

reasons artificial manures, applied as before mentioned, were solely relied upon, and although the amounts at first sight appear to be small, yet a little calculation of same proportions per acre will convince one that the supply was sufficient, considering the soil in this house was well supplied with humus. The plants were sturdy, healthy, and fruitful, plainly showing they had ample nourishment.

I am inclined to think that watering after 8 a.m. during fine or warm weather may seriously affect satisfactory fertilization. I should prefer to water the plants after the heat of the day—say, not earlier than 3 p.m. Some growers think that this method is apt to cool the house too much at night, but I do not think it makes any material difference. During warm summer weather I certainly prefer afternoon watering, as it cannot interfere with fertilization, while watering in the morning on a warm day raises the humidity at once, and may, as mentioned above, interfere seriously with fertilization. Again, when watering plants, *water*, do not *sprinkle*; on the other hand, do not *soak*. Water the soil so that the particles of soil will move freely asunder and will not stick together when handled.

The humidity in Mr. Maffey's house from the 6th November, 1912, to the 1st January, 1913, taken daily, ranged from 40° to 94°, averaging daily for this period 68°.

I hope to make further comment on this question when the experiments are completed at Mr. Odering's house, as the Department also dispensed with mulching of any description in this house.

SPRAYING.

It will be noticed that Bordeaux mixture—strength 3-5-50—was used no less than five times, commencing as soon as the plants had hardened after transplanting, and at no time were injurious effects noticeable. Knowing that there is a great difference of opinion among growers as to the Bordeaux solution being injurious, particular attention was given to this matter, and I am confident that spraying, carried out properly, in no way injures the fertilization and setting of fruit. Regarding disease-control, right up to a fortnight after the last spraying very little “spot” (*Cladosporium fulvum*) was noticeable, and there was no sign whatever of other fungoid diseases. The fruit ripening rapidly, and to lessen, if possible, the work of wiping off the Bordeaux sediment, sulphur was blown on the plants with bellows. Later on the “spot” became noticeable, but even then not to any injurious extent. Taking into consideration that other houses on the same property and only a few yards distant from the experimental house were severely attacked by “spot,” and that Mr. Maffey had to move freely from house to house, the test was severe, and in this experiment the