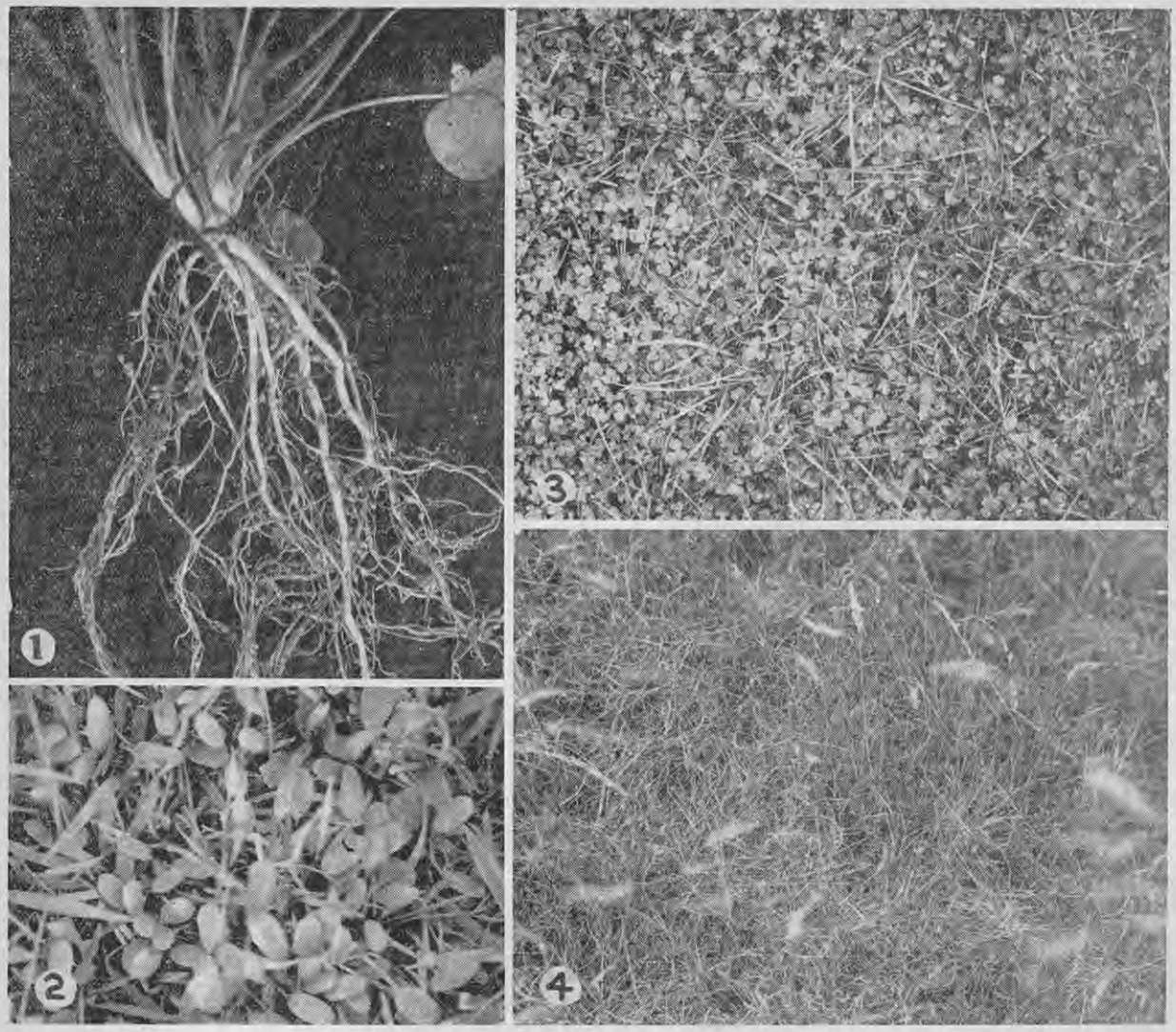

Fig. 1.—The nitrogen factory of the farm. The nodules shown on the roots of the clover provide all the nitrogen needed for vigorous growth of the plant, and leave a surplus for the grasses in the pasture. *Fig 2.*—Minute subterranean clover plants establishing after surface sowing. The soil was very exposed and white clover was difficult to establish. Subterranean clover was sown at 5 lb. per acre. The photograph shows a selected and exceptionally good patch. *Fig. 3.*—The same patch about 18 months later. The subterranean clover has established well, and in addition to providing much valuable feed it is raising the fertility for the grasses. *Fig. 4.*—A very poor and exposed danthonia pasture. Through repeated burnings the sward is practically pure danthonia. On this class of country topdressing, even when combined with surface sowing, is apt to prove a very slow and expensive method of renovation.

pasture seeds may provide a satisfactory alternative. While spectacular results have been achieved by this method, much depends on the soil and on the sward. In general, success is more slowly achieved than by ploughing, and it may be necessary to continue the sowings over a number of years.

Although costs are low, the loss in production during the building-up period as compared with the almost immediate increase obtained by ploughing must be taken into account when making a comparison. This particu-