

removed immediately it is cut, but should be allowed to fall away as the scion develops.

Grafts for Special Purposes

Bridge grafting (bottom illustration on page 127) is the operation of connecting the cambium above and below damaged portions of trunks or limbs of trees damaged by cats, opossums, rabbits, and other animals. The bridge is made by the use of supple scion wood of lead-pencil thickness and 3 or 4 in. longer than the width of the damaged area.

All damaged tissue should be removed, the upper and lower edges of the wound being cut back evenly to live, healthy bark and the exposed area covered with a suitable wound dressing.

The scions should be cut at both ends with sloping cuts about 1½ in. long as for rind or bark grafts.

Vertical cuts should be made through the bark on the stock at opposite points, the bark lifted, and the lower end of the scion slipped under the bark at the lower end of the wound; the upper end of the scion is placed similarly, the scion being slightly sprung in the middle. The

bark and scions should be tacked into position and the affected parts covered with a sealing compound. More than one scion may be used if necessary.

Routine Work

Cultivation

Deep cultivation should now have been completed. Light cultivation should be begun by hand hoeing around the trees as soon as the weather permits.

Pruning

Pruning of stone fruit trees should be completed by the end of July and of pip fruit trees by the end of August.

It is generally believed that citrus trees do not require pruning, but some pruning, principally in the nature of moderate thinning, is recommended to prevent overcrowding of fruiting wood.

Citrus trees should not be pruned as heavily as pip and stone fruits. A moderate pruning in spring each year, enough to admit light and air for the proper development of shoots, buds, and fruits, is sufficient.

The principal points to be kept in mind when citrus trees are being pruned are:—

The encouragement of a sturdy framework of limbs by the judicious thinning out or shortening of less desirably placed branches.

Keeping lower branches clear of the ground.

Shortening excessively long side or top branches.

Thinning out weak or spent fruiting wood, especially from lemon trees.

Refraining from pruning out healthy branches carrying good foliage unless it is absolutely necessary.

Manuring

Manures for different fruits and the rate of application are as follows:—

For apples, pears, apricots Parts (by weight)

2 of blood and bone
2 of superphosphate
1 of sulphate of ammonia
1 of sulphate or muriate of potash

For peaches, plums, citrus, sub-tropicals Parts (by weight)

2 of blood and bone
1½ of superphosphate
1 of sulphate of ammonia
1 of sulphate or muriate of potash

Rate of application: For trees not yet in bearing from 1 to 3lb. should be sufficient; for bearing trees the quantity may be increased, up to 15lb. for large, heavy-bearing trees. A dressing of 10lb. would be sufficient for bearing trees of average size. The manure should be hoed in.

National Film Unit's

"Farming in New Zealand"

FOR its fairly short length—just less than 1000ft.—"Farming in New Zealand", a 16mm. colour film recently made by the National Film Unit for the Department of Tourist and Publicity, gives a remarkably comprehensive picture of the main primary industries in New Zealand. It has been made principally to attract farmer tourists from overseas, particularly from Australia, but it has much to offer New Zealand audiences, who will have opportunities of seeing copies ordered by film libraries in New Zealand.

THE film shows the diversity of the Dominion's livestock farming and deals in detail with lamb fattening, dairying, and small seeds production. The importance of pasture manage-

ment and the development of mechanisation in many farming operations are emphasised.

The farmlands filmed are typical of most farming districts, ranging from

lush river flats to high tussock country, and in all scenes the rich colours of summer and autumn form an impressive background for the photography. Different parts of the film were taken in the Gisborne district, the Mackenzie Country, and the Wairarapa, near Tirau and Hastings, and around Timaru. Some of the shots, such as aircraft in flight topdressing hill country and the approach of rain clouds along the hills in the Tai Tapu district, are unusual and spectacular.

Though the New Zealand farmer, his family, and farm help have the chief parts in the film, tribute is paid to those other people—the research and extension workers and agricultural teachers—who are continually guiding and assisting farmers and encouraging them to reach higher standards of production and efficiency. This work is exemplified in the film by views of the certification and testing of seeds and of trials being carried out to evolve new and better strains of grasses for pasture establishment.

AT LEFT—Farmhouse and buildings on a Wairarapa hill-country farm on which part of "Farming in New Zealand" was filmed.

The commentary of "Farming in New Zealand" is well written and presents facts and figures interestingly and concisely. The showing time of the film is 27 minutes.

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