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(Continued from the February issue.)

Northeastern Division.

The northeastern division, for the purposes of this paper, includes the states north of the Ohio River and east of the Missouri, except those bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. The Province of Ontario is also included in this division. Here, red clover is the chief legume used in the farm rotation, and is the only one entering into the experimental work of these stations to any great extent.

Canada.

The most conclusive evidence we have regarding the value of red clover as a green manure is furnished by the work of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Although, so far as has been determined, the experiments usually ran for but one year, the number of tests made and the length of time during which these isolated experiments were carried on combine to make this a body of evidence of high value. Work on green-manure experiments is reported in various annual reports from 1893 to 1912 as well as in bulletins 40 and 165.

For the purpose of this study the Canadian experimental farms may be considered in two groups. At the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and at the Nappan (N. S.) Farm the work with green manures and with legume catch crops has been almost wholly with red or mammoth clover. At the Western farms,—Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, Sask.; and Agassiz, B. C.,—a number of legumes as well as some nonleguminous green-manure plants have been tried. At both the Central Experimental Farm and the Nappan Farm attention was paid to the influence of the clover on the grain crop with which it was growing. (Reports 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1903, and 1904.) While the yields were often irregular, there was no evidence that the grain crop was especially affected by the clover. At the Agassiz Farm the yield of grain was less when clover was growing with it (Rpt. 1896, p. 440), but at both the Brandon and the Indian