CORN PLOTS.

The experiments with the plots of Indian corn have been conducted with the object of obtaining the largest weight of well matured green fodder for the silo and to have the corn so far advanced when cut that the ears shall be in the late milk or glazed condition. Each plot has been divided from the outset into two equal parts, on one of which—known as No. 1—one of the stronger growing and somewhat later ripening sorts has been tried, and on the other, marked No. 2, one of the earlier maturing varieties. During the first four years one of the dent varieties was tested under No. 1. The Mammoth Southern Sweet was tried in 1888, 1889 and 1890. In 1891 the Red Cob Ensilage was used, and in 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 a free growing flint variety, the Rural Thoroughbred White Flint, was tested. On the other half of the plot (No. 2) the Canada Yellow Flint was used in 1888, 1889 and 1890, the Thoroughbred White Flint in 1891, Pearce's Prolific in 1892, 1893 and 1894, and the Mammoth Eight Rowed Flint in 1895 and 1896. For the first four years the No. 1 series was planted in drills three feet apart, using about 24 pounds of seed to the acre and thinning the plants, when up, to 6 or 8 inches apart, and the No. 2 in hills 3 feet apart each way and 4 or 5 kernels in a hill. During the past five years both sorts have been grown in hills. The corn in both series of plots was planted in 1896 on 20th May, and cut 16th September. In most instances the yield of fodder on these plots during the past season has been below the average of past years.

With Indian corn the rotted manure has given in both plots a larger return this year than the fresh manure, in plot 1 by 350 pounds per acre, and in plot 2, 980 pounds, but the average of nine years tests still shows the fresh manure in advance of the rotted in plot 1 by 2 tons, 567 pounds per acre, while in plot 2 the advantage is with the rotted manure by 932 pounds per acre.

EXPERIMENTS with Fertilizers, on plots of Indian Corn, $\frac{1}{10}$ acre each, cut green for Ensilage.

No. of Plot.	Fertilizers applied each year.	Average Yield for Eight Years.		9th Season, 1896.		Average Yield for Nine Years.	
		½ Plot No. 1—weight of green fodder.	½ Plot No. 2—weight of green fodder.	½ Plot No. 1—Thoroughbred White Flint, weight of green fodder.	½ Plot No. 2—Mamm. 8 rowed, weight of green fodder.	½ Plot No. 1—weight of green fodder.	½ Plot No. 2—weight of green fodder.
		Per acre.	Per acre	Per acre.	Per acre	Per acre.	Per acre
		Tons. lbs.	Tons lbs	Tons. lbs.	Tons lbs	Tons. lbs.	Tons lbs
1	Barn-yard manure, well rotted, 12 tons per acre	15 1,044	11 1,568	16 200	14 420	15 1,172	12 107
2	Barn-yard manure, fresh, 12 tons per acre	18 225	11 642	15 1,850	13 1,440	17 1,739	11 1,175
3	Unmanured	9 551	6 622	3 1,800	4 1,020	8 1,356	5 1,866
4	Mineral phosphate untreated, finely ground, 500 lbs. per acre in 1888—800 lbs. per acre each year since	7 1,617	5 565	3 890	3 1,190	7 647	5 190
5	Mineral phosphate untreated, finely ground, 500 lbs. per acre in 1888—800 lbs. per acre each year since; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre	11 1,961	8 857	5 520	9 810	11 467	8 1,074
6	Barn-yard manure, partly rotted and actively fermenting, 6 tons per acre; mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 500 lbs. per acre; composted together, intimately mixed and allowed to heat for several days before using	16 1,675	11 1,483	14 460	10 1,780	16 1,095	11 1,293
7	Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 500 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs.; wood ashes, unleached, 1,000 lbs. per acre	15 1,245	10 1,198	12 1,080	11 920	15 560	10 1,389