

district and climatic conditions. In colder districts with a short growing season an early maturing variety must be sown.

The most popular of such varieties are Early Butler and Ninety Day. These varieties are early maturing, but yield less than some of the other varieties, which, however, take longer to mature. In districts with a longer growing season the most popular growing varieties are Horsetooth and Motiti. The former, although a heavy yielder, grows very tall and is prone to lodging in strong winds, and consequently many growers are now favouring the Motiti variety, which has far better powers of wind resistance.

Rate of Seeding

When it is grown on a large scale, maize is usually sown through a double row planter. When only a small area is sown, seed is usually dibbled in by hand, for which hand sowers are obtainable. The rate of seeding varies according to the variety, but it will be found that 12 lb. to 15 lb. of seed are needed to sow one acre. Maize is usually sown in rows 3 ft. apart.

Manuring

Various manures have been tried out from time to time. Superphosphate is by far the most commonly used, at rates varying from 4 cwt. to 6 cwt. per acre, although most farmers use the lower figure.

Some farmers report success with a mixture of equal parts of super and blood and bone, or super and basic slag, at 4 cwt. per acre.

Intercultivation

Maize should be kept well cultivated. The more cultivation a maize crop receives the better will be the yield. Particularly is this so on the lighter soil, where weed growth is a serious problem.

Many farmers will give their land a light harrowing a few days after sowing to kill any young weeds. The first scarifying is usually given when the plants are 6 in. to 9 in. high, and it should be thorough and deep. Later scarifyings are given at intervals of from two to three weeks until the crop is so tall that further working would damage the plants. These later scarifyings should be fairly shallow so that the maize roots will not be injured.

Harvesting

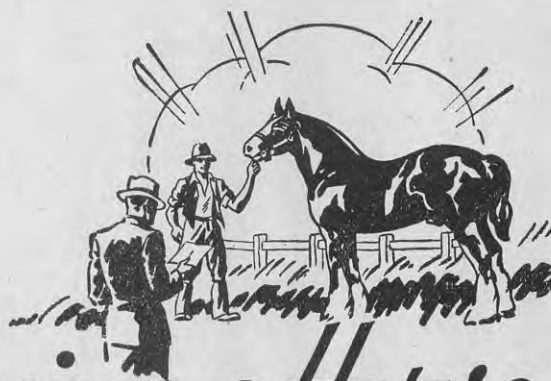
The grain is harvested in winter. Once it has ripened and hardened off it is usually allowed to experience a few frosts, as this is considered to improve the quality. Harvesting is done by hand, either by the farmer himself or by contract labour.

Kumi Kumi

The majority of maize growers in the Bay of Plenty grow kumi kumi with the maize crop. This increases the feed value of the maize stalks after the cobs have been harvested, and both cattle and pigs do well when grazing on the maize stalks and kumi kumi.

The kumi kumi seed is usually sown at the same time as the maize. Four or five seeds are dropped along the rows of the maize, each lot of seed being from 5 ft. to 6 ft. apart in the row, and the seeds are usually put in every fourth or fifth row of maize. Later, the plants may be thinned to two plants in each group, while often no further action is taken after the seed is sown.

Of recent years, a number of farmers have delayed sowing the kumi kumi seed until the maize is through the ground, claiming that by so doing the maize can be scarified for a longer period before the runners of the kumi kumi prevent further working.



Buying a Horse ... IS A JOB

Buying a horse is a job that you do with much care. You endeavour to find out all you can about it, and you use your judgment to the full. When you buy a good horse, you are amply repaid for the time taken and money spent.

And so it is in regard to your crop. You are repaid many times over if you use the best materials in seeding, and this applies especially to the seed pickle which the seed is treated before sowing.

That is why you should use 'CERESAN'. 'CERESAN' gives you an increased yield of a superior type of grain. 'CERESAN' controls all seed-borne diseases.

For clean grain, best grain, and more grain — pickle with 'CERESAN'.

CERESAN
BAYER'S DRY SEED DRESSING
(U.T. 1875 & TRADE MARK)



BRITISH MADE