

RETURN OF DERRIS IN SHEEP DIPS

Sheepowners are advised that the following well-known brands of Powder Dip will again be available next season with DERRIS as in pre-war days.

COOPER'S Quick Acting POWDER
QUIBELL'S Special POWDER
HIGHLAND Improved POWDER
McDOUGALL'S Premier POWDER

War years and the loss of territory where Derris was produced had the inevitable effect of depriving the farmer of the highest grade dips to which he had become accustomed. Now, however, it is our pleasure to announce their return.

*Available for 1945-46 Dipping
Season from your Stock and
Station Agent . . .*

**COOPER McDOUGALL & ROBERTSON
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CUSTOMS ST., AUCKLAND.

and cropping with rape or roots to be fed off on the paddock. It is essential at the same time to give the crop annual topdressings of phosphate and also potash if necessary.

Type of Land

Cocksfoot demands land of good fertility, either natural or induced, and grows best on well-drained soils. Light soils are admirable for seed production, providing there is a good spring and early summer rainfall. On heavy land of good fertility weeds and ryegrass tend to come in rather earlier. Although cocksfoot has been grown for seed production practically solely in the South Island, there are many parts of the North Island which would suit it very well, e.g., the Wairarapa and the Manawatu.

Management

Cocksfoot is a fairly safe crop to grow. Once established, the management is relatively simple. Harvesting is not difficult. The crop should be cut with the binder and stooked for about 10 days. Threshing from the stook saves the labour of stacking, but should be done only on bright, sunny days. Direct heading of the crop has been tried in England, and while it has been successful in some instances, inclement weather is liable to cause losses, as the seed sheds very easily if allowed to get to the stage fit for heading. Once, however, the seed is in stook, and provided the sheaves are small and carefully stooked, there should be little loss of seed.

Summary

1. New Zealand cocksfoot is well known and liked by British farmers. Although the quality is good, there is room for improvement in the purity of the seed.
2. Britain's farming policy means that more cocksfoot will be required in the future. Although other supplies may now become available, New Zealand Certified is unsurpassed in type.
3. In order to increase exports of New Zealand cocksfoot, the price must be kept in line with that from other countries.
4. Seed can be produced more economically if heavy yields are obtained. British experience in cocksfoot seed production may help in this respect.
5. Heavy yields also give better purity.
6. Cocksfoot seed production could be extended to cover parts of the Wairarapa and Manawatu.