From these facts the following conclusions may be drawn :---

1. That a gradual increase of dry matter takes place until the corn plant arrives at its maturity. The concensus of opinion prevailing among the agricultural chemists of the United States is that the greatest amount of nourishment is in the plant about the time when the car is glazing—after it has passed what is known as the "milk stage." At this period there is the largest yield of nutritive matter per acre, and if then cut and preserved most profit will accrue to the farmer. The stalks at the time of cutting should only be beginning to irn yellow near the ground. If the corn is left standing after this stage the amount of digestible albuminoids is lessened and the quantity of indigestible fibre increased—an example of this is seen in the analysis of the varieties Early Adams and Queen of the Prairie.

Since the composition of the dry matter in different varieties of Indian corn varies within such small limits, it becomes clear that the corn to grow for fodder purposes is that variety which yields the heaviest crop per acre, and comes to maturity in the locality in which the grower lives.

In support of the statements regarding the increase of food constituents during the latter stages of the growth of corn, I have taken the liberty to insert the following table copied from a Bulletin issued by the Experiment Station of Cornell University, New York, which gives the increased percentage of the nutritive constituents per acre, as derived from the work of four Experiment Stations in the United States.