Chemical Fertilisers.

The following figures relating to "The Production and Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers in the world" will be interesting :—

Production.

Fertilisers.	Production in metric tons.		
	1903	1910	1911
Phosphatic Fertilisers :—			
Mineral phosphates ...	2,433,779	5,344,981	6,055,073
Basic slag ...	2,243,500	3,275,845	3,485,500
Superphosphates ...	5,130,900	9,604,260	...
Guano ...	56,600	66,044	...
Potash salts (for agriculture):—			
Potash salts (calculated as pure potash) ...	301,144	766,583	840,000
Indian saltpetre ...	20,570	15,581	15,273
Other Potash fertilisers (calculated as pure potash).	...	...	40,000
Nitrogenous fertilisers:—			
Nitrate of soda ...	1,466, 993	2,432,949	2,487,000
Sulphate of ammonia ...	537,520	1,045,905	1,187,425
Cyanamide ...	...	30,000	52,000
Nitrate of lime ...	25	25,000	50,000

Consumption.

The world's consumption of fertilisers in 1911 represented a value of about £ 80,000,000, and was made up as follows :—

Lime phosphates	5,669,000
Superphosphates	8,604,000
Basic slag	3,300,000
Guano	70,000
Potash salts	4,100,000
(Pure Potash)	848,000
Nitrate of Soda	2,313,450
Sulphate of ammonia	1,100,000
Synthetic nitrogenous fertilisers	100,000

Students' Tour

By the kind courtesy of the Director of Agriculture, Madras, we are publishing the following report of the first tour of the III year students of the Argricultural College, by the Principal.

"The students assembled in Mangalore on 2-10-13 after the Michaelmas vacation and the tour commenced on the 3rd morning.

3rd Morning. Bangarakolur. This is a village some five miles from Mangalore; the people are mainly native Christians and are petty cultivators. The Department has been successful in introducing the red Mauritius cane here as well as improved methods of jaggery making and the information gathered by the students from the farmers was mainly on the merits of these improvements. They were introduced also to the implements of the district as well as to the methods of housing cattle.

3rd Evening. To Konkanadi bail. This is one of the richest bails in the Mangalore Taluk and the class was taken to the holding of an excellent cultivator, a biluva by caste, who of quite a small holding had not only made Agriculture pay but had also been able to set up his sons in business out of the proceeds of his holding. He was a man of considerable originality and his methods of farming were mainly his own and were considerably ahead of most other farmers in this bail. This man had, at the instigation of the Department, tried Daincha for green manuring. He was just harvesting his first crop. Nearly all his single crop bettu fields had been harvestd and all had been sown