

weedy material. After sowing, a rolling, followed by a light harrowing, will prove very beneficial. Broad-casting for cob-maize always proves very unsatisfactory.

For grain, rows are usually placed 3 to 4 feet apart, but they must be wide enough for the passage of the horsehoe, and especially for the swingletree, which, if the rows are too close, will damage the young plants. The plants can average 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows, the closer planting being adopted for richer soils. Where the soils are poorer and drier, it often proves profitable to plant on the square or check system, with the rows 3½ feet apart and the plant, or rather groups of plants, every 3½ feet apart. This method will allow inter-cultivation both ways.

If the crop is planted by the maize drill, 10 to 12 lb. seed will be sufficient, while any of the other methods will require an additional 3 or 4lb. of seed per acre. As the crop in the north is liable to be attacked when a few inches high by the caterpillars—an early brood of the New Zealand cutworm or army worm—extra seed is worth while; the surplus plants may be cut out later during the hand-hoeing of the crop.

Control of Caterpillars

At the end of November or early in December, the young maize crops are subject to attacks of caterpillars, which cut off the young plants about ground level. This caterpillar is of the first batch of the season of the New Zealand army or cutworm, *Cirrhpis unipuncta*. If the attack is severe or is neglected in the early stages, it will be found necessary to replant the crop. The attack lasts only for about ten days, and crops above 6 to 7 inches high are not affected. The first consideration is to get the crop in early and past the time of attack. If the period of susceptibility coincides with the presence of the cutworms, the use of ample superphosphate when sowing will reduce the damage by rapidly increasing the rate of growth of the young seedlings.

When the first signs of an attack are observed, the use of poisoned bait will be found invaluable in preventing the spread, thus avoiding the necessity of resowing the crop. The formula is—

- Paris green or white arsenic, 1lb.
- Bran, 24lb.
- Water, up to 3 gallons.
- Salt, 10oz.
- Molasses, 3-4lb.

Although white arsenic is less attractive and effective, it may be difficult to obtain supplies of Paris green. The bran and Paris green or white arsenic are mixed dry with the salt, while the molasses is mixed with the



AVERAGE STRIPPINGS —OF— •56 POUNDS PER COW With a **G.V.B.**

This FACT may seem incredible to any one who has not used a G.V.B. Milker. None the less, it is conclusively proved.

The reason for this is not far to seek, when you see the G.V.B. in action. It milks "Nature's Way." That is, it approaches more nearly the natural suck of the calf than any other machine on the market.

Another interesting FACT: No radical alterations have been made to the G.V.B. since its inception, over 9 years ago. This means, of course that it has given outstanding service for this period. In fact, G.V.B. Sales, for the past nine years, are a Dominion Record. Fill in the handy Coupon below, for further interesting FACTS—they will surprise you.

THE GORDON VACUUM BREAK MILKERS LTD.,

Head Office: ALBERT STREET, AUCKLAND.
P.O. BOX 1687.

Branches at Whangarei, Palmerston North,
Hamilton, Stratford and Christchurch.

To GORDON VACUUM BREAK MILKERS LTD.,
44 Albert Street (Box 1687), AUCKLAND.

I am interested in the G.V.B.. I want the facts. Please send me, without obligation, full details by return.

NAME

ADDRESS

My herd comprisescows.

J.A. 15/8/41