

face of the ground with a liberal supply of good, solid manure. In the spring, when the trees began to open their blossoms, pails full of liquid manure were given them occasionally as long as the blooming process lasted; also for some time afterwards, particularly if the weather were dry. The fertilizers used were the drainings of the stable and cow-house, fresh solid manure of any kind well mixed with water, and a few handfuls of guano well stirred up in a pailful of water.

As a result of this treatment the author states that the trees soon covered themselves with fruit spurs, yielding great quantities of fruit. That this process of root pruning forced the trees to make short stiff wood well supplied with fruit buds. He thinned out all small, poor fruit, and then let the trees bear to their very utmost. In addition to the manuring, he gave the trees an annual dressing of lime.

We have no doubt but that by this method of lessening the wood growth of a tree, and at the same time supplying the remaining roots with an abundance of food, and thinning out the fruit so that each remaining specimen shall have sufficient room for full development, perfect fruit, of fine appearance and full flavor will be obtained. This method is particularly to be commended to those who have but small grounds, who can attend to the trees during the season of growth, and see that they do not suffer for lack of food or moisture, and who desire to have very choice fruit and of the highest flavor. It must be remembered that when the roots are thus shortened, food and drink must be supplied to the remainder, else the tree will suffer, and the fruit, and possibly the leaves, drop.

Should any of our readers have trees that are making too vigorous wood growth, and therefore yielding little or

no fruit, they will find this root pruning process will check the excessive wood production and throw their trees into fruit bearing.

CODLIN MOTH IN NEW ZEALAND.

We have been favored by Mr. R. Hobbs, of Auckland, with a copy of the report of the joint Codlin Moth Committee appointed by the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives of New Zealand to consider and make suggestions for the proper working of the Codlin Moth Act, 1884, with the object of checking the spread of this terrible pest.

It appears from the report that the investigations of the Committee took a much wider range, and embraced scale insects, peach blight, &c. Mr. T. Kirk prefers syringing with a weak solution of caustic potash, rather than Paris Green, for preventing the Codlin Moth from depositing its eggs.

The appendix to the report contains copious extracts from the *Canadian Horticulturist* and the Report of the Fruit Growers' Association for 1884.

In his letter just received, Mr. Hobbs states that he has received at different times copies of the *Canadian Horticulturist* from Mr. Twohy, Hamilton, but that he wishes to become a regular subscriber, and accordingly he encloses his subscription for two years, 1886 and 1887. He adds: "I made free use of your Journal by taking extracts from it re the cure for insect pests, feeling sure also that you would be pleased to know that the usefulness of your Journal extended as far as New Zealand. Ours is a grand country for fruit, and our mild climate is very favorable to insects as well. We are now only beginning to realize the fact that we must do something to keep them in check; and it is with this ob-