In connection with a similar reclamation project for Blueskin Bay, a representative series of soils although rich in plant-food, were of such sandy texture as to make their utilization when drained subject to severe restrictions. In this case the water-supply would be the chief factor, and the effect of droughts would have to be contended with.

Samples of soil from some reclaimed land bordering Lake Ellesmere were analysed in 1908 and found to be very rich in available phosphoric acid. It was then advised that cruciferous crops would be likely to grow exceptionally well on these soils.

LIMESTONES.

Probably owing to the need for utilizing all the resources existing on their farms during the depression, farmers have been very active in submitting samples of limestone for analysis. Two hundred and fifty-seven samples of lime have been analysed during the year. These include a number of samples of commercial crushed limestone submitted by the District Fields Superintendents for report as to whether their quality warranted the granting of the free railage privileges.

FERTILIZERS.

Two official and thirty unofficial samples have been received during the year. No important discrepancies were disclosed by any of the samples.

The following information relates to certain activities arising out of fertilizer control work covering the past registration year provided by the Fertilizers Act, 1927:—

REGISTRATION SITUATION FOR 1931-32.

Number of superphosphate-manufacturers registered					8
Number of freezing and boiling-down works, &c., register	$^{ m ed}$				57
Mercantile firms*, importing or selling fertilizers under the	ir own br	ands, or se	elling ov	erseas	
firms' fertilizers	••	••		••	236
Total number of primary vendors	••	••			301*
Number of merchants, storekeepers, &c., registered as se	$\operatorname{condary}$	$\mathbf{vendors}$			590
Number of firms registered solely as primary vendors	• •				62
Total number of fertilizer vendors		••		.,	652†
Number of brand registrations effected					2,016
Certificates of registration issued to primary vendors					353
Acknowledgments of registration to secondary vendors					660

Average fertilizing-strength of factory-mixed proprietary manures: Nitrogen, 1·3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 18.5 per cent.; potash (K_2O) , 2·0 per cent.

FILLER OR DILUENT EMPLOYED.

Nature of Filler.			Number of Brands ccontaining Filler.	Average Percentage.	Maximum Percentage.	Minimum Percentage,	Most Popular Proportions.	
Carbonate of lime Sand Sulphur and sulphate of	 iron	•••	••	189 9 2	$16 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 5$	62·5 18·0	4·0 16·0	Per Cent. 10-25 18

CLASSIFICATION BY NAME OF TYPICAL COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS REGISTERED FOR SALE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Phosphat	ic.	
Superphosphate.		
Basic superphosphate.		
Basic slag.		
Bone-char dust.		
Ground rock phosphates—		
Nauru Ocean Island.		
Makatea Island.		
North African—		
Moroccan.		
Tunisian ("Solfos,"	" Phosfull."	"Hyfos,"
"Gafsa," &c.).	,	•
Ecyptian ("Ephos").		

Phosphatic guanos—
Seychelles Islands (Assumption Island and St. Pierre Island); and Juan de Nova Island.
Walpole Island.

Phospho-nitrogenous.

Ammoniated superphosphate.
Basic ammoniated superphosphate.
Nitro-superphosphate.
Bone-meal or bonedust.
Blood and bone.
Whale bone-meal.
Meat and bone (tankage).
Bone tankage.
Fish fertilizer.
Leunaphos.
Diammonium phosphate).

Sulphurophosphate.

TILIZERS REGISTERED FOR SALE IN NEW ZEALAND

Nitrogenous.

Sulphate of ammonia. Nitrate of soda. Calnitro. Cyanamide. Urea. Dried blood.

Potassic.
Potash manure salts, 30 per cent.
Potash manure salts, 20 per cent.
Muriate (chloride) of potash.
Sulphate of potash.
Kainit.

Phospho-potassic.
Potassic superphosphate.
Potassic basic superphosphate.
Potassic mineral-(rock) phosphate ("Potassic Phosphate,"
"Potassic Phosfull," "Potassic Gafsa").

Phospho-nitro-potassic.

Nitrophoska.
Enpekay.
Dissolved guano.
Peruvian guano.
Nitro-potassic-phosphate.

^{*} Including 136 branches of various firms.

[†] Including 160 branches of various firms.