

the control of eelworm. To enable these remedies to have an equal chance, all the sections received the same fertilizers and the same proportions per square yard. All sections were infested with eelworm, and, in spite of this pest being a continual drain on the flow of sap, the plants grew and bore fruit much better than was anticipated; in fact, some of the visiting growers expressed surprise at the growth and fruitfulness of the plants, especially when so badly infected with eelworm. The photographs of the roots will give an idea of the degree of infection. Again, it must be remembered that this was the fourth crop of tomatoes grown in the same soil. Under these handicaps the dressing of fertilizers given proved ample, hence it is evident that the proportions per square yard of manures required for tomato-houses recommended by the Department are fairly correct.

I omitted to mention that late in the season the east side received a dressing of 2 oz. of superphosphate per square yard. This was applied when the plants appeared to be of a sickly yellow colour, the idea being to try to stimulate them. The dressing was, however, of little consequence, as it was late in the season before the damage by carbonate-of-copper spray became noticeable, and the dressing had but little effect.

WATERING AND HUMIDITY.

A Lloyd's hygroscope was used to test the humidity, the reading being taken daily from the 28th November, 1912, to the 6th March, 1913. It ranged from 42·7 to 74·1, and averaged for the season 67·5, slightly lower than in Mr. Maffey's house. Mr. Odering watered the plants in the evening, as a rule after 5 p.m., and with few exceptions fertilization was never interfered with by too high a humidity. On these occasions Mr. Odering watered earlier in the day. This raised the humidity above 70 deg., and, as in Mr. Maffey's house, the pollen was useless for fertilization when the humidity was above 70 deg., thus bearing out the contention that it is advisable to water during summer weather not earlier in the day than 3 p.m. There is no doubt but that the watering of house-grown tomato-plants early in the day, coupled with overmanuring, is to a very great extent accountable for the fruit failing to set, and the poor crops which consequently result. I would suggest that growers should purchase a hygroscope and test this question for themselves. It is a matter of great importance.

TEMPERATURE.

The maximum temperature, taken daily at 1.30 p.m., from the 28th November, 1912, to the 6th March, 1913, ranged from 53 deg. to 90 deg., averaging 74·1 deg. for the season. The minimum temperature for the same period ranged from 34 deg. to 55 deg., averaging 42·7 deg. for the season. The maximum temperature, 74·1 deg., is a safe one