

ANALYSES OF CLOVERS, 1896.

CLOVER.	COMPOSITION.			Nitrogen.	Weight of Crop Per Acre.		AMOUNT OF CERTAIN CONSTITUENTS PER ACRE		
	Water.	Organic Matter.	Ash.				Organic Matter.	Ash.	Nitrogen.
(Sown July 13, 1896, Cut Oct. 20, 1896)					Tons.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Crimson Clover — stems and leaves.	83.32	13.91	2.77	0.382	11	234	2,093	602	85
roots	83.89	12.92	3.21	0.304	3	201	801	199	19
Total					14	435	2,894	801	104
Alfalfa— stems and leaves.	71.63	23.81	4.56	0.671	5	1,192	2,664	510	75
roots	64.74	29.47	5.79	0.557	5	558	3,120	613	61
Total					10	1,750	5,784	1,123	136
Mammoth Red— stems and leaves.	79.13	17.05	3.82	0.620	6	1,210	2,269	508	82
roots	77.57	19.41	3.02	0.662	3	1,260	1,409	219	48
Total					10	570	3,678	727	130
Common Red— stems and leaves.	76.24	18.84	4.92	0.718	4	1,779	1,842	481	70
roots	71.22	25.61	3.17	0.784	2	1,445	1,394	172	47
Total					7	1,224	3,236	653	117

Similarly, it was found in 1897 that the weight of clover, leaves and stems, together with roots to a depth of nine inches, per acre, determined at the close of the season, varied from five tons to ten tons, according to variety and thickness of seeding, &c.

To find out what value this system might have in locations where clover would not live through the winter, we ascertained the amounts of fertilizing constituents found in the clover residues the following spring after winter killing. Though less than the amounts previously mentioned, the nitrogen is seen to be present in notable quantities.