## IS PASPALUM A WEED?

Paspalum Dilatatum has now been established in the North Auckland Peninsu.a long enough to have proved its usefulness as the best grass ever introduced. It has still a few enemie wno condemn it pecause it grows too well; for one has only to investigate a little to and in practically every instance that these objectors have planted it in their orchards or gardens, which have in consequence been turned into paddocks capable of supvorting a beast to the acre-a blessing turned into a curse pecause it was planted in the wrong place.

"A tew years ago at a show I heard a farmer shouting at the man next nim: 'Paspaium, don't talk to me about the uanged weed!' He then described in lurid terms, and I gathered that it was of a rich crimson colour, and that if he could send it to the place where there is a constand high temperature and gnashing teech he would promptly do so. I guessed that it was the usual trouble and asked: D.d you put 1. in your orchard? He glanced as me suspiciously for a moment, then rephed: well, yes I did, worse luck. Did it grow: It was like a red rag to a bun. He naturally had a tum voice, and he fairly squeaked: Grow grow? why, I left the onse in a corner of the plougning, and petore I could say Jack Robinson' it nau covered is over; then over the seat; right out of sight; up the trees and smothered the rence. Oh, yes h it held? was my next 516 w. we have been trying for ultestion. years to set a grass which will notd. res, sir, he answered, it will hold, LO.d the the pay of Judgment; for 1 proughed it and disced it and noed it, and protence it again, and the mure I is ed to get it out the beiter it grew. I Suggested that if he really wanted to get rid of it ne might try pige in the wet weather when the exposed tree 100ts would not be injured, or in a large prougnable area, to plough ic in trosty weather so that the roots are exposed to the cold.

now, as some object that it grows too wen, others say that it does not glow enough, of even at all in the winter. To put it another way they are not satisfied with a grass which gives, under favourable conditions, a return of so tons of green feed per acre uuring the season, or if utilised in another form, over six tons of chaff ber acre; but, nke the worker, the capitalist, and onver Twist, they ask for more. If they would shue up a pundock, top aress it and cut it for Lay, or mane ensuage, they would und that it is not beceasary for paspalum to grow in the winter. In any case, they are scallely correct, for I have measured as linced as six inches of ealore pasparum in the middle of sine, and others have noticed a persistent growth all the winter, except on iresty days, when most gra-ses ลาย แจ้าเมลกเ.

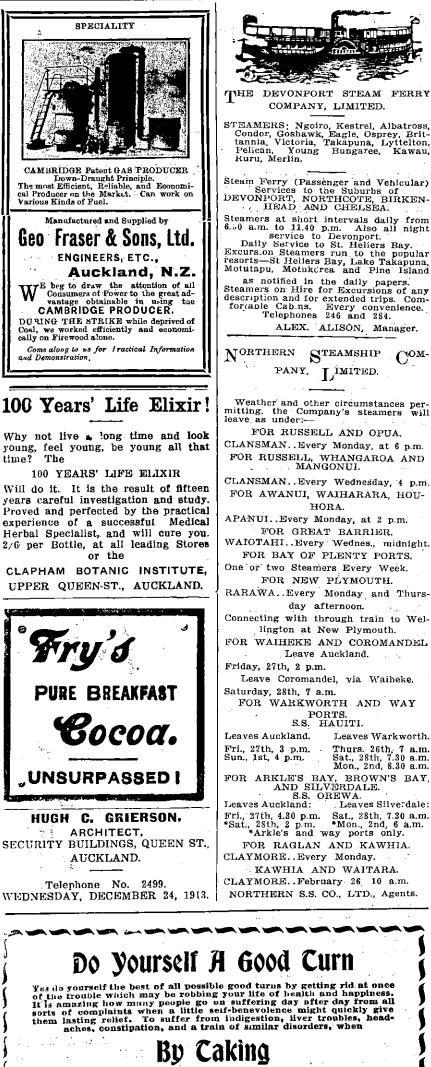
'i tha that it makes a very nurl-LOUS hay of a dark green condur, rather coarse and long in the grain, but to quote the seedmen's catalogues, 'sreeding eaten by all kinds er stock, especially usiry cows. In its green stale all kinds of stock thrive on it, horses like it., put on condition and can do a considerable amount of work it fea on paspalum alone, and a little hard feed in conjunction goes a very long way. Calves do well on it, and I have watched them select tufts o. it from among other grasses. When not hangry they stron along hipping seed heads, which they evidently look on as tit-bus. rigs get lat on it, and as a dairy grass only lucerne is ahead of it. As a part test of its neighboar tells me leeding value my

enormous yield and will grow on swampy land lightly covered with water without apparent injury. At the time of writing (November 20ta) I have clumps of it averaging three reet six inches in height growing in a swampy creek, its roots being in water. For several years it has done well in this condition, and in the not weather when the creek is dry it atcains a height approximating to five feet six inches, whilst the seed heads are higher. Here again paspalum is superior to other grasses, for once ryegrass, cocksfoot, etc. goes to seed they produce little growth and the tendency is for them to dry up in hot weather, and as a consequence the cream cheques show a marked faling off, which can only be checked by a liberal supply of green feed, such as maize, etc. On the other hand the pasparum flourishes greatly, seeds luxuriantly, but keeps its bright lus-cious green and the hotter it is the more it grows, provided its roots, which are deep seated, can get a little moisture. With two or three paddocks of paspalum in reserve there is no necessity to grow green feed, and unlike most of the speciallygrown feed it can be repeatedly eaten off during the whole summer.

"The season of 1912-13 was the driest known for the past fifty years, and feed was so scarce that most dairy farmers had to dry off their cows to save them; even then many nead were lost. In hundreds of instances it was the paspalum which, kept stock alive all through the drougnt and for hundreds of square miles that was the only green thing to be seen except the bush, and even portions of that perished from thirst. This was the test, and those with pasparam in large areas did well in spice of the season, and, in fact, were the only dairy farmers that held out During the height of the at alı. drought 1 measured some paspalum growing under the most favourable conditions—rich soil, moisture and heat—and found that it grew two feet six inches in thirty days. A gentieman representing one of the oldest land agencies in the province stated that the same phenomenal growth of the grass had come under his notice in another district.

"By experiment I find that if the growth of the grass and seed of suracc-sown paspalum be represented by the agure 4, then on good ploughed and the growin would be represented by 5. Again by actually testing and coanting 1 and that only about 20 per cent. of New Zealand-grown seed serminates; there is a large proporuion that has no kernel. On the other hand becombes seed is highly satisfactory, one has only to take a .andcal and compare its weight with a nandful of any other grass, the weigh. is there and so are the kernels. Pinch them between your thumb and inger nalls, bite them. Seed after seed stands the test, hard and urm, for the germ is there. I am of opinion that New Zealand-grown seed will never equal Seccombes, because Seccompe's is proparly harvested and grown and developed under ideal climatic conditions such as we only get here in a life-time.

"Seed does best when sown in the spring, and a friend writes that he has got a perfect sward by the following method:—He sowed Lotus angustissimus, five pounds to the acre, mixed with Italian ryegrass, in the autumn, then in October, in suitable weather, he sowed ten pounds of Seccombe's. This sank down amongst the angustissimus and rye, thus finding the perfect seed bed, shade, moisture, and heat. As a dairy grass it is first class. We find that there is a tendency for the milk to d minish, even to the extent of six gallons at the end of a week when the cows were put into another paddock of a larger area and equal bulk of grass. There is a constant unvarying persistent return, wet or fine, year in year out. Paspalum tells, and so does good seed; therefore, get Seccombe s. F.nally a grass which gives so much nourishing feed must in time require manure or it will probably die out eventually. Therefore top dress." Oceanic Fish Market.



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that he could wish for nothing better tor his lambs.

"Now, a large area of the virgin country north of Auckland is covered with tea-tree and tern which is difficuit to eradicate. This kind of scrub generally grows on poor land, and on this class of country paspalum always lorms a flat, impenetrable mat, rather tuan succeing straight up, thus checking the young growth of fern, etc. from the very beginning, and eventually kiling it right out, more particularly if the fern and the tea-tree are cut occasionally and the paspalum assisted in its good work. With the same kind of help the grass will eventually wipe out blackberries and briar; so apart from its other good traits it is of especial value in eradicating noxious weeds. It will grow on all kinds of soil;

even on pipe clay which has been even on pipe only ploughed it has been known to grow in places. On rich flats it gives an

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