

In all other cases the increases are highly significant, but the behaviour of the various manures on different farms emphasizes the necessity of carrying out experiments in different places and for a number of seasons before definite conclusions can be drawn.

Footnotes to Table of 1924-25 Experiments (opposite page).

* The large increase for super and blood over control in this case must be regarded with caution. The plots cut for the estimation of yield had the misfortune to be disturbed by stock while in stook, and those that were mixed had to be discarded. It so happened that at one end of the manured strips the differences between manures and controls were much greater than at the other. The plots from which the super and blood yields were estimated were mainly from the end of greatest differences, the plots from the other manures being chiefly from the portion of least difference. It is likely, therefore, that in this case the super and blood has an unfair advantage.

† Here again the comparative large increases from the mixtures containing blood are due to the low-yielding controls with which they are compared. Whether the same increases would have been caused by the phosphate alone one cannot say, but if basic super is compared with basic super and blood in this experiment it will be noted that there is practically no difference between them. This comparison is justified, as these two treatments were adjacent to one another in the experiment.

The writers wish to express their appreciation of the generous assistance given by the farmers on whose farms the trials were conducted; also their indebtedness to Dr. F. W. Hilgendorf and Mr. M. J. Scott for much valuable advice given in planning the experiments and application of the statistical method. To Messrs. A. Scott, J. B. Garnett, E. R. Hudson, E. Bates, and M. Grant, who at various times assisted in the harvesting operations, our thanks are due.

The Te Mania Rabbit-proof Fencing District has been abolished by Order in Council gazetted on 19th March.

Impounding Act.—Sections 5 and 6 of the Impounding Act, 1908, have been brought into force in Maniototo County.

Seed Impurity in New Zealand Barley.—The High Commissioner recently forwarded a packet of small round seeds which had been collected by a Birmingham merchant from New Zealand barley passing through his hands during the last few years. The impurity has been identified as four-seeded vetch (*Vicia tetrasperma*). The matter has been reported by the Department of Agriculture to the New Zealand Grain, Seed, and Produce Merchants' Federation. There should be no difficulty in dressing this weed-seed out of any lines of barley exported.

Wheat and Oats Threshings.—Returns of actual threshings up to 19th March received by the Government Statistician from threshing-mill owners showed that until then 1,144,359 bushels of wheat and 1,380,135 bushels of oats had been threshed out. The average yields per acre in cases where particulars of areas were furnished (covering 99 per cent. of total threshings) worked out at 34.73 bushels for wheat and 40.90 bushels for oats. The figures for the Canterbury and Otago Land Districts respectively were as follows: Canterbury—Wheat, 977,724 bushels threshed, averaging 35.27 bushels per acre; oats, 937,017 bushels threshed, averaging 41.41 bushels per acre. Otago—Wheat, 136,697 bushels, averaging 32.43 bushels per acre; oats, 245,254 bushels, averaging 39.86 bushels per acre.