THE PRODUCTION OF CORN IN HAWAII.

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Since corn thrives so well in the Mississippi Valley and in other parts of the temperate zone, many of us have come to consider it as strictly a temperate zone crop. Its tropical origin and its adaptability, however, as well as the good crops often obtained in the tropics, indicate that corn is also a tropical cereal. In particular, Hawaii, with its wide variations in soil, precipitation and elevation, offers some conditions that favor the production of good yields of corn. The corn belt of Hawaii lies on the leeward or dry sides of the islands, at an elevation of from 3,000 to 5,500 feet. The area now planted to corn is not extensive, but it is gradually being increased as the demands of the crop become known and the need for stored feed becomes more urgent.

There are two regions especially noted for the excellence of their yields and product, the Kula region of the island of Maui and the Waimea-Waikii region of the island of Hawaii. The former extends for some 20 miles on the south slopes of Haleakala, the vast extinct crater on the island of Maui, at elevations between 3,000 and 4,500 feet; the latter occupies a similar position on the slopes of the summit.