

white clover, subterranean clover may offer better prospects of success. Although subterranean clover is inferior to white clover on good land, its ability to thrive on land which is too dry for white clover, its earliness of growth, its persistence, and its high efficiency as a nitrogen-producer combine to make it worthy of consideration under a wide range of farming conditions. When used, this clover should be sown when conditions are favourable in the autumn.

*Lotus major* is well worthy of inclusion where the soil is moist, and is a useful ally in the combating of rushes. Red clover is sometimes included because of its bulk of feed, but unless conditions are particularly favourable for its establishment, it is probable that it is much inferior to the long-lived and rapid-multiplying white clover for this purpose.

### Time of Sowing

Just when the sowing should be performed must depend largely on circumstances and on the locality. Usually, however, autumn is the time most favoured, and, as the success of the sowing largely depends on the top-

ping, it is common to apply the seeds with the fertiliser during the normal autumn topdressing. When superphosphate is used, the seed should be mixed and sown on the same day to avoid risk of germination injury.

Before sowing, the pasture should be fairly well grazed to ensure that the seeds will actually come in contact with the ground. While good results are sometimes attained without harrowing, much depends on the type of the sward. Where the turf is close and matted, or where moss is prevalent, a good penetrating harrow can frequently be employed to considerable advantage to open up the turf and prepare a bed for the seeds. The use of a roller or the running of sheep over the area after sowing will greatly improve the prospects of a successful strike.

### Rates of Sowing

Sowings may range from a few ounces of subterranean clover per acre repeated over a number of years up to 10 lb. of mixed clovers per acre in one year. While the mixture to be used must depend on circumstances, it should be remembered that with a

poor seed bed and severe competition from already established plants, mortality must inevitably be high. For this reason the heavier sowings are not to be recommended unless conditions appear to be reasonably favourable.

The following sowings might be considered as fairly representative, but the species and quantities may be materially altered according to requirements:—

**Good Quality Land where Clovers are Deficient.**—2 to 3 lb red clover; 1 to 2 lb. white clover.

**Where both Grasses and Clovers are Poor on Land of Fair Quality.**—6 lb. perennial ryegrass; 1 to 2 lb. white clover; 1 lb subterranean clover.

**Second-class Land Deficient in Clovers.**—2 lb. subterranean clover; 1 lb. white clover; ½ lb. *lotus major*.

**When the Clovers are Established.**—6 lb. perennial ryegrass; 1 lb. crested dogtail.

### Seeding From Hay

This modified method of surface sowing as a means of improving the poorer areas of the farm by a systematic programme of feeding out hay is

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