

*Paspalum*.—Having regard to the poor germination of the New Zealand-grown *paspalum*, Australian seed should be used, unless the farmer is buying on a knowledge of the germination of the line. There is no doubt that good seed could be produced in New Zealand, but the methods of harvesting would have to be considerably modified. This low germination of the New Zealand seed is particularly disappointing, for it would appear that in almost all seeds there arises a certain strain of what may be looked upon as acclimatized plants, and the seed from these should be better fitted for conditions in that district or country. It would therefore seem reasonable to expect that in the course of time certain strains of *paspalum* could be produced in New Zealand by acclimatization that were much more resistant to frost injury. The introduction and sowing of Australian seed is certainly unsound from this point of view, but until better harvesting methods are adopted in the North the sowing of the better-germinating Australian seed must be recommended.

*White Clover*.—With regard to the seed of white clover, undoubtedly none other than the New-Zealand-grown seed should be used. The superiority of the New Zealand seed over the commercial imported is beyond question, particularly from a duration-of-life point of view. The imported white will produce well for the first year or so, and then it will go out. Plots laid down by the writer at the Central Development Farm, Weraroa, were sown with imported white clover, and within two years there was not a single plant left, whereas in the same area where only pure grass sowings were made white clover from seed already in the soil established itself and spread out over the plots, and lasted well until the plots were dug up several years later. Most of the white-clover seed harvested in New Zealand is either from old pastures or from land, like the wheat-stubbles of Canterbury, where the clover comes in naturally after the wheat crop has been harvested. Trials in Wales by Stapleton (*l.c.*) go to show that our New Zealand white clover is in very many important respects similar to the wild white clover of England, but at the time of writing they had not been going sufficiently long to prove the lasting-qualities of our seed compared with wild white.

*Red Clover or Cow-grass*.—There can be little doubt that so far as the New Zealand trade is concerned the seed of cow-grass and of red clover are one and the same. A large-seeded line is almost invariably well polished and sold as cow-grass, for which 2d. per pound more is charged. The smaller seed is usually not polished, and is sold as red clover. In every case it is probably best to buy the cow-grass even although the price is a little more, for a big robust seed of its kind nearly always indicates that a vigorous seedling will arise from it. The New-Zealand-grown seed is undoubtedly of very fine quality, and according to Stapleton's trials in Wales (*l.c.*) comes into the group known as the cow-grass or Broad Red type. From the point of view of persistence, however, these trials go to show that certain English strains, such as the English Late Flowering and Montgomery Red, are superior to our strain. In Denmark, also, our red-clover seed is not looked upon as being particularly hardy. There is no doubt that New Zealand can grow wonderfully fine red-clover seed, and it certainly does look as if our strain is capable of improvement for