

reasonably dry summer and autumn conditions, which are essential to a good clover harvest. New Zealand has evolved a type of white clover of outstanding merit, and all seed produced should be offered for certification with a view to identifying this superior type. Management of white clover areas plays a large part in the production of successful seed crops.

Red Clover

There are two distinct types of red clover seed produced in New Zealand. One is the broad red clover—an early type which finds a useful place in temporary leys and as a hay-producer—and the other is the Montgomery red clover, which is used more in permanent mixtures and as a constituent of grazing pastures. While the broad red clover is more generally used in this country, Montgomery red clover is rapidly coming into prominence. As a seed-producing proposition, however, the Montgomery type deserves every consideration because of the high place already won for this clover in British pasture mixtures. Everything points to the possibility of an excellent export trade developing for this seed when saturation point is reached in New Zealand's requirements.

Other Grass and Clover Seeds

The production of other grass and clover seeds—Chewings fescue, alsyke, timothy, etc.—is also undertaken locally. But the above remarks emphasise the seeds most urgently required by Great Britain.

An article in the September issue of the "Journal of Agriculture" entitled "Clean Seed Production in Otago" gives further information on pasture management for seed production, while farmers desiring more detailed information on seed production methods will find their local Instructor in Agriculture able and willing to give much valuable advice.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is desired to reiterate—

(a) The urge to produce greater quantities of grass and clover seed to meet the needs of Great Britain.

(b) The desirability of producing as great a proportion of seed as possible from areas composed of superior strains of pasture plants.

(c) The desirability of producing as production as a definite project and not as an incidental in the farming programme.

Radio Broadcasts

RADIO broadcasts to farmers will be given from IYA Auckland at 7.15 p.m. on the following dates:—

November 3.—Subject to be selected: Mr. P. W. Smallfield, Superintendent, Animal Research Station, Ruakura.

November 10.—"The Better Utilisation of Farmyard Manure": Mr. E. H. Arnold, Instructor in Agriculture, Dargaville.

November 17.—"Hay and Silage": Mr. P. S. Syme, Instructor in Agriculture, Warkworth.

The broadcast on November 17 concludes "The Man on the Land" ses-

sions from IYA, Auckland, until March, 1942.

PIG INDUSTRY BROADCASTS.

The following programme of radio broadcasts for farmers will be given during November under the auspices of the National Pig Industry Council:—

1YA, November 20, 7.15 p.m.—Questionnaire covering problems of the pig farmer: Mr. A. Longwill, Auckland District Pig Council.

2YA, November 11, 7.15 p.m.—"Housing of Pigs": Mr. C. H. M. Sorensen, Taranaki District Pig Council.

3YA, November 20, 7.15 p.m.—Subject not decided: Mr. H. W. McIntosh, Canterbury District Pig Council.



said

"I owe all my success in life to always being half an hour ahead of time."

Although his half-hour then was sufficient anticipation, it wouldn't suffice to-day. That is, not if he wanted to be certain of purchasing quality necessities in New Zealand.

Every prospective purchaser of any commodity whatever must by now fully appreciate that stocks of most goods, especially leading lines, whether imported or manufactured here, are, to say the least, precarious.

To ensure getting delivery, one must do more than emulate Lord Nelson. To place an order for a popular seller to-day and expect delivery in half an hour would meet with about as much success as "a fan in hades."

Well, what we are getting at is this. In common with other manufacturers, we anticipated trouble in getting deliveries of Spring Steel and ordered our requirements not half an hour, or a week, or even six months, but years ahead. The result is that we now have stock. Unfortunately, we have had brief periods when we could not fill orders and unfortunately, or should we say fortunately, we have had a constant stream of orders. No, we have always had a stream of orders, lately we have had a deluge and the result is we are behind with our deliveries.

Gradually we will catch up—but as in fairness to all we must of necessity fill orders in the sequence in which they are received, you will appreciate the expediency of placing your order now.

As everybody now realises the outstanding advantages of the Bevin Harrow, it is unnecessary for us to go into details of its many merits. We will mention, however, that we can guarantee that any farmer who appreciates that fertilisation by cultivation will to a large extent compensate for the "cut" in artificials and who uses the "Bevin" during dry spells throughout the summer will ensure for himself the highest possible production.



The reason for this and for many other benefits you'll get from the "Bevin" are contained in our fully illustrated Catalogue. Even should you contemplate delaying your purchase until, say, February or March, we emphatically urge that you send in the attached Coupon now, so that you can follow the example of Lord Nelson and anticipate the future.

To A. S. BEVIN, Dept. J.,
38 Albert St. (Box 880), AUCKLAND.

I am interested in the "Bevin" Harrow. Send me your illustrated Catalogue, etc., together with a copy of your written money-back guarantee.

Name

Address

J.A.10/41