

The notes taken with regard to chou moellier during the past season are to the effect that this crop suffers just as severely from the attacks of turnip-fly, during the early stages of growth, as do swedes, &c. When fully grown, however, while an adjoining rape crop was consumed by cabbage-moth and aphids, leaving nothing but the bare stump, just as if it had been hard grazed by sheep, the chou moellier was still affording an abundance of leaf.

The first sowing of chou moellier was entirely taken by fly, and a second sowing was necessary. Gaps were also made by the fly in the second sowing. As the early hay crops were ready for cutting before the chou moellier plants were ready to transplant, labour for transplanting was not available; hence, seeing that uniform conditions did not exist, the taking of grazing-records for comparative purposes was not advisable. It was also not advisable to incur the expense of separately fencing and recording the chou moellier plots.

Italian rye-grass being sown in all oat and wheat stubble and other plots, the feeding-off of the chou moellier was deferred until such time as the Italian rye should be fit for feeding, which was not until the end of May. During the interval the leaves of the chou moellier were consumed bare to the very ribs by the blight. Thus a first feeding was lost. When the rains came the crop rapidly recovered, but the lambs (tegs) neglected to a large extent the old growth which had suffered from blight, treading this under while they consumed the later and fresher growths. The results are as may be imagined—that whereas the average grazing-capacity of 1 acre of chou moellier last season was 100 lambs for twenty-two days, this season the average would probably be 100 lambs for rather less than ten days. This affords a positive proof, if any were necessary, that when a crop is badly attacked by blight considerable monetary loss is likely to ensue unless the crop is fed off at once. There does not appear to be anything gained by restraining from feeding off when blight attacks the crop, as the stock largely destroy any of the older growth which may to a certain extent have escaped the blight, while seeking the fresher growths which are more palatable. Neither is additional vigour retained by the plant.

Chou moellier has now been used at Marton for two consecutive seasons, and the lambs have done well on it. The practice is to sow about 1 lb. of good germinating seed in drills 28 in. apart, and horse-hoe as soon as the plants are sufficiently in evidence. This clears the weeds from between the rows. Later, for a second cultivation, the double mouldboard plough is run between the rows, and, while moving the intersurface, this covers up most of the small weeds growing between the plants in the rows, thus avoiding much hand-work. Wet weather in August retarded ploughing operations. One of the clover plots in each of the sections was, however, turned over about the end of that month.

Since the land has been properly drained with the mole-plough it is noticeable that even after very heavy rains, such as have recently occurred, the water gets away very quickly, and the land soon becomes sufficiently dry for working operations. Italian rye made good growth