

trial. From an economic point of view it is conceded that it would be better to test the pastures and crops grown with a small dairy herd, as dairying on small areas may be more profitable than grazing. When more of the area is in pasture the test could be made by dairying.

The pasture on Field 3B (now in its third year) is holding very well. It consists mainly of rye-grasses, red and white clover, Lotus major, and a sprinkling of paspalum and brown-top. It has had an average annual top-dressing of basic slag at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. per acre. It is the best sole of grass on Puwera, and it promises to hold out, as it has shown no signs of weakening, but, on the other hand, is improving under stocking. If it can be maintained for a further six or seven years with a continuance of the rational treatment it has received up till the present, then the successful grassing of these lands will have been economically solved.



BULLOCKS GRAZING IN FIELD 3B AT PUWERA.

This photo was taken in December, 1922, and shows a fine growth of clovers in the pasture.

On Fields 5 and 6 the mixtures laid down have been carefully examined regularly. An attempt has been made to secure a paspalum sward on Field 6. The paspalum is slowly taking charge and promises to make quite a good pasture, associated as it is with white clover and Lotus major, both of which have increased in vigour and quantity, mainly on account of their response to the top-dressings of slag, which have been applied each year at the rate of 3 cwt. per acre. On the upper portion of Field 6 (3 acres) superphosphate at the rate of 3 cwt. per acre, following on a liming of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton to the acre, has produced such a satisfactory growth that the area will be cut this season for hay. This portion of the field is on the ridge, the poorest area of soil on the farm.