears per acre: lot No. 1-2,140 lbs. Plot No. 2-428 lbs. Plot No. 3-450 lbs.

Plot No. 1-4 tons \$50 lbs. Plot No. 2-5 tons 1,100 lbs. Plot No. 3-6 tons.

Professor J. H. Ellis, who con-

ducted the experiments says: "In

calculating the yield per acre a

moisture determination was made

of the shelled corn, and the yields

submitted are on the basis of 56 pounds of shelled corn per bushel,

containing 12 per cent moisture.

somewhat startling but I do not

consider that it is in any ways

conclusive, and we are continuing

Winnings at Kansas City

the prizes she went after at the

International Soil Products Ex-

hibition of 1919 and most remark-

able, perhaps, is the fact that of

the large number of corn states

competing, Manitoba pulled off

the first for Northwestern Dent

corn, grown by John Hamilton, of

All told Manitoba, at this exposition, won 7 cups, 4 state championships, 2 county competitions, 34 first awards, 15 seconds, 10 thirds and a special award for wild game. These winnings include first for the most attractive exhibit by a nation, province or state. First for an exhibit of mall grains (wheat, oats, barley and rye) by a nation, province or state, first for vegetables by a nation, province or state, and second for the "most compre-hensive exhibit." S. Larcombe, of Birtle, got third for a county exhibit and John Hamilton, of Kelwood, sixth. These two wins are especially creditable as they were individual farmers competing against over a dozen counties. In this competition, Larcombe got first for small grains and second for vegetables. Hamilton got second for small grains and third

for vegetables. In the individual

Kelwood.

Western Canada won nearly all

this experiment next year."

"The above experiment is



Mature Dent Corn Raised at M.A.C., September, 1919

1915, handing down its progeny in the succeeding years till the present season.

The seed plot of 1-10 acre were planted on 30th May of this year and harvested on 22nd September, and the following results are calculated from duplicate rows of 62 ft. each (62 ft \times 3 ft. 6 in. = 1-200 of an acre.



Showing way in which ears of field corn have failen over — indicating maturity. M.A.C. Sept., 1919.

farmer competition, dry farming section, Larcombe got first and Hamilton second.

A NEW IDEA IN CORN CULTIVATION

Speaking of corn and its cultivation reminds us of a wonderful motor cultivator recently developed by the Avery Company, and which is illustrated herewith.

Many abortive experiments are on record in which the object has been to build a combination machine for doing all kinds of farm work. But the attem, ts to build such a machine seem only to have resulted in building something which is lacking on one or both sides. If it is built with the features necessary for heavy work, it is not satisfactory for cultivating and such lighter work; if it is built for light work, it lacks things which are required in a machine for heavy work.

The Avery motor cultivator represents two distinct detachable machines, with the obvious advantages over a rigid combination that: (1) the fact that each machine is built with the design, strength, power, speed and all other features specially required for the class of work it is intended to perform; and (2) the fact that either machine can be attached to any tool it is desired to pull by simply using a clevis without having to spend a big lot of work and time changing over attaching parts.

The Avery motor cultivator is a two-row machine. It will, ordinarily, cultivate 16 to 18 acres a day, but it is equally adapted to beans, potatoes or any other crop planted in rows.

It has a three-speed selective gear which gives you a wide variation of speed so that you can plow as slow as necessary October, '19

the first time over when your crop is small and at faster speeds when your crop is larger.

The cultivator is guided by a single front wheel which runs between the two rows. It is



Mature Flint Corn Raised M.A.C., September, 1919

driven by two rear wheels which run outside the two rows. A compensating gear takes care of any variations in the direction of the rows.

When the end of the row is reached the operator releases the steering wheel, which allows the front wheel to act as a caster. At the same time he takes hold of the two levers operating the drive wheel clutches, and by releasing one clutch and allowing the other to remain engaged, one drive wheel remains stationary while the other revolves around it until the cultivator has turned around in to the next two rows. The other clutch is then also engaged and both wheels begin to travel forward. The operator releases the clutch levers



Ripe Corn (Fodder Type) M.A.C., September, 1919