

the land is firm and compact, and at the same time bare of vegetation, I should advise ploughing **THE LAST THING IN FALL**, and if the furrow turns up lumpy give it a stroke or two with the harrow. If the land is light and loose, or fairly well covered with vegetation to hold snow, the probability is that no advantage will be gained by fall ploughing, so far as security from winter killing is concerned.

Land which is suitable for peaches should not require both spring and fall ploughing. If fall ploughing is done, spring cultivation would consist in disking or harrowing. J. W. C.

QUESTION:

I should feel very grateful if you could give me some data upon which I can base the loss due to injuries of fruit trees in my orchard. The injuries are of the following character:

Four year old cherry—Three main branches broken off at head.

Five year old pear tree—One main branch.

Six year old cherry—Three main branches.

ANSWER:

It is not possible to give more than an approximate estimate of value. The customary rule in the matter of young trees is to calculate the increase in value at the rate of one dollar per year, up to the time they reach their maximum producing power. This would mean that your four year old cherry trees would be worth about four dol-

lars. If it were an extra good tree, or if it occupied a particularly choice situation, and had been extra well cared for it would be worth more.

J. W. C.

QUESTION:

I have a six year old apple orchard. This fall I found borers under the bark on the trunk of nearly every tree. The bark on some having been eaten nearly all the way round. We used wire to get them out and found as many as four in one tree.

Is there anything I can do to fill up the cavities made by the borers? Are the trees likely to die? There are some dead trees in the orchard which I wish to replace. Is fall planting successful?

ANSWER:

I would advise you, first, to make sure you have all the borers out which can be gotten at. I would advise, also, covering the injuries made in the trees with a good application of coal-tar to prevent rot starting in the wood. Borers may be kept out by wrapping the base of the trunk with heavy paper to a height of about fifteen inches. Several thicknesses of newspaper would be satisfactory, but the best material would be grey building paper. This paper wrapping will also serve to keep mice away from the trees.

Replanting — The best procedure would be to remove the trees on which the bark has been killed all the way around. If there is a fair quantity of bark still in a healthy condition the tree should recover. Fall planting should be satisfactory if you could get the trees in at once. J. W. C.

