"In spite of the difficulty of obtaining complete root kills of the ragwort, the use of sodium chlorate is undoubtedly enabling many farmers to replace almost pure stands of ragwort by productive pasture swards. Often large numbers of small ragwort-plants come up from live roots. In sheep pastures these remain small and harmless. Dairy-farmers have, by treatment of regrowth, changed badly infested areas into comparatively ragwort-free pastures. On the other hand, much of what has been attributed to re-seeding is undoubtedly the result of incomplete root kills."

## Samples received for Analysis during the Year.

Wellington Laboratory—		Dips 19
Field crops	 13	Limestones 293
Animal organs for trace elements	 103	Soils 300
Pig-carcass specimens	 11	Thyroids
Butters	 32	Miscellaneous 60
Pastures for trace elements	 255	2,233
Pastures for Fields Division	 253	Ruakura Laboratory—
Sugar Beets	 392	Soil samples for chlorate deter-
Fruit-tree leaves	 160	minations 19
Fertilizers	 32	Soil samples for moisture deter-
Stock foods	 38	minations 47
Limonites	 30	Pasture samples for dry matter
Toxicological specimens	 185	determinations 20
Waters	 41	116
Stock Remedies	 13	Total 2,349

## NAURU AND OCEAN ISLANDS PHOSPHATE.

REPORT OF A. F. Ellis, C.M.G., New Zealand Commissioner, British Phosphate Commission. Details of operations at Nauru and Ocean Islands for the eighteenth year under Government ownership are supplied herewith. The year terminated on 30th June last, and the shipments as compared with the two previous years are as follows:--

Nauru	 	 1935–36. Tons. 506,600	1936–37. Tons. 577,600	1937–38. Tons. 836,250
Ocean Island	 	 319,779	429,000	329,850
Total	 	 826,379	1,006,600	1,166,100

It will be noted that the two previous years' figures which established records considerably above any former years have again been exceeded, the total of 1,166,100 tons being up by 159,500 tons. A still further increase is aimed at for the present year, as the demand for phosphatic fertilizers in New Zealand and Australia continues to expand rapidly. This is instanced by the following figures giving the distribution of shipments for the three years:—

		1935-36.	1936–37.	1937–38.
		Tons.	Tons.	$\operatorname{Tons}$ .
United Kingdom	 	 6,000	17,225	15,650
Australia	 	 561,200	683,475	771,150
New Zealand	 	192,879	243,400	290,300
Other countries	 	 66,300	62,500	89,000
		826,379	1,006,600	1,166,100

The proportion of output which came to New Zealand was 24.9 per cent., as compared with 23.34 per cent. for 1935–36 and 24.18 per cent. for 1936–37.

Importations to New Zealand compared with the two previous years are: 1935-36, 199,237 tons; 1936-37, 246,778 tons; 1937-38, 293,830 tons.

During the year under review very favourable weather conditions have again been experienced; the health of the Island staffs and labourers has been good, and there have been few labour troubles.

The mining and artificial drying-plant and the shipping arrangements at both Islands have given excellent service under heavy pressure. In view of the expanding demand it has been decided to materially increase the plant facilities during the next few years

materially increase the plant facilities during the next few years.

The Commission's m.v. "Triaster" and s.s. "Triona" continue to make fast trips between Australia and New Zealand and the Islands, the former having now delivered a total of thirty-seven cargoes and the latter seventy-one in the two countries, besides doing any necessary mooring and labour recruiting work at the Islands.

The new m.v. "Trienza," owned by the Commission, with a phosphate-carrying capacity of 9,300 tons, entered the trade early in April, and making fast trips has already delivered three cargoes in Australia. Her next trip will be to Auckland in July. A fourth vessel, the "Triadic," a sister ship of "Trienza," is due at the Islands early in July on her maiden voyage.

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