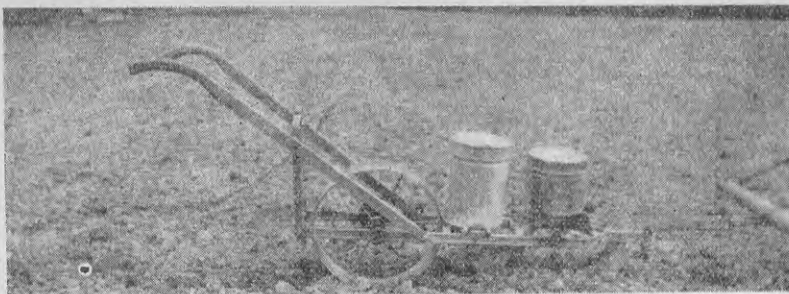


water. When the mixings are thoroughly complete, the solution is added to the mixture of bran and poison. Only enough solution is used to make the bait crumbly and not over-moist. The bait is then scattered along the rows in the late afternoon so that it is fresh for the evening, which is the time when the caterpillars feed. By this method some 40lb per acre are sufficient. The treatment can be repeated for several evenings. It should be remembered that the bait is poisonous, and should be kept out of reach of stock.



The single-row maize drill.



Hand-sowing the maize crop. Quicker work is accomplished by two men, one using a spade, the other dropping the seed.

Choice of Varieties

All maize varieties differ not only in growth and cob characteristics, but also in the time taken to reach maturity. High-yielding varieties require a long-growing season, and quick-maturing varieties are generally poor grain-producers. The alluvial soils of North Auckland are not early soils, and unfavourable ripening and harvesting conditions may occur in the autumn, so that the normal maize-growing season in the north is not a long one. The variety which can be expected to do well is one which matures early after a short growing season and yet yields heavily at the

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