

on the list which follows. These crops, which are all worthy of a trial subject to district conditions, will come in for April and May feeding (the Sudan grass and tares also for March), and any surplus that may not be required can be made into ensilage. The seeding specified is per acre.

Sudan grass, 30 lb., and grey spring tares, 60 lb., in 7 in. drills.

Brown barley, 76 lb., and grey spring tares, 60 lb., in 7 in. drills.

Japanese millet, 15 lb., in 7 in. drills.

Sorghum Early Amber Cane, 25 lb., in 28 in. drills.

Maize Red Hogan, 90 lb., with grey spring tares, 75 lb., in 14 in. drills.

Maize Ninety-day or Hickory King, 90 lb., in 28 in. drills.

Maize Clarence Wonder or Yellow Dent, 120 lb., in 28 in. drills.

Sorghum Saccharatum, 25 lb., in 28 in. drills.

Sorghum Imphee, 25 lb., in 28 in. drills.

Manure consisting of super, 2 cwt., and bone-meal, 1 cwt., per acre can be mixed with the seed and sown through the drill, or sown separately. With those crops that are drilled at 28 in. apart it will be beneficial to the plants and assist in keeping weeds in check if in the early stages of growth the soil is kept well stirred by the cultivator between the drills.

The varieties of maize mentioned, having plenty of flag, will yield from 25 tons to 45 tons of green forage per acre. The time to use maize is when the cobs are well formed and are becoming glazed. It is necessary that the drills should not be less than 28 in. apart, so as to admit the necessary sunshine to properly develop the crop.

From experience I can fully recommend the varieties of sorghum mentioned—Early Amber Cane, Imphee, and Saccharatum. Sorghum should be sown at a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 2 in. It is necessary to give one stroke with the tine harrows after drilling, and if the land is very dry and of rough surface it should be rolled. After the crop is 4 in. high, and if the weather is favourable, draw the tine harrows across the drills once weekly until the crop gets too high for this to be done. The time to harvest is when the crop is in full bloom; the average yield is from 20 tons to 30 tons per acre.

Of the millets, I have found Japanese, White French, and Pearl to be the best. Sow 15 lb. of seed to the acre, mixed with manure, through the ordinary seed-drill, in drills 7 in. apart. The land should be harrowed across the drills and the crop treated in the same way as sorghum. Harvest when the crop is in full bloom. Do not delay, as the seed soon forms and the crop ripens quickly. Millet can generally be cut with an ordinary reaper-and-binder. The average crop yields from 15 tons to 20 tons per acre.

Maize, sorghum, and millet are all susceptible to frost. If a frost should come out of season and turn the crops white in the leaf put the binder in at once and make it into ensilage.

WINTER FORAGES.

For winter forage crops the land may be ploughed during December, and a thorough cultivation should be given during February and March