

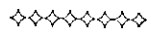
On the Land

MARKET REPORTS.

At Burnside last week 244 head of fat cattle were penned. The majority of the yarding was of good quality, a few pens of extra prime bullocks being forward. There was poor competition for heavy cattle, and prices for these receded about 15s below the previous week's parity. Medium weights, however, met with good competition at late rates. Extra prime heavyweight bullocks made to £21 5s, prime heavy-weight bullocks from £17 17s 6d to £19 10s, medium bullocks from £12 10s to £15, other kinds from £10 10s upwards, best cows and heifers to £10 5s, medium cows and heifers from £6 10s to £8, and others from £5 upwards. Fat Sheep.—1300 were yarded. The quality generally was good and prime heavy sheep were in good demand. Prices opened firm at late rates, but as the sale progressed there was a noticeable rise in values, and at the end of the sale they had risen about 1s 6d on opening rates. Freezing buyers were operating for light-weight wethers and this competition naturally kept up the price of the heavier sheep. Extra prime heavy-weight wethers made to 52s 6d, prime heavy-weight wethers from 43s to 47s 6d, medium wethers from 35s 6d to 40s; lighter kinds from 31s upwards, extra prime heavy-weight ewes to 43s 6d, prime heavy-weight ewes from 34s to 38s 6d, medium ewes from 30s to 33s, and lighter kinds from 38s upwards. Lambs.—There were 40 lambs penned. The quality was good. This was a very small yarding compared with the past fortnight, and consequently there was a very spirited sale at prices showing an advance of 4s to 5s on those ruling last week. Best lambs sold to 50s, medium lambs from 42s to 46s, others from 35s upwards. Pigs.—There were over 200 fats and 40 stores. The supply was too big for the demand. Bacon pigs dropped about 10s, and porkers also eased, though not to the same extent.

At the Addington markets last week there was a slight easing in the values of fat stock generally. Fat Lambs.—There was a yarding of 1450 head, 200 more than at the preceding sale. The quality generally was good and competition keen, although prices were a shade lower than those ruling on the previous week. Prime lambs made 13d per lb, extra prime 45s 6d to 48s 7d, prime 42s to 45s, medium 39s to 41s 6d, light 36s to 38s 6d, inferior 32s 6d to 35s 6d. Fat Sheep.—Eight races were forward, a good proportion of which were plain wethers. The sale was inclined to fluctuate, though for best sheep there was practically no change, yet the buoyancy of the previous sale was not in evidence. For wethers over all figures ranged from 8d to 9d and ewes about 7d, extra prime wethers 49s 6d, prime 44s 6d to 47s 6d, medium 39s to 44s, light 33s 6d to 38s 6d, extra prime ewes 45s 9d, prime 40s to 42s, medium 33s 6d to 39s, light and inferior 30s to 33s. Fat Cattle.—605 head were forward, as against 400 on the preceding week. Except for the handy shop weight there was a falling off in values to the extent of £1 per head. Extra prime steers made up

to 43s, prime medium-weights 37s to 40s, prime heavy-weights 35s to 36s 6d, medium 31s to 33s, light 27s 6d to 30s, rough down to 20s per 100lb, extra prime steers £19 12s 6s, prime £9 10s to £11 10s, ordinary £5 15s 15s, light £9 to £11 10s, plain and unfinished £7 to £8 15s, prime cows £8 10s to £12, medium £5 15s to £8, aged and inferior £3 to £5 5s, extra prime heifers £14 to £14 6d, prime £9 10s to £11 10s, ordinary £5 15s to £9, light £3 15s to £5 10s. Vealers.—Another large entry was forward, including a lot of inferior stuff. Runners made to £6 15s, good vealers £3 to £5 10s, good calves £1 15s to £2 10s, small calves 15s to £1 5s. Fat Pigs.—A medium entry was yarded. Choppers made £3 to £5 10s, light baconers £3 5s to £3 15s, heavy baconers to £4 (average price per lb 6d to 6½d); light porkers £2 8s to £2 12s, heavy porkers £3 (average price per lb 6½d to 7½d).



AUTUMN TREATMENT OF GRASS LAND.

When the strenuous work of gathering the harvest is over, an opportunity will come when farmers should take in hand measures for the improvement of grasslands, both pastures and fields, intended for hay (says a Home paper). With the reduction which seems inevitable in arable cultivation, the grass grows in importance, and if treated with greater care and liberality, would be far more productive than it has been in the past.

Autumn is the best time to take in hand measures for the improvement of such land.

Pastures.

Drainage may be desirable, and if the land be sour a dressing of lime is necessary. Apart from these points the application of phosphates and potash will bring about a surprising change for the better. In judging of the quantities to apply, the purpose for which it is intended to use the pastures during the year should be taken into account. For instance, pastures for dairy purposes require liberal dressings, which should not be less than 3 to 4cwt per acre of superphosphate or equivalent of basic slag, and 1 to 2cwt of kainit.

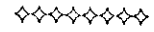
Hay Lands.

In the treatment of hay lands, as with pastures, farmyard manure should come into action by an application of 10 to 15 tons every four or five years—it is the backbone of fertility; without its help the artificials have to be used in larger quantities, and even then do not work so well over a series of years.

Assuming the application of farmyard manure, no artificials will be necessary the same year, but in the intervening years phosphate and potash should be applied in autumn, and in the spring a dressing of 1cwt of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda will be helpful. The phosphate can be 3 to 4 cwt of superphosphate, or an equivalent amount of basic slag, or one of the other forms of phos-

phate which have come on the market, if found suitable for the soil and locality. For potash, autumn application, a dressing of 2 to 3 cwt of kainit is effective.

Naturally if no farmyard manure is available, and if none has been applied in recent years, the treatment should be different. In such a case a mixed manure of super-phosphate should be followed by a dressing of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia in the spring.



SYSTEM ON THE FARM: HOW IT WINS THROUGH.

In successful farm management, system and organisation are two great watchwords (says an exchange). They enable work to be done more quickly, more thoroughly, and with less expenditure of money and effort. They have transformed many a farm from a place of hurry and bustle for many long hours, to a place smooth in its running and organised labor is performed at a specified time and in a definite manner. System and organisation are just as important on a dairy farm as they are in any other business. They constitute main lines that are necessary if the greatest success is to be obtained.

At the head of the list in systematic management stands the plan of the day's work. This is really the backbone of the farm business. We may have land and barns and cows, and a splendid market for our products, yet without hard, everyday labor they would be as naught. A systematic plan enables a man or a set of men to accomplish more in a day. A place for everything and everything in its place; a time for everything and doing everything at that time, constitutes a very good motto under which work may be planned and executed.

In feeding operations splendid results are secured from systematic practices. The most carefully planned farms are carrying more cows for a given area than are the farms where there is no regular plan followed. By careful planning a man is enabled to have a perfect balance of everything. Under a carefully worked out system of cropping the farm does not run short of home-grown feeds at any critical time. System puts everything on a business basis. It enables a man to know his income and to figure his profit. Systematic, well-planned methods of management mean success.

System has its place in herd improvement. The greatest breeders and improvers of live stock have planned their work and have everlastingly followed methods which they had carefully outlined. Persistent use of the Babcock tester is necessary if a dairyman is to determine which cows are most desirable as breeders. Systematic work in this will eliminate the unprofitable cows, and will enable a man to retain only the ones that are profitable. Herds have doubled their production as a result of testing for a few years. System is said to be organised effort. That being the case, it has everything to its commendation and nothing to its condemnation. Hence system on any farm is to be welcomed and not to be shunned.

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