Suitable manures for applying with pastures are basic super or basic slag, 2 cwt. per acre, or mixtures of 2 cwt. super and 2 cwt. carbonate of lime. If it is considered that the land is weak in plant-food and heavier dressings are desirable the extra dressing is better applied in the early spring.

WINTER AND EARLY SPRING FORAGE CROPS.

The sowing of these crops should now be pushed along. If the crop is to be grazed during winter and early spring, and the land then turned over, Algerian oats at the rate of 3 to 4 bushels per acre are probably the best for general purposes, or a mixture of 2 bushels Algerian oats and 1 bushel Western Wolths rye-grass. Black Skinless barley at 2½ bushels per acre also gives good results, and if feed is desired quickly it is the best, as it is usually ready to feed two or three weeks before any other cereal. When the land is inclined to be sour a mixture of Algerian oats and rye-corn, half and half, 3 to 4 bushels per acre, is recommended. If the crop is to be fed during winter and carried on for hay or ensilage, a mixture of 2½ bushels Algerian oats and 1 bushel grey tares is advised, as this mixture makes better ensilage than oats alone. Sometimes tares are sown with oats where it is intended to prepare the land for another crop in the spring. In such case it is doubtful if sufficient fodder is obtained from the tares to warrant their inclusion. Unless the land is very rich this type of crop should be liberally manured; super or basic super, at 2 cwt. per acre, is a suitable fertilizer.

HARVESTING CLOVER-SEED.

A feature this season in some districts, such as Marlborough, was the late appearance of the humble-bees. For farmers whose growth of clover, after the November or December hay-cut, was late coming into head this would, if anything, be an advantage, while in the case of stands which have headed early many of the heads will mature without setting seed and so become dummies. Where the majority of the clover-heads fall into this category it goes without saying that the farmer will be well advised to make a hay-cut instead of allowing the crop to remain for seed. When the clover-seed may be rubbed out from the majority of the heads, and when the stalks begin to lie over at an angle of 45°, it is time to cut. The best method of harvesting is probably to use steel bands which trail behind the mower. These are especially valuable when white clover is being cut. When this method is employed the driver of the mower uses an improvised seat—half a sack of chaff being a handy method. The mower-seat should be turned back to front. A second man sits on this and guides the clover out into heaps which lie clear of the wheel in the course of the next cut. By this system the clover may be left in windrows without any trouble. The bands work best with very dry material. Another method of clover-seed harvesting commonly employed and generally attended with successful results is that involving the use of the side deliverer.

If the material is exceedingly dry it may often be threshed immediately after stacking, before the stack begins to sweat. However, it is frequently the case when the clover is stacked that many