THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF INOCULATION ON THE YIELD AND PROTEIN CONTENT OF ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER—2.¹

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In a previous article,³ we reported the results of the first year's work (on the crop of 1914) on a study of the effect of different methods of inoculation at seeding time upon the yield and composition of alfalfa and sweet clover grown in subsequent years on the treated and adjacent untreated check plots. We have now completed a second year's work, on the crop of 1915. The results of the two seasons' work are, in the main, so concordant and the conclusions to be drawn so plain that we desire to present now the second set of data, together with our conclusions concerning the problems which have been under investigation.

Effect of Different Methods of Inoculation on the Yield and Composition of Alfalfa.

First Series, Fields E and F; Commercial Culture versus Inoculation with Soil, with and without Liming.—Full descriptions of the soil conditions, size of plots, methods of seeding, and methods of inoculation used in the series were given in our first paper and need not be repeated here. The only variation from the method of procedure described in that paper was that in 1915 the samples for determination of dry matter and nitrogen content were taken from the green material as it was cut in the field instead of from the air-dried hay. The weights from which the yields of dry matter per acre are calculated were, therefore, the weights of green material as cut instead of those of cured hay.

The plots of Field E were seeded during the spring and summer

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