

the weight of clover material of the first season is greater than that of the second year's growth, but, as the data just recited show, this is not always the case. Favourable climatic influences have much to do with a productive luxuriant growth of clover, and consequently as seasons differ so greatly it is only to be expected that any rule as to yield would be subject to many exceptions. The practical question as to the best time, from a manurial standpoint, to turn under the clover, must, necessarily, take many factors into consideration, and is capable of several answers, according to conditions of soil and crop requirements. I may add, however, that the practice now generally in vogue for some years past is one that receives support and commendation alike from laboratory and field results. It consists of sowing eight to ten pounds of clover seed with the grain crop of the rotation; if the crop of the succeeding year is to be Indian corn or potatoes, the clover is allowed to remain until, say, the second or third week in the May following (when there is usually a strong growth, the plants reaching a height possibly of two feet) and then ploughed under; if another crop of grain is to follow, the clover is turned under at the close of the first season of growth, say in October or November.

It would be impossible to place before you in this address any detailed account of all our experiments—field and laboratory—and I have, therefore, made the following estimate, based upon our published results. The data may be interpreted as showing, approximately, the manurial value of the clover crop :—

AVERAGE AMOUNTS, estimated per acre, of Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, in Clover Crop, including roots to a depth of nine inches.

	NITROGEN.			PHOSPHORIC ACID.			POTASH.		
	Foli- age.	Roots.	Total.	Foli- age.	Roots.	Total.	Foli- age.	Roots.	T'l.
First year crop	Lbs. 90	Lbs. 48	Lbs. 138	Lbs. 30	Lbs. 16	Lbs. 46	Lbs. 75	Lbs. 40	Lbs. 115
Second " "	50	60	111	17	20	37	45	51	96