

the value of the crop to this farm, and the results that I might expect from its use. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the results immediately obtained, and the results still being indirectly obtained, have more than justified every statement then made. In calculating the cost of any farm crop we are too apt to look on the immediate results only, and forget that every farm operation we carry out affects not only the present but must affect the future, and that it is a step either in the direction of success or failure, apart from the bearing it may have on the present circumstances. For this reason it is always unwise to judge of the profit obtained through any farm operation by immediate results only. There is no doubt as to the value of quick returns, but if it is the farmer's intention (as it should be) to settle down and permanently improve a farm, in every operation carried out he should have an eye to the future.

It is true that the growing of a mangel crop costs money, and, as a matter of fact, a poor crop of mangels can be grown only at a dead loss. On the other hand, no crop gives a more handsome return for liberal treatment. It is astonishing the amount of feed that may be obtained from one acre only. I am aware of the difficulties of the labour question, and the area cultivated must be determined by the labour available to cultivate that area thoroughly; but I am quite certain that the key to success in dairy-farming lies in the reduction of the areas of many of the farms and the adoption of a more intensive system of cultivation. A small farm well cultivated and carrying a small herd of high-class cows will pay handsomely and will be a pleasure to the owner, while a large area badly farmed and carrying scrub cattle is nothing but a continual worry and loss to all concerned. At the present moment there are farmers in New Zealand farming as little as 50 acres and who are making more profit than many who are farming 500.

In advocating the value of a root crop I am not overlooking the value of ensilage, but my own opinion is that in New Zealand ensilage is more valuable as a summer feed than as a winter feed, particularly in periods of drought.

Apart from the root crop or ensilage, it is quite possible to grow green feed all the year round. For winter and early spring use no feed of this class can, in my opinion, surpass tares and oats. If sown at intervals from March until July there will be a succession of crops of the highest feeding-value from the dairyman's standpoint, and no feed will produce a higher quality of butter and cheese. The growing of a legume and a non-legume together not only produces better feed for the cows, but also keeps the land in better condition. This is a very important point. Tares are also a fine weed-smotherer. We have