

# THE MAN ON THE LAND

## Take a Note of These Talks:

- 1YA: *Milking Shed Equipment and Practice, from the Dairy Division. Monday, September 11. 7.30 p.m.*  
*Farming in the Rotorua County, by C. S. Dalglish, Fields Instructor, Rotorua. Monday, September 11. 7.40 p.m.*
- 2YC: *Land Deterioration, from the Department of Agriculture. Tuesday, September 12. 7.30 p.m.*
- 3YA: *Forage Crops for Next Winter, A discussion by the Staff of Canterbury Agricultural College. Thursday, September 14. 7.35 p.m.*  
*Selection and Preparation of Areas for Cropping in Dairy Farming, from the Department. Friday, September 15. 7.35 p.m.*
- 4YZ: *The Soil as a National Asset, by S. D. Blomfield. Tuesday, September 12. 8 p.m.*

## Fifty-seven Years Ago

One of the points made in a talk prepared by the Young Farmers' Club of Westmere was the historical connection between pasture-management and refrigeration. Here are some extracts from the talk, which was delivered from 2YC, Wellington, on Tuesday, August 22.

It is interesting to recall that it was on the 15th February, 1882, that the sailing vessel "Dunedin" put out from Port Chalmers with the first consignment of frozen meat ever shipped from these shores. When, ninety-eight days later, that shipment successfully completed a transit of the long, intervening sea route that connects this country with its principal overseas market, it proved the forerunner of the many thousands of similar consignments that were to follow upon the trail of this pioneering effort. The introduction of refrigeration to shipping transport and the work associated with the production, shipping, and marketing of those "early" consignments of frozen meat, laid the foundation stone of one of New Zealand's "key" industries, the fat lamb industry. For that first shipment included four hundred and ninety-nine carcasses of lamb, the first products of a trade that has developed far beyond the dreams of pioneering days. During the past two seasons, nine million carcasses of New Zealand lamb have been forwarded, annually, to Empire markets, and, for the quantities exported and the quality of these products, New Zealand has set a standard of excellence that has long been the envy and aspiration of exporters of this item of primary production in other countries. The position at present held by New Zealand lamb on the Home market has

been attained by attention to every factor influencing the production, in quantity and quality, of the product concerned, and the challenge that is arising out of the efforts of our overseas competitors can be successfully countered only by maintaining efficiency in all phases of fat lamb production.

## Breeding and Feeding

It is a question partly of breeding, but mainly of feeding, since the quantity of any livestock product

is to be the final product, and especially where early maturity and fattening of the animals is desired, feeding largely determines both quantity and quality.

To-day, the fat lamb raiser, in most instances, calls upon his pastures to provide the major portion of fattening foodstuff that is necessary to bring his lambs to prime condition. Breeding ewes, and particularly fattening lambs, are exacting in their food requirements, and the fat lamb raiser must so arrange the management of his pastures as to ensure, at all seasons of the year, a sufficient supply of the right type of herbage to fulfil the requirements of the classes of stock concerned.

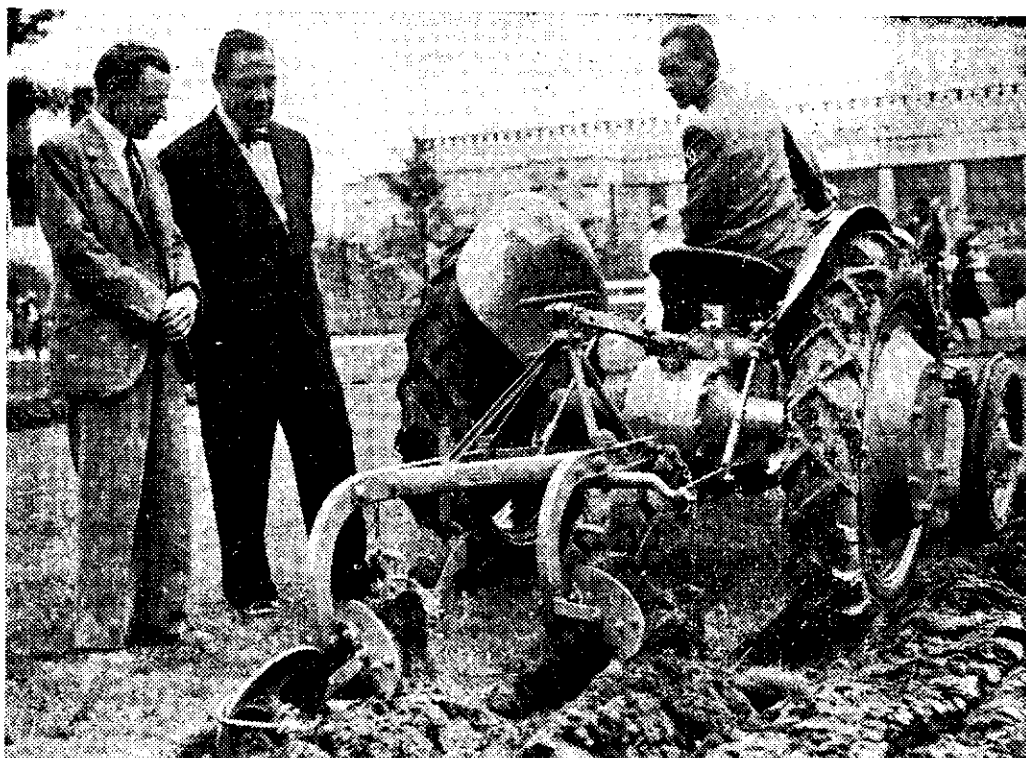
## WEATHER REPORTS FOR FARMERS Assistance for Hawke's Bay

A development of interest to Hawke's Bay farmers is announced by 2YH, Napier. Every evening (except on Sundays) special reports on the weather for the Hawke's Bay area will be broadcast at 6.45. The experience in other districts is that farmers find weather forecasts of great value, and follow them closely. This, we are sure, will be found equally true of Hawke's Bay.

These conditions are necessary:

1. Adequate drainage of all fields.
2. A top-dressing programme, including liming, with a view to maintaining high production and persistence of sound pastures.
3. Strict attention to grazing control, to avoid under-grazing in the spring and over-grazing during dry periods and in the winter.
4. Subdivision of the farm and adequate provision for shelter and water to all fields.
5. Harrowing either with chains or tines, and sometimes with both, to ensure even distribution of returned fertility and to promote aeration of soil, and penetration of the fertilizers applied.

which a farmer may take off his property, in any one season, and the general standard of quality of that product, depend largely upon the degree of efficiency with which his stock are fed. Where meat



WITH EDSSEL FORD at the wheel, Harry Ferguson, the inventor, and Grover Whalen looking on, the new Ford tractor made its first public appearance at the New York World's Fair recently. According to Henry Ford, the tractor is "the most revolutionary step that mechanical farming has taken"