

It is interesting to note that this area was sown in temporary pasture in November, 1918, with 25 lb. Italian rye-grass and 5 lb. red clover. Each year since it has been cut for hay, and in addition has grazed on the average two and a half sheep per acre for the whole period. At the end of four years the stand is still fairly strong, both the rye-grass and clover being good. No doubt the rye-grass has done considerable reseeding. The results from this area demonstrate what can be taken from heavy Marton land by careful treatment.

Following are the returns of pressed hay for the past four seasons, also the amount of green material required to make 1 ton of hay: 1919-20—3 tons 10 cwt. hay per acre, 4.3 tons green material to 1 ton hay; 1920-21—3 tons 15 cwt. hay per acre, 4.7 tons green material to 1 ton hay; 1921-22—3 tons 14 cwt. hay per acre, 4 tons green material to 1 ton hay; 1922-23—2 tons 12 cwt. hay per acre, 4.3 tons green material to 1 ton hay (the figures for this season are calculated from green material).

A further area of 11 acres sown with a mixture of 15 lb. Italian rye-grass, 10 lb. perennial rye-grass, and 5 lb. red clover per acre on 6th April, 1921, and top-dressed with several different fertilizers in September, 1921, was closed up on 19th September, 1922, and cut for hay on 8th December. It was then closed up again, and cut a second time at the end of February, 1923. Prior to each cutting average weights were taken, and the following table gives the quantities of green material per acre on the respective plots:—

Top-dressing.	First Cutting.	Second Cutting.	Average.
	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.
Basic slag at 3 cwt. per acre, on 5/9/21 ..	14 2	10 16	12 9
Nauru rock phosphate at 3 cwt. per acre, on 2/9/21	12 13	8 9	10 11
50-per-cent. phosphate at 3 cwt. per acre, on 13/9/21	13 10	7 12	10 11
Control (not top-dressed)	12 15	8 7	10 11
Average weights per acre over whole field ..	13 5	8 16	..

LUCERNE.

The lucerne stand of 2 acres was cut three times during the season. Owing to the exceptionally wet season it was not possible to cut this crop on the dates when it was at its best with any degree of certainty of saving the hay. Had the weather been favourable at these times a fourth cutting for the season could have been secured.

As the Marton land is not considered very suitable for lucerne the record of the last three years is interesting, and indicates what can be done on such land if grazing is avoided. A comparison between this lucerne area and the adjoining temporary pasture previously referred to (which was sown the same year) shows that up to the present, and taking into consideration the grazing, the temporary pasture has given the better returns. The results per acre from the older area, sown in December, 1918, are as follows:—