Although essentially a wheat producing country Australia as a whole is far behind other lands in respect of agricultural education and research.

America leads the world, and Britain and Germany are also far in advance of the Commonwealth. When is being done in those countries is briefly traced in the following article.

As the foremost student in Australia of agricultural economics, Dr. A. S. V. Richardson (Director of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Institute) is well qualified to explain the following.

At the United States, he points out, that the most interesting developments in agricultural education have taken place during the past generation. In 1842, the Land Grant College Act of 1842, approved by Abraham Lincoln, at a time when scientific bureaus, and a staff consisting of more than 4,000 agriculturists, it has brought up an organization for the protection of the nation. From the beginning, the collection and dissemination of agricultural statistics has been an integral part of any other country. In each of the States of the Union, there is an agricultural college of some university, and these agricultural college for experiments, where the teaching of the college, have been established.

American Accomplishments

Agricultural experimental stations are the result of systematic tests in the management of land in this country. They have demonstrated the advantages of increased crop yields by measures within the power of the farmer. For example, a small increase in the cost of seed can be used to improve the dairy herd.

Herb, Wisconsin, has shown the nutritive values of all types of alfalfa for dairy cattle. As a result, the market for alfalfa has increased with balanced rations of protein for livestock and the value of livestock has increased. Arnold has worked with the United States Extension Service and has shown the value of alfalfa in the diet of dairy cattle.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, in the Department of Agriculture, has introduced varieties of grasses and legumes that have been tested in the field. These varieties have been introduced in many states and have increased the productivity of the land.

In conclusion, the impact of science on agriculture has been significant. The use of new technologies and the dissemination of information has led to improved crop yields and a better understanding of the role of science in agriculture.

LIVING SHEEP ATTACKED

L. A. BURKETT

The flying insects of Australia, known as "blowflies", are dangerous to livestock and are a major concern for farmers. The blowflies are attracted to animal carcasses and lay their eggs on them. The resulting maggots can cause extensive damage to livestock and can also spread diseases.

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HEAVY TOLL FOR MEAL

The use of traps has shown mixed results. Some have been successful, while others have not. The traps are set in areas where blowflies are known to be active and are left for a few days. The traps are then checked for signs of activity.

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HOW TO DESTROY

The most important measures to be taken are the early identification of blowflies and the destruction by burning, deep burial, or incineration. This is necessary to prevent the spread of diseases. Blowflies are attracted to carrion and will deposit their eggs on it. They can also be controlled by the destruction of livestock and by the use of insecticides.

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HEAVY TOLL FOR MEAL

A LOUD BLOWFLY PEST

The blowflies are a constant threat to livestock and are a major concern for farmers. The blowflies are attracted to animal carcasses and lay their eggs on them. The resulting maggots can cause extensive damage to livestock and can also spread diseases.

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