

consecutive growths. The herd is allowed to graze on the millet for about two hours morning and evening. Sow 15 lb. of seed in 7 in. drills, mixing the seed with 2 cwt. to 3 cwt. of equal parts of super and blood-and-bone. If broadcasted 20 lb. to 24 lb. of seed is required.

Sorghum.

The sorghums are suited to a warm climate, and as a feeding-out crop are not as suitable as maize. The immature and second growth after cutting is dangerous to feed on account of some liability to prussic-acid poisoning. The crop is sown towards the end of November, using 25 lb. of seed in 28 in. drills, and harvested when the crop is in full bloom. An average yield is 20 to 30 tons per acre.

OATS AND VETCHES FOR HAY.

As the turnips are pulled and the maize cut and carted out, the land should be ploughed and worked down for sowing oats and vetches. The first sowing on the land occupied by soft turnips and early-fed maize should be made in April, and a later sowing in early May. Sow one bushel of Algerian oats and one bushel of winter vetches, with 1 cwt. to 2 cwt. of superphosphate or basic super. The crop should yield 3 to 4 tons of hay per acre.

Any portion of the field not sown in the autumn could be sown with oats and spring tares in August for hay, or in October for green feed in January.

FEEDING THE CROPS.

Of the 40 acres under crops in the plan, 16 to 20 acres are temporary pasture. The rye-grass and clover pasture in the first year should yield 20 tons of hay, and the area in oats and vetches 30 tons of hay. The mangolds should yield 100 to 150 tons, the carrots 25 tons, the soft turnips 120 tons, and the maize 120 to 180 tons.

The feeding of hay and carrots should be commenced in June, with a ration of 30 lb. of carrots and 10 lb. of hay. In July, August, and September, and during cold wet weather in October, the supplementary ration should be about 14 lb. of hay and 50 lb. of mangolds. From the middle of October to the end of December feed is plentiful. During January the grass commences to dry off, and the red clover in Field 2, which has been shut up during the late spring and early summer, is available for feeding out, giving a ration of 30 lb. to 35 lb. per day. Where soft turnips are allowed the feeding should start early in February with a ration of 40 lb. to 50 lb. per day. During March turnips and maize are fed together, and in April and early May maize alone, giving a ration of 60 lb. to 90 lb. per day, depending on the feed available. Where soft-turnip feeding is not allowed the whole area of Field 3 should be put in maize or millet, to be used from the middle of February to the end of April. The clover in Field 2 should be used for January feeding, and the aftermath of Field 1 retained for early February feeding. Towards the middle of May carrots can be used for any supplementary feeding necessary.

SOME VARIATIONS.

The rotation given must, of course, be adapted to individual farms. Great variation in climate obtains in dairying districts, and only crops suited to particular localities should be grown. Only general