

## Auckland Notes

(By "Listener.")

AUCKLAND can almost claim to be a "seven day a week" station these times. It is hard to remember when last we had a silent night—not that we are wanting one, for the "extras" provided are always novel and interesting. Boxing and wrestling descriptions have figured prominently among them, and now the literary side is to be catered for, opportunity being taken of the presence in the city of the Wellington University debating team. Listeners, while enjoying these extra nights, are apt to forget what sacrifices they mean to the station staff, and it is only just that there should be public mention of the fact that we are grateful for both studio and transmitting officials for giving up their time in a good cause.

THE last of the season's Rugby games will be described from Eden Park this week, and hospital patients, invalids, and thousands of others who are unable to follow football visually will regret that for some months Mr. W. J. Meredith's racy accounts will cease. Football is described through 1YA with an accuracy and enthusiasm that excels anything heard from any other station in New Zealand or Australia, for "W.J.M." knows the game and the players as few do, and with this knowledge he combines splendid descriptive powers.

IN the interests of licensees 1YA has at different times faced almost insuperable difficulties in supplying race descriptions and results from points outside the local courses. In connection with the Avondale meeting on Saturday and Monday the procedure that has been followed since the senseless ban was imposed will not be continued. The reason is that at Avondale it is impossible, outside the ground, to obtain a vantage point from which a suitable view can be obtained and at the same time a relay conducted. Probably, when so many hundreds of country listeners miss the news to which they so look forward they too will raise their voices in protest against the continuation of the existing state of affairs.

ONE local listener has been expounding his views on the news session, a feature of broadcasting that to him has the greatest appeal. He commends the nightly budget broadcast, but urges that, before closing down, the New Zealand stations might supply a brief

"late news" session, summarising what has been announced earlier, and adding particulars of any important events that have happened in the city that night. He declares that often there are evening public meetings at which important decisions are made, and that officials at these meetings would be quite willing to supply particulars of resolutions of public importance, telephoning them to the stations so that they could be put on the air that night. There may be something in this suggestion.

THOUGH the Auckland radio exhibition is still a good four weeks off, matters in connection with it have now taken definite shape and everything is in train for a really successful show. Twenty commodious stalls have been allotted to the radio trade, and each will contain a comprehensive display. Special space has been allocated for amateur interests, where local transmitters intend to make a brave display. A radio club at the Leys Institute has just completed a fine 50-watt transmitter, and this, with other products of youthful enthusiasm, will be on exhibition. The committee in charge of the show is now arranging for a tearoom to be included, so that patrons will have refreshment other than through the eye and the ear.

IT is a pity that these notes have to be written before the relay from Waitomo Caves eventuates. This "stunt" has aroused more interest than any which has previously been heralded by 1YA. Programmes on the whole, however, have remained of such a consistent standard that it is difficult to say anything else than "There are no complaints as of yore."

### A Sky Pilot

### A Parish of Millions

FIVE years ago Dr. H. Cadman left England and settled in America. To-day he has the largest parish in the world, and is one of the most famous preachers in the world. He realised that in the introduction of wireless there were wonderful possibilities for spreading the gospel, and thus he preaches to an audience of millions.

Very often Dr. Cadman receives letters from people to whom his sermons have been of value, and his wonderful popularity and success is due more to his warm sincerity than to anything else. In answer to persistent request, Dr. Cadman at last consented to appear in a "talkie," and in this "talkie" he remarks:

"I am convinced that here is a means of preaching the gospel undreamed of. Here is a missionary who can bring about a revolution in the religion of the world."

In conclusion he remarked in a humorous vein, "I appeared only because I was asked to do so, so very often. Hitherto my wife has said that my face not being on view was a decided advantage—but you brought it on yourself."

## To Increase Production

### Points from 3YA Lectures

SOME interesting points of value to the man on the land were touched upon in the course of the special lectures given from 3YA in the past week.

A particularly interesting summary of features in the "Journal of Agriculture" was given by Dr. C. Chilton on Friday, September 20. It was explained by Dr. Chilton that many of these articles were too technical and too full of figures for successful broadcasting, but his purpose was to summarise interesting features so that those affected might follow up the points of interest made.

The effects of rabbits in denuding the Mackenzie Country grass lands in large part of the natural coverage was summarised from an article by Mr. R. McGillivray, Fields Superintendent, Christchurch. The rabbits had first of all detrimentally affected the vegetation of the district, and this, together with indiscriminate burning and over-stocking, resulted in marked nakedness of the soil. This in turn limited the water-holding capacity of the lands, with the result that the sparse rainfall was not retained, but ran off rapidly. Remedial measures in controlling rabbits and encouraging the growth of pastures were effecting decided improvement and increasing the carrying capacity of the district; so much so, that the number of sheep in the Mackenzie Country had grown from 455,888 in 1922 to 548,781 in 1928. The article gave details of the remedies adopted, and in particular, urged the provision of shelter belts.

THE importance of mineral content in cow pasture land was the theme of a special article outlining Mr. B. C. Aston's researches on the phosphate deficiencies of the Wairarapa. The outstanding feature of this article was to stress the fact that the poorer pastures in this district were about the lowest in phosphoric content that had been encountered. Mr. Aston warned the local farming public and agricultural officials that this deficiency was serious, and should be remedied by adequate top-dressing. On the hills near Masterton there was only 0.27 per cent. of phosphoric acid in the non-phosphated pasture, and sleepy sickness occurred in ewes. At Hukenui, where there was only 0.2 per cent. of phosphoric acid in the soil, Waihi disease occurred in cows. Even at Hamua, where the pasture showed the highest phosphoric acid content, it was still too low for a normal cow pasture. The farms in this locality, except those on distinctly recent alluvial soil, were much affected with temporary sterility in cows, and the use of superphosphate was earnestly recommended.

Other points touched upon by Dr. Chilton were the experiments in control of dry rot in swedes, the chief point made here being that some farmers deliberately chose to secure a small yield by sowing thickly after midsummer, than risk the almost certain loss of a better crop obtainable by sowing earlier.

ORCHARDISTS were informed that two two years' practical experience at Te Kauwhata justified the conclusion that a stationary spraying plant on undulating and heavy land is 100 per cent. more effective than a portable one.

ON Thursday evening, September 19, orchardists were given an address by Mr. J. D. Carolin, of the Orchard Division. Owners of even small orchards found much of interest in this talk. Methods were outlined by which people growing fruit for domestic purposes only could effectively control the codlin moth. Details were also given of the treatment for controlling the pear slug or leech by spraying with arsenic of lead, from about the middle of November at intervals of from 17 days to a month. Brown rot, a series of fungus attacking all stone fruit,

was best controlled by spraying in summer months with lime sulphur at the rate of 1 gallon to 125 gallons of water, at petal fall, and again when the fruit commences to swell.

Summarised, the best treatment for the different diseases was: For black spot, blister disease, powdery mildew, bladder or pocket plum, brown rot, die back, leaf curl, leaf rust, peach scab, and shot hole: control by spraying in winter with Bordeaux mixture, 8-6-40, and with either lime-sulphur 1-125, or atomic or atomised sulphur, 10-100 as summer sprays. For chewing insects, such as codlin moth, leaf roller, leaf roller caterpillar, pear slug, rasp bud, weevil, and tomato caterpillar, spray with arsenic of lead, 2lb. to 100 gallons of water.

In concluding, Mr. Carolin said: "I would like to point out that in spraying, time and material are often wasted without obtaining the desired results. This is mainly due to either direct carelessness or want of judgment on the part of the person who is carrying out the work. It is necessary not only to use right material, but it is equally important that a thorough application should be made at the right time, also to repeat certain sprays throughout the season, otherwise those applications made in the early part of the season may have been wasted."

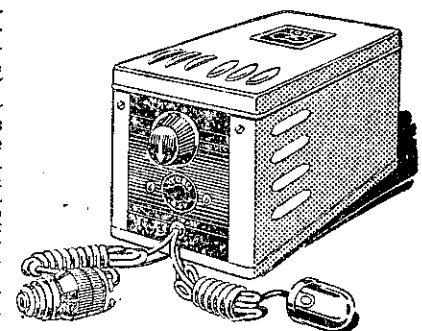
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