

rabbits. The grass showed evidence of having been closely eaten, but not to any extent pulled out. Yorkshire fog had established strongly, and though despised in low-country pastures it is quite accepted in the country under notice. Cocksfoot, which had wintered well, was now showing signs of depreciation under the dry summer weather, and many plants secured at this time by a weak roothold were in grave danger of being pulled out by sheep. With due consideration to the amount of seed sown, the grasses present in order of abundance were: Very numerous—Yorkshire fog, cocksfoot, yarrow, rye-grass; Rarer—white clover, sheep's burnet, goose-grass, and *Poa pratensis*; rare—lucerne, tall oat-grass; practically none—fiorin and tall fescue. A few plants of fog, cocksfoot, rye-grass, and goose-grass in sheltered positions had seed-heads.



FIG. 1. SURFACE-SOWING ON GALLOWS HILL.

Showing good take of grass on rocky ground. Heavily stocked with sheep and rabbits. Sown 6/9/21; photo taken 23/2/23.

[Photo by F. E. Ward.

In a wire-netted area having a northerly aspect eight one-acre plots were sown, each plot having a different predominating constituent. There were two main objects in view with these sowings—firstly to ascertain if a quantitative sowing of the various constituents played any important part in regressing such country, and secondly to note whether chain-harrowing had an advantage over surface-sowing without artificial means of covering the seed.