

On light land seed is usually drilled through the coulter, as by this means a greater cover can be secured for the seed. The disadvantage of this method, however, lies in the fact that the seeds are all crowded together in rows 7 in. apart, and very frequently the plants never meet between the drills; consequently a great deal of bare ground is frequently present in fields sown down in this way. This difficulty can be largely got over by drilling half the seed one way, and then drilling the other half of the seed across the first drills. By this means a very much better distribution of the seed is effected without any corresponding defect in the cover secured for the seed. The sowing, however, takes twice as long.

In the sowing of small seeds it is a frequent practice to mix the seed with the manure, and drill through the coulter or broadcast from the box. This practice is quite good provided the mixture of seed and manure is sown the same day they are mixed. If seed is mixed with manure, particularly superphosphate, some days before sowing the germination is very likely to be seriously damaged.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this series of articles on pasture-establishment in New Zealand the writer feels that he has but touched on the fringe of the subject. More and more research work is needed before we can learn just exactly how our soils may be made to produce that wealth of grassland which is actually the chief support of this country. The writer will be content if the series has given the farmer some guidance for thought, for it is only by reflection and inquiry that the why and wherefore of things is made plain. Moreover, the reader should not be content to accept all that has been here written as incontrovertible fact, but should himself delve and probe into a subject which is of such prime utility and interest.

PROTECTION OF MARKS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

A PROVISION which should assist producers in the protection of marks used by them on wool-bales and produce generally is embodied in the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1921-22. Formerly, many such marks actually in use were debarred from registration as not containing the constituents of a trade-mark within the meaning of the Act. In the 1921-22 Act, however, the Register of Trade-marks is divided into two sections: Part A consists of fully protected marks which comply with all the requirements of the Act as before, while Part B is open for entry of any trade-mark which for two years has been in *bona fide* use in New Zealand in connection with any goods for the purpose of indicating that they are the goods of the proprietor of the mark by virtue of manufacture, selection, certification, dealing with, or offering for sale. While not affording the full protection granted under Part A, registration of a trade-mark under Part B is *prima facie* evidence of the proprietor's right to the exclusive use of such mark, and any person charged with infringement must satisfy the Court that there was no intention to deceive or to lead to the belief that the goods marked were those of the owner of the trade-mark. Registration may be effected at the Patent Office, Wellington, or at any local Patent Office.