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Woburn Experimental Farm, 1927, 1928

Dr J. A. Voelcker

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WOBURN EXPERIMENTAL FARM

REPORTS FOR 1926-7 AND 1927-8, By Dr. J. A. VOELCKER, C.I.E., M.A.

SEASON 1926-7.

This season was the third unfavourable one in succession. A wet November delayed the early growth of wheat, and all crops were affected by the absence of sunshine and warmth after May, and by the wet August and September; ripening of cereal crops was unsatisfactory and harvest was badly delayed. The first cut of hay was poor, while the second cut was ruined by the wet. Sowing of the root crops was ruined by weather, and the yields were below average.

SEASON 1927-8.

This season was distinctly better. Autumn operations were concluded without difficulty, and wheat came up well. After Christmas, cold and dull weather persisted until May, and sowing of spring crops was delayed. However, the warmer weather of the next two months was a great help to all crops, except potatoes which suffered through drought, and grass that had suffered from the earlier dull weather. Harvesting was carried through without difficulty.

	22	1926-7. Inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.	1927-8. Inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.
October	 	2.22	9	1.20	17
November	 	3.39	20	2.17	18
December	 	0.40	3	2.52	14
January	 	2.15	13	3.69	24
February	 	2.87	13	1.45	12
March	 	2.09	19	1.56	18
April	 	1.35	10	1.11	16
May	 	0.70	9	1.43	14
June	 	3.27	18	2.39	17
July	 	1.79	11	2.58	10
August	 	3.19	20	2.77	20
September	 	4.37	17	0.70	10
		27.79	162	23.57	190

RAINFALL.

FIELD EXPERIMENTS.

1.—CONTINUOUS GROWING OF WHEAT AND BARLEY (STACKYARD FIELD).

As stated in the Report for 1925-26, it was decided to fallow these plots, which had become infested with weeds. Intensive cleaning operations have been in progress in the past two seasons, including hand-digging to remove twitch and bind weed. The dominant weeds—coltsfoot and mayweed on the wheat plots, and spurrey on the barley plots—were attacked by repeated ploughing and harrowing, but the wet season of 1926-27 enabled many of them to root afresh after the operations. Better progress was made in 1927-28, especially on the wheat plots, and at the end of the season all the plots were clean. Wheat and barley will therefore be sown for the 1928-29 season, but no manures will be given, so that the effect of two years fallowing, coupled with the withholding of manures for three years, may be ascertained.

The average yields for the fifty years during which the experiments ran before the fallowing operations, are given in Tables I and II.

2.—ROTATION EXPERIMENTS.

The Unexhausted Value of Cake and Corn (Stackyard Field)

(a) Series C.

1927.—BARLEY.

The details of the preparation of the land for barley by folding the previous root-crop with sheep were as follows :---

Corn-fed Plot.

Swedes, 13 t. 18 cwt. per acre, plus oats equivalent to 14.27 lb. nitrogen per acre.

Cake-fed Plot.

Swedes, 13 t. per acre, plus linseed and cotton cake equivalent to 37.7 lb. nitrogen per acre.

Barley was sown three weeks after feeding was finished. The yields were :---

Diet			Head	Corn.	Tail Corn	Straw,
Plot.			Bushels.	Weight per Bushel.	Weight.	Chaff, etc.
	Com (c)		16.8	1b. 42.5	1b. 39.5	cwt. 11.2
1	Corn-fed	 				
2	Cake-fed	 	18.1	44.0	49.0	12.6

Barley after Swedes, Produce per Acre.

In spite of the increased amounts of nitrogen given, the extra yield on the cake-fed plot (1.3 bush. corn and 1.4 cwt. straw) is no greater than on the corresponding area of Series D in 1926, when no cake or corn was given (Report 1925-26, p. 103). TABLE I.

CONTINUOUS GROWING OF WHEAT. Stackyard Field, 1877-1926

Average Produce of Dressed Corn per acre.	ge Produce o		of Dressed ore.	Corn	mbid	Average per b	Average Weight per bushel.	es els abala		Average Pro Chaff, et	Average Produce of Straw, Chaff, etc., per acre.	w,
20 years, 10 years, 10 y 1877-96. 1897-1906. 1907 cwt. cwt. cv		10 y 1907	10 years, 1907–16. cwt.	10 years, 1917-26. cwt.	20 years, 1877-96. lb.	10 years, 1897–1906. lb.	10 years, 1907-16. 1b.	10 years, 1917-26. lb.	20 years, 1877-96. cwt.	10 years, 1897-1906. cwt.	10 years, 1907-16. cwt.	10 years, 1917-26. cwt
00 F			10	100	1	0.00					101	1
00.4			17.0	£0.0	0.10	8.00	1.00	08-4	10-01	8.96	8-60	6.80
12-29 5-01 (-	0.28	0-30	57-3	59-87	e0·09	58.710	22.40	7.62	1.54	1.56
		-	90-9	3.75	I	1	60.311	58.912	1	I	9.86	8.02
- 9.385 8		00	8.89	4.27	1	29.62	60-2	59-0	1	14.065	12.34	7-95
	÷ 	F	7-50	4-77	1	I	59.3	69.0	1	I.	12.94	8.53
11.75 9.47 9.	-	9.	9.93	8.09	55-2	57-2	57.1	57.3	23.72	18.33	18.65	14.57
	q	× 4	8.50 4.84	7-08	57.8	9.09	57.7 60-0	58·1 58·1		8.72	15.02 8.48	12.77 8.63
15.86 13.89 8.	11	ò	8.86	90-9	58.7	61.9	59.8	58.512	29-03	19-79	13.56	86.6
- 12	- 12	12.	12.03	7.37	I	1	60-5	59.0	1	1	17-11	13.02
16-15 13-29 9-73 8-14 6-17 5-79		6.5		8.58	57-0 57-0	59.7	58.6	58.0	31.38	22-61	17.19	14.78
			,							00.0	00.0	0
15.876 10.17 2.74		2.7	4	2.10	59.16	60.88	59-013	60.114	28.626	15.88	5.41	4.39
9-94	3-6 -	3.6	4	5.30	1	1	59-5	59-6	1	I	15.73	10.62
15.816 12.09 4.		.4	4.96	1.71	59.26	61.7	60-015	59.716	27.66	18.04	4.55	3.35

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					105			-
	4-39 10-62 3-35 7-75	16-09 8-29		13-96	11-69	13-97	19-01	
-	5-41 15-73 4-55 11-69	19.28 9.80		16-05	16.48	15-33	21.31	ġ
	19.62	29-45 11-53		11.10	25.56	12.34	24.50	19
	35-536 	36.85 ⁶ 15.31 ⁶		16.17*	I	17.006	26-55	0.4 when the 0.1 only. 0.05. 0.25. 0.24, 1915, 19 0.24, 1925, 19 0.24, 1925, 19
-	$\begin{array}{c} 60.114 \\ 59.6 \\ 59.716 \\ 58.812 \end{array}$	59-0 58-8		58.2	59-3	58.5	58.6	⁸ Omitting 1904 when there was no crop. ⁹ 1907 and 1911 only. ⁰ 1917, 1920 and 1922 only. ¹ Omitting 1909. ² Omitting 1914, 1916, 1916. ⁴ Omitting 1924, and 1926. ⁴ Omitting 1924, 1925, 1926.
-	59-013 59-5 60-015 60-4	58-8 60-0		58-9	8.09	59.1	59.7	8 0 1 1 2 E F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F
	61.7 60.8 ^s	59-8 60-9		61.1	61-0	61.2	60.7	ia) were f Potash, t, Super-
-	59-36 	56-96 58-66		58.16	I	58.46	58.7	e of Ammor Sulphate of 1906, 3 cw
	2·10 5·30 1·71 4·61	8-22 4-62		8.28	61-9	7.15	9.54	and Muriatian Muriatian Since
	2.74 9.94 2.45 7.60	10-17 5-82		9.72	10.64	8.65	11.03	of Sulphate been used. Superphosp gnesia, per 6
	13-33 	16.49 6.73		7.18	15-01	8-01	13.46	ual weights mai only has out has of Mai shonly. anure as 10t anure as 11t there was n there was n
-	20-026 	17-32 ⁶ 8-59 ⁶		9.076	1	9.716	14.27	iia Salts (eq ate of Ammo ate of Ammo 30 years wer 100 lb. Sult hate of Pott hate of Pott Farmyard M 32–1896. d 1905 when
en	8a and b 8aa and bb 8a and bb 8aa and bb	plied		-1906° (ex- in 1889 as bhate 3 cwt., a (= 25 lb. -1926 b (= 100 lb. 77-87, un-	rape cake 50 lb. Am- 00 lb. there- tt (= 25 lb26 lb.	a = (= 25 lb.) -26 =	906, 100 lb.	 ¹ Till 1907 Ammonia Salts (equal weights of Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia) were applied; since 1907 Sulphate of Ammonia only has been used. ² Minterals for first 30 years were:34 evt. Superphosphate, 200 lb. Sulphate of Potash, 100 lb. Sulphate of Potash only. ³ Previous to 1882 Farmyard Manure as 10b. ⁴ Previous to 1882 Farmyard Manure as 11b. ⁵ 9 years only, 1882-1896. ⁶ 15 years only, 1882-1896. ⁶ 15 years only, 1882-1896. ⁶ Omitting 1904 and 1905 when there was no crop.
Years when	Sulph. Ammonia applied Sulph. Ammonia omitted	Nitrate of Soda applied Nitrate of Soda omitted		Unmanured $1882-1900^{\circ}$ (except rape cake in 1889 as 10b) Superphosphate 3 cwt., Nitrate of Soda (= 25 lb. Ammonia) 1907-1926 Farmyard Manure (= 100 lb. Ammonia) $1877-87$, un-	manured 1888, rape cake 1889-1906 (= 50 lb. Am- monia in 1889, 100 lb. there- after) rape dust (= 25 lb. Ammonia) 1907-26 Unmanured 1882-1906.4 Sul- whate of Portach 1 curf	Nitrate of Soda (= 26 lb. Ammonia) 1907–26 \cdots Farmward Manure (= 200 lb.)	Ammonia till 1906, 100 lb. since)	applied 100 lb. S phosphar 5 5 5 5
	8a 8b 8bb	9a 9b	WHEAT	10b	lla	qII		
			II					

TABLE II.

CONTINUOUS GROWING OF BARLEY. Stackyard Field, 1877-1926

	10 years, 1917-26. cwt.	6-91	1.30	5-60	106	7-34	9.18	7-25	8-26	4.24	69-01	16.8	10-91 5-76	1.27
aw,		9	-	20	1	7	6		œ	4	10	ò	10	3
ince of Str., per acre.	10 years, 1907-16. cwt.	7.78	0-41	6.35	10.36	9-53	12.95	10.36	1	3.16	14.46	14.20	14-43 6-44	2.35
Average Produce of Straw, Chaff, etc., per acre.	10 years, 1897–1906. cwt.	6.85	3.47	_	11.345	1	13.97	8.60	1	5.27	1	19.185	21.17 7.11	7.49
	20 years, 1877-96. cwt.	12.77	18.91	I	Ι.	1	21.49	12.13	I	22.51	I	I	27·34 11·59	21.246
	10 years, 1917-26. lb.	50.2	51.4%	51.2	50.9	50.1	50.3	49-8 50-5	50.4	51.212	50.7	50-4	49-8 50-4	50.114
Average Weight per bushel.	10 years, 1907-16. ib	50.2	48.0 ^s	51.110	6.03	51.6	50.4	49-8 50-4	1	116.02	52.2	51.5	50.6 50.4	51.213
Average per b	10 years, 1897–1906. lb.	52.4	53.07	I	52.45	1	51.8	53.1	1	53-1	1	54.25	53-5 52-4	53.8
	20 years, 1877-96. Ib.	51.6	51.9	1	I	1	51.4	51.7	1	53.2	1	I	52.7 51.1	52.76
Corn	10 years, 1917-26. cwt.	3.88	0.75	2.53	4.04	3.96	5.33	3.99 4.67	5.33	2.38	7.30	6.19	7.70 3.34	0.85
duce of Dressed per acre.	10 years, 1907–16. cwt.	4.80	0.18	3.38	6-93	7.04	7-40	6.69	1	1.37	99-66	19-97	9-52 4-07	1.60
Average Produce of Dressed Corn per acre.	10 years, 1897-1906. cwt.	5.63	1.92	I	10-365	1	11.40	7-93	1	3.52	1	16.855	17-01	6.66
Ave	20 years, 1877-96. cwt.	10.12	15.61	1	1	I	16.40	10.37	1	18.63	1	1	20-51 9-37	17.116
Monurea Analiza Amazalia	manures Appued Amudany per acre.	Unmanured	ID. Ammonia till 1906, 25 ID. since) As 2a, with 5 cwt. lime, Mar. 1905 ; repeated 1909, 1910	and 1912, and 10 cwt. lime in 1923	As za, with z tons lime, Dec. 1897, repeated 1912 As 2b with further 3 tons lime		monia) Nitrate of Soda (= 25 lb Am-	^a Mineral Manures	1915	of Ammonia as 2a As 5a with 1 ton lime Mar	1905, repeated 1916	1897, repeated 1912 Mineral Manures and Nitrate	of Soda (= 50 lb. Ammonia till 1906; 25 lb. since) Unmanured Mineral Manures : Sulphate of Ammonia (= 100 lb. Am-	monia till 1906; 50 lb. since) in alternate years, beginning with 1883
	Plot.	1 2a	2aa	40	20 2hh	3a	3h	4a 4b	2a	5aa	49	9	7 8a	2 2

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					102				-
1.27 10-92 0-94 8-51	13.67 9.48		13-67	9.48	10.17	7.29	11.98	17-79	
2.35 15.58 1.26 10.63	19-26		19-26	11.32	13.72	11-84	17-26	20.52	highten history
9.13 22.195 7.44 14.595	26-92 12-84		18-91	20.85	9.25	20.12	12-33	21.71	926 only. 916 only. 55. 119. 56.
28.096 	34.70 ⁶ 16.75 ⁶		24.916	26.556	14.89	1	18.396	22.45	⁷ Omitting 1905 and 1906. ⁸ 1912 only. ⁹ 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1926 only. ¹⁰ Omitting 1908. ¹¹ 1907, 1909, 1910, 1912 and 1916 only. ¹² Omitting 1918, 1924 and 1925. ¹³ 1907, 1909, 1910 and 1912 only. ¹⁴ Omitting 1923, 1924 and 1925. ¹⁵ 1907, 1909 and 1912 only. ¹⁶ 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1926 only.
50.1 ¹⁴ 51.4 51.0 ¹⁶ 51.1	50-4 50-8		50-4	50.8	50-4	51.3	50.7	51.3	Omitting 1905 and 1906. 1912 only. 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 a Omitting 1908. 1907, 1909, 1910, 1912 a Omitting 1918, 1924 and 1907, 1909, 1910 and 1912 and 1907, 1909 and 1912 and 1907, 1909 and 1912 and
51.2 ¹³ 51.4 51.3 ¹⁵ 51.3	50-9 50-6		50-9	50.6	50-6	51.2	50.3	51.6	7 Omit 8 1912 9 1919 9 1919 11 1907 11 1907 12 Omit 13 1907 14 000 15 1907 16 1919
53-9 54-1 ⁵ 53-9 54-3 ⁵	53·3 53·7		53.5	53-5	53.2	53.1	53-3	53.8	ere ssh, ber-
52.56 53.16	51.86 53.36		52.7 ⁶	52.56	51.96	1	52.66	53.1	hate of Pote , 3 cwt. Sur
0-85 7-29 0-46 5-21	9-23 6-19		9-23	6.19	6.76	4.08	8.31	12.26	Muriate of A 200 lb. Sulp Since 1906
1.60 11.05 0.72 7.36	12-26 7-81		12.26	7-81	8.80	8.44	11.13	14.89	Iphate and used. rphosphate,
7-29 18-875 6-41 14-115	21-00 11-53		16-27	16-27	8-21	16-41	10.78	18-09	eights of Su ly has been by cwt. Supe of Magnesia y. as 10b. as 11b.
21-146 	23.186 14.826		18.826	19-176	12.36	1	15.506	18-69	Its (equal w Ammonia or ars were :
8a Sulph. Ammonia (8a and b 8aa applied (8aa and bb 8bb Sulph. Ammonia (8a and bb 8bb omitted (8aa and bb	9aNitrate of Soda applied9b)Nitrate of Soda omitted	BARLEY	alternate years, beginning with 18839bMineral Manures: Nitrate of Soda as 9a, yearly till 1882,		cept rape cake in 1889 as 10b), Superphosphate 3cwt. Nitrate of Soda (= 251b. Ammonia) 1907-1926 Farmyard Manure (= 1001b. Ammonia) 1877-87, un- manured 1888, rape cake	1889-1900 (= 50 ID. Am- monia in 1889, 100 Ib. there- after), rape dust (= 25 Ib. Ammonia) 1907-26 11a Unmanured 1882-1906. ⁴ Sul- phate of Potash 1 cwt.		Ammonia till 1906, 100 lb. since)	 ¹ Till 1907 Ammonia Salts (equal weights of Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia) were applied; since 1907 Sulphate of Ammonia only has been used. ² Minerals for first 30 years were34 cwt. Superphosphate, 200 lb. Sulphate of Fotash, 100 lb. Sulphate of Sola, 100 lb. Sulphate of Potash only. ³ Previous to 1882 Farmyard Manure as 10b. ⁴ Previous to 1882 Farmyard Manure as 11b. ⁵ 9 years only, 1882-1896.

1928.—CLOVER.

Red clover was sown in the barley crop of 1927, and gave a good plant. In the middle of March it became patchy and the parasitic eelworm *Tylenchus dipsaci* was found to be present. Although the crop improved later, it was patchy at harvest, and no reliance can be placed on the difference recorded on the two plots :— Produce per acre of Red Clover.

	Froduce per	acre or Red C
		cwt.
1. (Ca	ke plot)	. 33.4
	rn plot)	

The aftermath, although regular, was of small amount, and, owing to the lateness of the season, it was ploughed in.

(b) Series D.

1927.—CLOVERS.

Mixed clovers were sown in the barley crop of 1926: red clover 7 lb., alsike 3 lb., trefoil 3 lb. per acre. Owing to the season the crop was cut late. The actual yields of hay per acre were :--

Corn-fed plot, 60.7 cwt.; cake-fed plot, 42.5 cwt.

The cake-fed plot was damaged by rabbits and its yield was appreciably reduced.

Owing to the late season no second cut was taken.

1928.—WHEAT.

"Little Joss" wheat made satisfactory early growth, but began to look yellow in May. With warmer weather it recovered somewhat. The yields were as follows :---

			Head	Corn.	T-11	6
Plot.			Bushels.	Weight per Bushel.	Tail Corn Weight.	Straw, Chaff, etc.
1 2	Corn-fed Cake-fed	 	17.6 18.6	1b. 59.7 60.4	lb. 116 139	cwt. 15.2 17.2

Wheat after Clovers, Produce per Acre.

It should be noted that the swedes failed in 1925 and 1921; hence there has been no corn or cake-feeding on these plots since 1916.

3.—GREEN MANURING EXPERIMENTS.

(a) Stackyard Field. Series A.

Upper Half.

1927.—WHEAT.

Following the green crops of 1926, "Little Joss" wheat was sown, and up to April looked very well. Then the usual signs

of failure began to appear, and a considerable growth of poppies was also noted. The yields were very poor, as has been the case for years past :—

		Head	Corn.		
Plot.		Bushels.	Weight per Bushel.	Tail Corn Weight.	Straw, Chaff, etc.
			lb.	lb.	cwt.
1	After Tares fed off	4.9	58.5	24	11.4
2	After Tares fed off,				
	limed 1923	2.4	58.5	18	10.7
3	After Mustard fed off	6.8	58.0	24	9.2
4	After Mustard fed off,				
-	limed 1923	2.0	58.0	14	6.9

Wheat after Green Crops, Produce per Acre.

The application of lime has again produced no improvement; if anything the reverse. The problem of accounting for these poor yields of wheat from a plant that always looks exceedingly promising in its early stages, and which follows an excellent growth of tares or mustard, is one that still defies solution.

1928.—GREEN CROPS FED OFF BY SHEEP.

After the wheat harvest, tares and mustard were sown as usual, and mineral manures (super 3 cwt. sulphate of potash 1 cwt.) were applied to both plots. A good crop of each resulted, which was fed off by sheep that also received 3 cwt. of linseed and cotton cake per acre. The land has been ploughed and sown to wheat.

Lower Half.

1927.—GREEN CROPS FED OFF BY SHEEP.

Tares and wheat were sown, mineral manures (super. 3 cwt., sulphate of potash 1 cwt.) being also applied. Excellent crops were obtained. These were fed off with sheep that also consumed 3 cwt. of linseed and cotton cake per acre.

1928.—WHEAT.

During the preparation of the land after the green-crops a good deal of twitch was removed. The wheat came up well and, up to February, was in excellent condition. After this it began to fall off as usual. By July the appearance was very poor, and but low yields were obtained :—

•	0
	11
	U

Head Corn. Tail Corn Weight. Straw, Chaff, etc. Plot. Weight Bushels. per Bushel. lb. lb. cwt. After Tares fed off . 7.1 58.7 41 9.1 After Tares fed off, la limed 1924 58.7 7.4 51 9.8 After Mustard fed off 2 7.9 58.9 32 9.7 2a After Mustard fed off, limed 1924 60.0 3.7 24.5 5.5.

Wheat after Green Crops, Produce per Acre.

These results urgently call for enquiry. The low yields follow the application of mineral manures in the previous season, when an excellent green crop was obtained, and the land was further enriched by the 3 cwt. per acre of cake received by the sheep folded on the tares and mustard. A further point at present inexplicable is the depressing effect of lime on the wheat grown on the mustard plot.

(b) Lansome Field.

1927.—WHEAT.

Little Joss wheat followed the green crops of 1926 that had been ploughed in. At first the plant looked weaker on the mustard plots, but improved later. In the early months of 1927 difference was observed between the old plots begun in 1892 and the new series commenced in 1922, the former being much the worse. By June the growth of mayweed on the old plots was so great that, to prevent it from seeding, it was decided to cut this area at once, and to plough the land. Mayweed was less serious on the new plots, and was pulled out by hand, but, even on this area, the yields were almost too small to record; in all cases they were less than 1 bushel per acre :—

Wheat after Green-Crops Ploughed in, Produce per Acre.

	Plot.	Corn.	Straw, Chaff, etc.
Old Plots	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. & \text{After Mustard ploughed in} \\ 2. & \text{After Tares ploughed in} \end{array} \right\} $	plots	harvested green; no yields taken
New Plots	3. After Mustard ploughed in4. After Tares ploughed in5. Control (no green-crop)	1b. 8 24 20	cwt. 2.4 2.6 4.4

1928.—GREEN CROPS.

Mustard and tares were drilled and mineral manures (super. 3 cwt. and sulphate of potash 1 cwt. per acre) applied. A fair crop was obtained and the mayweed seemed somewhat reduced. The crop was ploughed under in mid-July and a second crop sown. These did not attain much size up to the time they were ploughed under in preparation for the succeeding wheat crop. Mayweed was still very noticeable, especially on the old plots.

4.—THE RELATIVE VALUES OF LIME AND CHALK FOR LIMING PURPOSES. STACKYARD FIELD. SERIES B.

1927.—OATS.

In the preceding year seeds were grown on one half of the area and lucerne on the other half (Report 1925-26 pp. 109-110). The whole area was ploughed in the winter and oats were sown. A good growth was secured, that on the seeds area being the better. The figures in the following table refer to this area only :---

Lime and Chalk Experiment—Stackyard Field—Series B. Oats, 1927, Produce per Acre.

Plot.	Applications per acre	in 1919.		Head Corn Bushels.*	Tail Corn Weight.	Straw, Chaff, etc.
of a lo	Sumerica and 2			a brades	lb.	cwt.
1	No Chalk]	25.4	132	13.1
2	Chalk = 10 cwt. lime			33.9	114	17.1
3	Chalk = 1 ton lime			33.4	156	15.8
4	Chalk = 2 tons lime			37.2	192	19.0
5	Chalk = 3 tons lime			35.6	180	16.3
6	Chalk = 4 tons lime			32.1	156	16.8
7	No Lime			31.6	216	17.9
8	Lime 10 cwt			28.3	222	16.8
9	Lime 1 ton			29.4	228	16.6
10	Lime 2 tons			34.6	252	18.9
11	Lime 3 tons			27.0	180	16.4
12	Lime 4 tons			33.2	104	18.8

* Weight per bushel taken on whole produce=33 lb.

Subject to the restriction that the duplicate control plots (Nos. 1 and 7) differ in yield, it appears that, on the average, the chalk series gave 1 cwt. more corn, but less straw, than the lime series. Hence, over the duration of this experiment there has been little to choose between lime and the equivalent quantity of chalk; further, no additional benefit has been obtained from dressings of lime (or its equivalent in chalk) exceeding 2 tons per acre.

This experiment has now been discontinued.

5. MANURING AND LIMING OF GRASS LAND— BROAD MEAD.

Since 1901 manurial experiments on grass land have been conducted in Broad Mead. As a rule the land has been alternatively grazed and hayed. Since 1925 the field has been grazed each year. In addition to these manurial experiments there were two other series of experiments in this field, the one being on different varieties of lime (Buxton, chalk, magnesian, lias, and oolite limes), the other on different forms of lime (lump lime, ground lime, ground limestone, ground chalk). These series received nothing except the lime and the droppings of the grazing animals.

Owing to a re-arrangement of the programme of work, it has been decided to give up the two last sets of experiments (on liming) and to retain only the original manurial series of 1901, less one unimportant plot.

It is appropriate, therefore, to summarise the results of the two sets of experiments on liming which are now to be discontinued. These have shown that the use of lime of any kind or form has been beneficial, although, as shown in the manurial experiment (see (c) below), the addition of fertilisers produces a further improvement.

(a) Varieties of Lime.

The experiment began in 1910; three applications at 2 tons per acre were given during the period 1910-1928. All the different varieties of lime have improved the pasture, in the orderchalk, Buxton, lias and oolite, magnesium.—The unmanured plot remained rough and unattractive to stock; on the limed plots the effect appeared to be an improvement in quality of herbage rather than a change in botanical composition.

(b) Forms of Lime.

This series began in December, 1924. A single application was given at the following rates :—Lump lime, ground lime, 2 tons per acre; ground limestone, and ground chalk, 4 tons per acre. Up to the time of discontinuing the experiment, benefit had been obtained only from the two first materials.

(c) Manurial Experiment.

As stated above, this experiment is being continued as a demonstration of the advantage of lime with mineral manures on grass land. Lime at 2 tons per acre has been applied to one plot six times in the full period of 1901-1928. Little effect was seen until 1910, when 3 cwt. of super and 1 cwt. of sulphate of potash were put on, similar dressings being given also in 1913 and 1920. This plot, although giving a small hay yield, is now much the best for grazing. Next in order are the two plots receiving basic slag and super, with the addition of sulphate of potash in each case. As would be expected, the proportion of clover in the herbage has increased. The biggest hay yield comes from the farmyard manure plot, although its quality is inferior. Finally, the unmanured plot remains rough and neglected by stock, and provides an excellent contrast to the other plots.

REPLICATED EXPERIMENTS.

Below is given a list of the replicated experiments done at Woburn during 1927 and 1928, together with the page numbers on which the tables of results will be found. One experiment of 1926 which did not appear in the last Report is included.

Year.	Crop.	Nature of Experiment.	Resutls.
1926	Potatoes	 Nitrogenous Fertilisers: Sulphate of Ammonia and Cyanamide, each in Single and Double Dressings	See p. 155
1927	Potatoes	 Effect of Superphosphate	See p. 156
1927	Potatoes	 Nitrogenous Fertilisers: Sulphate of Ammonia, Urea and Cyanamide, each in Single and Double Dress-	
1927	Sugar Beet	 ings (a) Comparison of Nitrogenous Fertilisers : Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia and Cyanamide : (b)	See p. 157
		Preparation of Seed Bed	See p. 160
1928	Barley	 Effect of Fertilisers on yield and quality	See p. 154
1928	Potatoes	 Nitrogenous Fertilisers : Sulphate of Ammonia and Cyanamide, each with and without Nitrate of Soda	See p. 158
		Nitrophoska and Compound " B "	1
1928 1928	Potatoes Sugar Beet	 Effect of Superphosphate Nitrogenous Fertilisers : Sulphate of ammonia and Muriate of ammonia, each applied with seed. Nitrochalk	See p. 156
		as top-dressing Potassic Fertilisers : Muriate of Pot- ash, Potash Manure Salts Nitrophoska	See p. 162
$\left.\begin{array}{c}1927\\\text{and}\\1928\end{array}\right\}$	Lucerne	 Effect of Inoculation	See p. 164

OTHER EXPERIMENTS.

A number of smaller experiments were also undertaken, as follows :---

Year.	Crop.		Nature of Experiment.	Results. See p. 164 See p. 164 See p. 164	
1926Mangolds1926Potatoes1927Mangolds			Effect of Ammonia Salts and Potash Effect of Ammonia Salts and Potash Top-dressing Experiment : Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Common Salt		

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WOBURN EXPERIMENTAL STATION -----

OWING AND HARVESTING, AND YIELD PER ACRE, 1927	Variety. Sowing Sowing Cutting Carting Carting Vield began. began.	
DATES OF SOWING AND HARVI	<u>.g əəc</u>	
	. Crop.	- Fallow heat Fallow Fallow Green Crops Green Crops Spring Oats Barley Clover Spring Oats Barley Swedes Swedes { Wheat Potatoes { Wheat Potatoes } Fotatoes Spring Oats Seeds Seeds Seeds Seeds Sweds Seeds Seeds
	Field.	Stackfield Field— Permanent Wheat Permanent Wheat Series A (a) Series B Series C Series C Butt Close Butt Furlong Lansome Field Mill Close Mill Close Road Piece Road Piece

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ATES OF SOWING AND HARVESTING, AND YIELD PER ACRE, 1928
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Yield per Acre.	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} & \cdots \\ & 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ bush.} \\ 12 \text{ tons} \\ 23\frac{1}{2} \text{ cwt.} \\ \text{hay} \\ (\text{one crop} \\ \text{only}) \end{array}$	201 bush. 18 cwt. 10 tons	4 ¹ / ₂ tons 10 tons 40 cwt.	18 cwt. 34 cwt.	(1st cutting	15 cwt. 25 cwt.	5-6 drs. 5-6 drs. 25 tons	
Carting finished.	288	2888		28			5888	
	ot. 4, y 9,	ot. 3, ot. 3, v. 19,		ot. 1, ne 23,		g. 30, y 2,	v. 21, v. 27,	
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Cutting began.	 Aug. 27, July 3,	vug. 27, vug. 9,	Oct. 9 9 June 18	Aug. 16, 75 [June 10, 25	Jov. 2	une 2	Aug. 3, '2 Aug. 8, '2 Oct. 29, '2	
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ed.	$\begin{array}{c} & & \\ & & \\ 11, & 27\\ 10, & 28\\ 28, & 27\\ 28, & 27\\ \end{array}$	6, '27 17, '28 18, '28	15, '28 4, '28 1, '27		:	18, '28 31, '27	25, '28 25, '28 31, '28	
Sowing finished.	 Nov. May 1 May 2	Mar. 1 May 1	(1) (1)		:	Mar. 1 May 3	Mar. Feb. 2 May 3	
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