

## MANURIAL TEST.

The area consisted of six plots, each one-tenth of an acre. The seeds and manures were drilled in under favourable conditions. The soil throughout was uniform in character. The seed sown was Velvet Chaff, the seeding being at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre. The scheme of fertilizers was designed by the Chief Agricultural Chemist. An early spring was followed by exceptionally dry and windy weather during summer. Consequently yields below the unmanured, or standard, plot have to be recorded in all manurial plots, showing that, through the want of moisture during the growing period of the plants, the fertilizers applied under such weather-conditions did injury, and lowered rather than increased the yield of grain. With the exception of one or two winds during harvest time, which shook out the overripe or easily shelled varieties, the weather was good for a safe ingathering. Birds did very little damage. All plots ripened about the same time, and were harvested on the 21st January, 1911.

Following are the results :—

Plot.	Manure applied per Acre.	Cost of Manures per Acre.	Grain.		Plants and Stalks to a Square Yard.	
			Yield per Acre : Bushels.	Gain or Loss by Use of Manures : Bushels.	Plants.	Stalks.
		s. d.				
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. superphosphate ..	1 4	35.96	Loss 6.2	106	226
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate ..	2 7	41.26	Loss 0.9	123	269
3	1 cwt. superphosphate ..	5 3	40.46	Loss 1.7	84	241
4	No manure .. ..	..	42.16	..	80	230
5	1 cwt. superphosphate, $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. sulphate of potash, $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. seed-gypsum	9 6	37.96	Loss 4.2	107	298
6	1 cwt. superphosphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate of soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. seed-gypsum	9 9	37.10	Loss 5.0	118	315

Twenty years ago the flocks of Germany included 25,000,000 sheep ; to-day they represent a bare 5,000,000 : this while the consumption of wool has increased from 50,000 tons in 1873 to 200,000 tons, absorbing a fourth of the world's total wool-production.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires, in reporting on the condition of agriculture in Argentina in 1910, states that the year was an unfavourable one both for crops and cattle, owing chiefly to drought. The shortage of the rainfall, which has been severely felt in the southern districts for three years or more, extended more into the south-western camps of the Pampa, where immense damage was done to lands cultivated for a large part in a poor way by emigrants who had no funds wherewith to face a bad season.