

SEPARATE SERIES OF TESTS.

Members of the Henderson Fruitgrowers' Association who were not on the advisory committee suggested that certain trials be carried out under the co-operative scheme. It was found necessary to make a separate test, and for this purpose a row of twenty-four trees of Paragon peach was obtained in the orchard of Dr. Makgill. Following is a plan of the work carried out:—

Winter treatment: Destroy old leaves and fruit; prune trees; plough land in August; and give ordinary cultivation.

Spring and summer treatment: Divide the trees into three sections—G, H, and I—each to comprise eight trees, and spray as follows:—

G. Lysol sprays: Spray with 8-6-40 bordeaux at colour-bud, followed by 3-4-40. Bordeaux with lysol, 2 pints to 40 gallons, when three-quarter petals have fallen, and again when fruit has set, using lysol only, 2 to 40.

H. Spray with bordeaux, 8-6-40, at colour-bud, followed by bordeaux, 3-4-40, with 1 pint lysol to 40 gallons of water when three-quarter petals have fallen.

I. Acetate-of-copper sprays: Spray with bordeaux, 8-6-40, at colour-bud, followed by bordeaux, 3-4-40, when three-quarter petals have fallen, and again followed by 6 oz. acetate of copper to 50 gallons of water when colour shows on the fruit.

There was no appreciable difference between these trees and those untreated alongside.

ENSILAGE IN SOUTHLAND.

DEMONSTRATION AT GORE EXPERIMENTAL AREA.

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ENSILAGE-MAKING has been so far very little practised in Southland—in fact, ensilage might almost be termed an unknown quantity in most parts of the district. It is hoped, however, that in future more interest will be manifested in this very useful form of preserving our surplus summer growth to assist in tiding over that period between the last of the turnip crop and first spring growth, which is so keenly felt in the South.

During the past season a few progressive farmers made the attempt, and in nearly every case good ensilage has resulted. Most of these ensilage-makers, however, were not without their initial troubles, owing in some cases to inexperience and in others to well-meaning but mistaken attempts to improve on proven methods. A few references to some of these cases may be of use to prospective makers. One farmer, for instance, after considerable labour making an excavation in a terrace, struck a nice spring of water. He laid planks over this and built the material on top, having also a portion of the fodder protruding out