The table printed below shows the number of samples examined during the year by the Dominion Laboratory and its branches:—

Contributor or Department.					Dominion Laboratory, Wellington.	Propeh	Christehurch Branch.	Dunedin Branch.
Agriculture	ure 20							
Air					329	39		
Army					13	12	7	
Broadcasting		• •			2			
Customs	• •		• • •		242	2	1	18
Education	• •	• •	• • •		4			
Food Controller	• •		• •		-			12
	• •		• •		8	8		
Forestry	• •	• •			13	Ü		
Government Printer	• •	• •	• •	• •	4,211	5,602	6,747	1,985
Health	• •	• •		• •	160	28	5	
Housing	• •	• •	• •	• •	94		9	
Hydro-electric		• •	• •	• •	94 28	• • •	1	• •
Industries and Commer	ce			• •		• •	1	• •
Internal Affairs				• •	2			٠.
Internal Marketing				• •	13	103	154	9
Labour							•••	6
Lands and Survey						3	• • •	
Local bodies					155	1	213	235
Main Highways Board					55		1	
Marine						1	9	
Mines					101	5	1	õ
Native					24			
Navy	• •				9	12		
Plunket Society			• •		264	65	48	7
Police			• •		42	245	124	15
	• •	• •	• •		39	29	4	2
Post and Telegraph		• •	• •		104			
Prisons		• •	• •	• •	231	15	31	17
Public Works	• •	• •		• •	26	3	40	131
Railways			• •	• •	20	9	40	101
Scientific and Industria		arch			20			9
Dominion Laboratory	y			• •		• • •	1	•
Coal Survey					535			• •
Dominion Physical L	aborat	ory			41			
Geological Survey					183			•
Plant Research Bure	au				14			• •
Botany Division					11			
Plant Diseases Div	rision				97	610		
Soil Bureau					6			
Unclassified					15	12	1	56
Standards Institute					8			
State Advances Corpora					57	93	8	
Miscellaneous	•••				636	123	111	7
Total					7,615	7,034	7,873	2,58

The activities of the Laboratory are briefly summarized below.

ROCKS, MINERALS, AND CLAYS

Rocks for analysis included samples of limestone, marl, phosphate rock, chalk, arkose, diatomite, and serpentine for use in the manufacture of serpentine-superphosphate.

Minerals, for which in most cases highly accurate complete analyses were made for the Geological Survey, included monazite, garnet, titanite (sphene), thorite, clinochlore magno-morenosite (a new mineral), biotite, phlogopite, feldspar, norite, and hornblende sphene. Owing to the small amounts available of such minerals it is frequently necessary to use micro-methods, and for this purpose a micro-balance is being obtained.

Quantities of radio-active elements present in beach concentrates were determined, and much time was devoted to the development of more accurate methods for the determination of uranium and thorium.