

improvement. (b.) Woolly aphid still pretty bad, but shows a slight improvement, although doubtful if it will be maintained. (c.) This tree has the least infection, and shows a great improvement. This, however, is anything but conclusive, as other trees of the same sort untreated also have much less woolly aphid infection this season than might have been expected.

J. A. Campbell, Orchard Instructor, Hastings.

No definite experiments were carried out by me last season when stationed in the Waikato, but I recommended several growers to treat affected trees with dressings of salt applied to the soil round the roots. No beneficial results were noticed by those who tried the treatment. I know of some Jonathan apple-trees which are growing half in an asparagus-bed which is dressed each season with salt, but the trees, which are now about five years old, were badly affected with the aphid last summer.

J. H. Thorp, Orchard Instructor, Nelson.

When stationed at Timaru I carried out experiments with salt on some very badly affected trees. The treatment, however, was useless, the trees being simply white with aphid when examined at the end of the season.

W. J. Courtier, Orchard Instructor, Canterbury District.

I have given the salt method a trial by dressing the soil round the trees and lightly working it in, also by spraying with a strong solution when the trees were dormant. The result has not been very satisfactory, only a very slight improvement being noticeable.

E. A. Reid, Orchard Instructor, Christchurch City and Suburbs.

Two six-year-old Dougherty trees badly infected with woolly aphid were selected and treated during the winter of 1911. A dressing of salt $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per tree was lightly worked into the soil during latter end of June. At end of July the trees were sprayed with salt solution, in the proportion of 15 lb. salt to 60 gallons water. When examined in March, 1912 (end of the season), the trees were a mass of woolly aphid, a marked contrast to trees of same age and variety growing in the same patch and treated with Montauk spray in July and infected parts painted with the undiluted solution during growing season. On these trees it was a hard matter to find woolly aphid. These experiments showed that salt was quite useless in controlling the aphid.

Waerenga Experimental Farm.

The following trials were carried out on the 16th September, 1911: (1.) Four apple-trees were sprayed with a solution of 5 lb. salt to 20 gallons water. (2.) Four trees were treated with salt as a fertilizer—3 lb. of salt per tree. (3.) Four trees were sprayed with the same solution as No. 1, and were treated with a root-dressing the same as No. 2. (4.) Three trees were left untreated.

Up to the present time there is no visible difference in any of the trees. The aphid has not been checked in any way. Variety tested, Reinette du Canada.

Ruakura Experimental Farm.

Three experiments were carried out on the 15th September, 1911. The varieties of apples chosen for the experiment were: Cox's Orange Pippin, Byhill Pippin, Scarlet Pearmain, Rhodez Island Greening, Allington Pippin. In all cases trees of each were treated as follows: (a.) Sprayed with a plain solution of salt in the proportion of 15 lb. to 50 gallons. (b.) Root-dressing of 3 lb. of salt per tree. (c.) Untreated.

Neither of the treatments (a) and (b) gave any beneficial effects over (c). This applies to all varieties above mentioned. With the variety Cox's Orange Pippin, trees that had received the root-dressing were worse with woolly aphid the following season than those trees left untreated.

Tauranga Experimental Farm.

About two dozen apple-trees were treated with salt. (a.) One-third of these had 4 lb. salt scattered round them within a circle of 9 ft. (b.) Another third had the same amount of salt scattered around them, and also were sprayed with a solution of salt water, 1 lb. salt to 1 gallon of water. (c.) The other third were sprayed with the same salt and water, but had no salt round the trees.

Results.—(a.) Did not seem to be any freer from disease than trees untreated. (b.) Appeared to be freer from aphid for a longer period than those only sprayed. (c.) These trees were freed from aphid, but it did not appear to kill the eggs, as they were again affected by the end of December.