

Yeoman is purely a winter wheat, and as the seed was not received until August it had to be spring-sown. It germinated and stooled out well, but made very little growth until after Christmas, when it grew very fast. In the later stages of its ripening it was the only grain standing in the district, and birds played havoc with it. This accounts for the low yield.

BARLEY.

An area of $3\frac{1}{3}$ acres of Black Skinless barley was sown on 6th October and harvested on 21st January. It yielded 26.3 bushels per acre. Owing to the abnormal season even this crop was longer in ripening than usual, and was considerably knocked about.

PEAS.

The three varieties grown were Grey Partridge, Early Minto, and grass-pea. The two former were badly attacked with collar-rot and yielded poorly. The samples were also very poor. The grass-pea was a long time in maturing owing to wet season. At time of writing they have not yet been threshed, as it has been impossible to get the machine on to the ground.

FEEDING-TESTS WITH SUMMER FODDER CROPS.

Four acres of fodder crops were grown, consisting of 1 acre grass-peas and tares, 1 acre Japanese millet, 1 acre Japanese millet and rape mixed, and 1 acre Hickory King maize. These were fed off with sheep and lambs, but owing to the class of stock available (mostly cull Lincolns) the results are of no moment.

HAYING-PASTURE.

Five acres of temporary pasture—Italian rye-grass and red clover in its fifth year—were cut for hay on two occasions. This field was limed with 10 cwt. per acre of carbonate of lime at end of July, 1921, and 1 acre was top-dressed with 2 cwt. per acre of superphosphate in September of the same year. The field, with the exception of that part which received super in 1921, was in August, 1922, divided into plots and top-dressed, part with super and part with Nauru rock phosphate, both at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre, while two small areas were left untouched as controls.

The whole field was closed up on 16th October, 1922, and cut for hay on 2nd January, 1923. During practically the whole time the field was closed the plots which had received superphosphate could be picked out easily, the pasture being of a darker colour than that on the other plots, with much more clover showing. Prior to cutting several average areas were weighed on each plot, the following being the average weights of green material per acre: Plot top-dressed with 2 cwt. superphosphate in September, 1921, 8 tons 7 cwt.; plot top-dressed with 2 cwt. superphosphate in August, 1922, 9 tons; plot top-dressed with 2 cwt. Nauru phosphate in August, 1922, 7 tons 11 cwt.; control area, 7 tons 14 cwt. The average weight per acre of green material over the whole area was 8 tons 3 cwt.