

Subterranean clover, then, comes into the third class of pasture species, and its economic use is along the lines of including a very small amount in the mixture and waiting for its increase by voluntary reseeding. If the increase does not come after a certain number of years, then subterranean clover must be deleted from our list of useful species. Farmers desiring to give this clover a trial would be wise to include not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of seed per acre, and on no consideration should preference be given to it before white clover or *Lotus major*.

YARROW.

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) was included in almost all our mixtures, but in very small quantities. From this few pence worth of seed, however, as many points of vegetation have been secured as from the many shillings spent in the case of subterranean clover. On a theoretical basis per 100 points of vegetation yarrow is very cheap to establish, but whether the plant is of much use once it is established is a debatable point. However, one must be prepared to welcome anything in the form of a cheap feed for much of the country being dealt with. The small quantity that we have been using, however, is hardly giving this plant a fair test. It would appear that more seed should be used or the species deleted from the mixture altogether. In our pure sowings in 1926 5 lb. per acre was sown, and when these plots have been going a few years one will be in a better position to know what should be done in regard to this species.

SUCKLING-CLOVER.

Suckling-clover (*Trifolium dubium*) has not been sown on any of the plots. This is not because we do not appreciate its importance, but because the plant is natural to the country, and a big volunteer growth (equivalent to the take one might expect to get from the sowing of many pounds of the seed per acre) is general over most of the areas burnt. Were it not for this volunteer growth one would certainly advise the inclusion of this clover in the mixture. Over many of the plots that have been top-dressed perhaps the greatest response of any species is made by suckling-clover, and in the initial manurial top-dressing of old worn-out turfs it is the response of this clover that largely justifies the expenditure on the top-dressing for the first year or so, until the white clover is sufficiently strengthened to carry on.

YORKSHIRE FOG.

Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*) has not been sown as a regular constituent of the mixtures, but quite a large volunteer growth has made its appearance from seed lying dormant within the secondary growth. The average figures given in Table 1 for the three years are really very significant and represent a cover not to be despised, particularly when the cover is secured for nothing. Whether or not this cover could be increased by the sowing of more seed is a moot point, and one feels that when it comes to paying for a Yorkshire-fog cover one is more inclined to put that money into the seed of some other species that has a better feeding-quality. Whether this course is sound, however, the writer would not like to say at present.