

tion as to the varieties which I might deem the best for some specific locality. There are also many varieties which do well, but which I should not recommend for planting in a commercial orchard. Some of the varieties of apples which will be regarded as a success and profitable to the growers of British Columbia in the near future, are the Grime's Golden, McIntosh Red, Wealthy, Cox's Orange Pippin, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Northern



Strawberry Picking Scene on Farm of Mr Jas. E. Johnson, Simcoe, Ontario

Spy, Ribston Pippin, Gravenstein, Esopus Spitzenburg and Jonathan. The Italian Prune is the one member of the plum family that may be relied upon in any of the fruit growing districts of the province."

Mr. W. J. Brandrith, Ladner, secretary-treasurer of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, writes as follows: "With regard to standard varieties, it is doubtful if two men in a neighborhood would agree. After twenty-two years' experience in the Lower Fraser Valley, my choice for commercial purposes would be: Apples,—Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, King, Jonathan, Northern Spy and Salome; pears,—Bartlett, Boussock, Sheldon; plums,—Bradshaw, Italian Prune; sweet cherries,—Windsor, Lambert; sour cherries,—Olivet, English Morrello; raspberries,—Cuthbert; blackberry,—Lawton.

In the article on "Raspberry Culture" by Mr. N. E. Mallory in the April CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, it was stated that laterals should be cut back in early spring to about three inches. It should have read "fourteen inches."

The usual distances apart for planting tree fruits are: Apples, 30 to 40 feet each way; apples, dwarf, 10 to 15; pears, 20 to 30; pears, dwarf, 10 to 15; plums, 16 to 20; peaches, 16 to 20; cherries, 16 to 25; apricots, 16 to 20; quinces, 8 to 14. Grapes are planted 8 to 12 feet apart each way.

Peach Yellows*

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IN the early discussion of peach yellows around Philadelphia mention was frequently made of destroying the diseased trees. It seemed to have occurred quite frequently to orchardists that this was the proper thing to do. In the outbreak at Benton Harbor, Michigan, in

of Mr. Jesse Lockwood and of Dr. C. A. Ring, both of Olcott, New York, as excellent examples, also the orchard of Mr. Willard Hopkins of Youngstown, New York. In these cases, several near-by orchards less carefully handled have had serious destruction from the yellows and little peach.

ERADICATION TESTS

About six years ago, when the writer's investigations led him to the conclusion that little peach belonged to the yellows group, an eradication test was started in a definite area in Saugatuck township, Michigan. This area contained about seven square miles, was thickly planted to peach orchards and had about 140,000 peach trees. There were some 4,000 or 5,000 trees diseased that were found the first season. A small proportion of these, however, were affected with yellows. Three inspections were made and the diseased trees were removed with a fair degree of promptness after each inspection. The next year only between 400 and 500 diseased trees were found, being only a small fraction of one per cent. A slight increase of somewhat over a thousand trees were found the third season, evidently due to a local outbreak in the neighborhood, but the total number of diseased trees in this area was less than one per cent. Only about one-fifth of these were affected with yellows, the remaining four-fifths being little peach. Similar results were obtained by the local yellows commissioners in the fourth season, which was 1906, and the orchards in this area are still standing in good condition as far as the yellows and little peach are concerned.

A similar eradication test was started by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1906 in an area of some six or seven square miles around Youngstown, New York, in co-operation with the Cornell State Experiment Station, through arrangements with Professors Bailey and Craig. In general, it may be stated that from the eradication tests where careful records have been made over a considerable area and from the experience of the best worked orchards, of which there are a large number in Michigan and a good many in New York, it is considered that when ordinary conditions obtain, the annual loss from the yellows should be reduced to less than one per cent. per annum where prompt and careful eradication is done.

Produce the best that can be grown.

The land on which an orchard is to be planted should be in good condition. It should be under cultivation at least two years before setting the trees.

the early seventies, it was not only discussed but actual eradication was carried out by a number of men. The most decided step in the promotion of this method of fighting the disease seems to have been made, however, at South Haven, Michigan. A committee appointed by the South Haven Pomological Society, reporting in 1874, stated that where cases of yellows had been found in certain orchards and promptly removed, two years before, none occurred at the present time. They also brought out the point that new trees planted in the same place, were growing finely and appeared to be vigorous and healthy. They showed that it was impossible to cut off a single limb affected with the disease and that even where two affected peaches were found on the end of a limb and the limb removed, the yellows still persisted and destroyed the tree. The South Haven Pomological Society seems to have been the first society to persist in advocating and promoting the eradication of the yellows. The results were watched with interest by the Michigan growers and were in the main satisfactory around South Haven. Other districts in Michigan have followed their example, usually, however, after being hard hit and partially or wholly wiped out before they were willing to take up the work. In New York state, a great many of the better class of growers have been eradicating this disease for twenty years or more. I can cite the case

*The sixth instalment of a paper read at the convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, held in Toronto last November.