

and the damage caused by them prevented the flowers coming to maturity. Most of the crop withered and died off. The soil, which is a clay loam with a fair amount of humus present, was in good condition when the seed was sown, on 2nd November, 1922. Intercultivation was carried out regularly, keeping the surface mulched and clear of weeds. Maize, sorghum, millet, and elephant-grass—all subtropical plants—did well. The season was one characterized by frequent showers all through the summer and autumn, and the rainfall was above the average. This cotton crop may be considered a failure, but it is intended to try it again this season.

Pasture experiments in small plots at Albany have given some interesting results. This work, carried out by Mr. A. G. Elliott, will form the subject of some special notes at a later date.



WORKING WITH THE SPRING-TOOTHED CULTIVATOR AT PUWERA.

This implement is used freely for surface cultivation on the area. It leaves the surface somewhat cloddy, which tends to prevent a crust forming.

#### ROCK PHOSPHATE AND SULPHUR.

It is claimed that sulphur used in combination with ground raw rock phosphate helps to make the phosphate more readily available to crops. Plots were set out last season at Albany, and grass-pea used as the indicator crop. Legumes have a higher power of using phosphoric acid in the raw rock form than other crops. The results obtained showed that on one plot the dressing of sulphur and rock phosphate produced a decided increase in yield, measured as weights of green-stuff produced. On another area the control was equal to the sulphur-and-rock-phosphate plot. The results were sufficiently encouraging, however, for repeating the trial during the current season.