

to a depth of four feet, to be 172 pounds. A similar trial with the second year's growth gave 117 pounds. The details are set forth in the following table :

NITROGEN IN CLOVER CROP.

Clover cut and roots dug on 25th May, 1895.	Weight of material in grammes per square foot.	Weight of material in pounds per acre. (Calculated.)	Percentage of "dry matter."	Weight of "dry matter" in pounds per acre.	Percentage of Ni- trogen in fresh material.	Pounds of Nitrogen per acre in fresh material. (Calculated.)
One year's growth—						
Leaves and stems (green)..	209.0	20,070.0	13.29	2,667.30	.505	101.3
Roots, to a depth of 4 feet.	119.5	11,476.0	16.19	1,857.96	.423	48.5
Semi-decayed material on surface of ground.....	32.0	3,073.0	23.53	723.07	.732	22.5
Total		34,619.0		5,248.33		172.3
Two years' growth—						
Leaves and stems (green)..	117.0	11,235.0	19.51	2,191.95	.447	50.0
Roots, to a depth of 4 feet.	193.0	18,535.0	18.85	3,483.85	.354	61.5
Semi-decayed material on surface of ground.....	13.0	1,248.0	35.73	445.91	.410	5.1
Total		31,018.0		6,121.71		116.6

In the same year Dr. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, instituted a course of experiments to ascertain if the growth of clover, using from two to ten pounds of seed per acre, sown with grain, lessened the yield of the latter. The results did not indicate any diminution in the weight of grain, nor in any subsequent trial—and this experiment has been repeated many times—have we found the yield to be materially affected from the presence of the growing clover.

In the following year an investigation to ascertain the relative merits of certain clovers as "cover" crops for orchards was begun. The seed was sown in July, and the analyses were made on plants collected in October of the same year, the roots being taken to a depth of two feet. The chemical data are given in the subjoined table :