



**A Promising Young Orchard in the Trenton, Ont. District**

This orchard, owned by W. A. Fraser, Trenton, Ont., contains 3,200 trees, the oldest of which were planted four years ago. This section promises to develop into a great fruit district.

crop one might expect from trees of different ages. For estimating probable profits the yields from whole orchards should be taken for a series of years, but while, no doubt, many such figures will be available in a few years, few have been published yet, except those in connection with demonstration orchards where mature trees are under test.

#### McINTOSH YIELDS

The McIntosh apple comes into bearing the sixth year after planting at Ottawa. In that year a tree has borne about two eleven-quart baskets of fruit, and by the eighth year nearly a barrel of fruit is borne on a tree. By the tenth year a barrel and a half, by the twelfth year three barrels; the fifteenth year, four and a half barrels; the nineteenth year, seven and one-half barrels; the twenty-first year, seven barrels; the twenty-third year, six barrels; and the twenty-fourth year and the year following, four and three-quarter barrels, or an average during the past two years of nearly five and a half barrels a year. Taking the average per year for nineteen years during which it has been in bearing, we find the average yield per year from one tree has been about two and three-quarter barrels. It would look as if one might safely count on two barrels a tree.

The Duchess apple is one of the most reliable and productive varieties. It begins bearing the third year after planting, and by the sixth year the trees will bear nearly a barrel apiece. By the eighth year two barrels, and by the eleventh year more than four barrels, and the maximum crop so far has been reached in the twenty-fourth year, when a yield of over eight barrels was obtained from one tree. One tree bore the following crops in thirteen consecutive years, beginning with the eleventh year: Two and one-half barrels, two, three and

three-quarters, three, four and one-half, three, four, two, four and one-half, four, six, two, and five and one-half barrels. Other trees bear a heavy crop every other year. The average yield per tree from the third year to the twenty-sixth is about two barrels per tree, and from the tenth year to the twenty-sixth, three barrels.

The Wealthy is one of the earliest and most productive bearers, but it does not become a large tree, and the maximum crops have not been as large as some other varieties. It begins bearing the second or third year after planting. One tree gave us as much as nine gallons of fruit the third year, but as a rule there are only a few apples the second and third years, and most trees do not give more than from three to five gallons the fourth year. The fifth year there is about half a barrel to a tree, although we have had over a barrel on one tree. By the seventh year the trees will be bearing a

barrel or over, and by the eighth year there has been as high as two barrels on a tree. By the eleventh year, some trees will bear two and a half barrels, and by the thirteenth and fourteenth year from three to four barrels. The highest yield obtained from a Wealthy in one year was five and three-quarter barrels in the twenty-fourth year. The average yield per year from the third to the twenty-sixth year is about a barrel and a half. This is a low average compared with some other varieties, but the Wealthy is a small tree, and as a rule bears heavily one year and has a light crop the next, which brings down the average. But from the twentieth to the twenty-sixth year the average is two and three quarter barrels a tree.

Other varieties could be discussed in the same way. One of the highest yields obtained from any one tree in any one year was from a McMahan which, in the twenty-sixth, which is the greatest age of trees in our orchards, yielded nine barrels.

In Bulletin No. 376 of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station the yields are given of an acre of Baldwin orchard of trees twenty-seven years old at the beginning of the experiment, and thirty-seven years at the end. For ten years the average yield per tree was 4.29 barrels, consisting of 2.91 barrels stock and 1.38 culls and drops. These are the only figures outside of our own for a long period of years that I have been able to find.

The figures which I have given in this short paper are merely suggestive. What are needed are figures for a considerable number of years from large orchards of a few varieties. It is to be hoped that the provincial demonstration orchards throughout Ontario will later on publish this information.

## Peach Canker

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**A**LL peach growers are more or less familiar with the exudation of masses of gum from the peach tree, a phenomenon which is as natural to the peach as the flow of blood from a wound in the human body, and which in like manner occurs when the tree is cut or injured in any way. I mention this in order to bring out the distinction between this general flow of gum from injuries and a disease which should properly be termed a canker. It is true that cankers are usually accompanied by a copious gum flow, but gum is also exuded from cuts, bruises, cracks, and borer holes, none of which are, rightly speaking, cankers. I shall, therefore, use the term canker in its more correct

\*An address delivered at the recent annual convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

sense to apply to those unsightly open sores on the trunk and limbs of peach trees, which are due primarily to the death of the bark and the growing tissue beneath it, and which are extended from year to year by the dying of fresh zones of tissue at the edges.

Although this disease cannot be considered as of so serious a nature as yellows and little peach, it is sufficiently important to warrant attention. The damage done by cankers each year in the peach districts of Ontario is far greater than is generally known. Not only is there a great destruction of individual limbs by them, but whole trees are often destroyed by cankers developing on the trunk or around the crotch, and it is common to see trees of which a half or a third has been lost by the formation of