Sweet clover, once legislated against as a noxious weed, has now established itself as an agricultural crop to a greater or less extent in almost every state in the Union.

Two environmental conditions only seem to limit its even more extensive spread, namely, lack of carbonate of lime in the soil (or of available calcium) and poor drainage. Even in the latter case, however, it seems to be able to withstand more poor drainage than can most legumes. Sweet clover's sudden popularity may be attributed to the ability of the plant to thrive under a wide range of soil textural conditions, to withstand considerable concentrations of salts in the soil, and to withstand both drought-injury and cold-injury.

The crop offers usefulness as a general forage crop, utilizable as hay, pasture or for soil improvement. It seems to be the concensus of opinion of investigators throughout the United States that the

1Paper read as a part of the symposium on "The Forage Problem" at the meeting of the Society held in Chicago, Ill., November 12, 1923.
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3This discussion of sweet clover is limited to a consideration of the two biennial species, white sweet clover (Melilotus alba) and yellow sweet clover (Melilotus officinalis).