

REG 26-1-27 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Necessity for Research

The necessity for agricultural education in this State was emphasized last evening by the Director of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute (Professor A. E. V. Richardson).

The professor said that in all these countries the most advanced features were the unobtainable experience and enthusiasm which agricultural education and research were fostered.

Denmark's Progress. The lecturer said that Denmark provided a very interesting example of what had been achieved by intensive agricultural production.

Denmark produced annually more than 230,000 bushels of grain, and in 1924 the aggregate agricultural exports were 71 millions, while in 1924 the exports were 255,000,000. That was remarkably intensive production.

The Explanation. What was the explanation of this extraordinary agricultural production of Denmark?

Mr. Richardson said it was due to three things: (a) The keenness of the landowners; (b) the intensive co-operative spirit; (c) the organized system of research and extension work.

Japan and America. The lecturer dealt with all of the countries visited. At the famous sugar cane station at Paoserson, in Eastern Java, the greatest new variety of sugar, which had consistently given yields 10 to 15 per cent. higher than other varieties grown.

A Fundamental Necessity. In conclusion, Professor Richardson said that in that every progressive country in the world it was recognised that research was necessary for sound progress.

CROP PRODUCTION. The lecture was illustrated. A meeting of the South Australian Agricultural Society was held at the Prince of Wales Theatre, University, on Monday evening.

Taking the Lead. In introducing the lecturer, Mr. J. A. Prescott (Waite Professor of Agriculture) said that it was a pleasure to identify with the work now being carried out so vigorously and efficiently by the Waite Agricultural Farm.

Typical Problems. Professor Prescott, in an informative illustrated lecture on "The law of diminishing returns in crop production," said that the law of diminishing returns in crop production had its origin in the discussions that centred round the corn law question.

In a country such as Australia, where the land is so abundant, it is not surprising that the law of diminishing returns in crop production had its origin in the discussions that centred round the corn law question.

The warm thanks of the society were conveyed to Professor Prescott.

transport resources and by the absence of suitable stock and domestic animals. The law which was implied by the original law. The amount of additional capital needed for the development of the irrigation on the River Murray, or the drainage of the southeast, might well be considered from the orthodox point of view.

Experiments in Australia. In order to find illustrations of the law which they had under review, continued the lecturer, he had examined all the results of agricultural experiments in Australia, in which increasing areas of approximately 20 million bushels in the spring were available records of field experiments conducted.

In conclusion, Professor Richardson said that in that every progressive country in the world it was recognised that research was necessary for sound progress.

Profit and Loss. In conclusion the lecturer drew attention to an application of the law of diminishing returns in the study of the economics of crop production.

The warm thanks of the society were conveyed to Professor Prescott.

The winter school for farmers, which was opened at Roseworthy Agricultural College last Tuesday, was resumed yesterday.

The recent war served to demonstrate the necessity for intensive agricultural education. It was for this reason that the world had reached a high level of development prior to the war, and it was recognized that a relatively small area had already been intensively farmed.

Denmark provided an interesting example of what had been achieved by intensive agricultural production. It was a relatively small country and had few natural resources.

Denmark produced annually more than 230,000 bushels of grain, and in 1924 the aggregate agricultural exports were 71 millions, while in 1924 the exports were 255,000,000.

Agriculture had been practised in the Far East for over 30 centuries. On a relatively limited area the land was cultivated to a high degree of human capacity.