

# THE MOST TALKED ABOUT MILKING MACHINE IN NEW ZEALAND



## The Machine That Milks Without Stripping

Now is the time to fully investigate the advantages of the G.V.B. Milker.

**FIRSTLY**, the revolutionary principle on which it is designed enables it to produce more nearly the natural suck of the calf than any other type on the market.

**SECONDLY**, tests have proved that less than 1½ cows per 100 develop quarter trouble.

**THIRDLY**, average strippings are not more than .56lbs. per cow.

**FOURTHLY**, it holds a Dominion Record for Sales—over 6,000 units in 8 milking seasons.

By installing a G.V.B. you experience practically no udder trouble—you can eliminate stripping and the leg-roping of cows—thus saving time and labour.

You'll admit that we cannot tell you the whole story in this advertisement. We have just endeavoured to give you some idea of this revolutionary advance in Milking Machine design. Now don't you think it's in your interests to learn more about this amazing machine? After all, it costs you nothing to inquire, and the coupon will bring you details of the best investment a farmer can make. There's no obligation, so why not fill in the coupon, rip it off, and post it today? It will bring you our catalogue . . . it's packed from cover to cover with illustrations—with advantages and pointers of the G.V.B. MILKER. The Coupon brings your Catalogue free.  
**RIP OFF AND POST TODAY!**

To GORDON VACUUM BREAK MILKERS LTD.,  
44 Albert Street, Auckland, C.1.

Please send me your latest catalogue and full facts concerning the G.V.B.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

My herd comprises ..... cows.

J.A. 15-4-42

of the trials showed good results from liming in marked contrast to the neighbouring districts on both sides.

### (j) Manawatu-Rangitikei

This district can be considered in two sections. The fertile Manawatu and Kairanga Plains show little or no responses to lime or fertilisers, but in the terrace country and on the Rangitikei Plains, such as in the Marton district, slight to fair responses to lime are obtained. At the Marton Experimental Area a 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. increase is usually obtained from the use of lime, but, as mentioned earlier, the response may greatly exceed this in the summer and autumn months. In the whole district there has been a total of 31 trials, and of these, 2 have shown good, 5 slight, and 24 no responses to lime, so that 23 per cent. of the trials gave a lime response. However, the majority of the trials not responding to lime were located on the alluvial plains.

### (k) Woodville-Dannevirke

This part of southern Hawke's Bay has been considered separately, as it is a dairying district of high rainfall in contrast to the lower rainfall, sheep country of the rest of the Province. Lime responses are not marked because much of the country is of a fertile alluvial nature. Out of 25 trials, 10 show slight and 15 no responses to lime, 40 per cent. being indicative of a slight lime deficiency.

### (l) Levin-Paekakariki

On the fertile Horowhenua Plains and the low altitude country of the coastal region generally, little lime responses are obtained either on the sand country or on the alluvial plains. The foothill country is, however, rather deficient in lime, as, in greater degree, are the hills between Wellington and Paekakariki. The district has had a total of 23 trials, 2 showing a good, 6 a slight, and 15 no lime response, but the percentage of trials showing the need for lime (35 per cent.) covers, as indicated, two types of country with different lime demands.

### (m) Poverty Bay-Hawke's Bay-Wairarapa

The east coast sheep country of the North Island embraces very many soil types, as has been indicated in the soil survey of Hawke's Bay. Briefly, however, we may consider some of them as follows. The fertile