

occasionally it occurs on older trees. It attacks the leaves chiefly, especially those on the terminal twigs, and causes these to become somewhat folded, dwarfed, distorted, and sickly. The succulent twigs on which the affected leaves are borne are also attacked. The disease is easily recognized by the white powdery substance found in abundance on the affected leaves and shoots. This substance consists of countless masses of tiny spores.

This mildew is favored by warm, moist conditions and is worst in late summer and autumn. It seldom does much harm, though young trees severely attacked are weakened greatly and stunted and are liable to be winter killed. This is the same disease as attacks the rose bushes, on which, in fact, it is much more common and destructive than on the peach.

Spraying with the self-boiled lime-sulphur should be an excellent remedy. The

spraying should be done as soon as the disease is noticed and repeated about every ten or twelve days. Dusting sulphur over the trees will also control it as has frequently been proven in the case of rose bushes.

PEACH SCAB

Peach Scab or Black Spot (*Gladosporium, Thum*) is a disease that causes small blackish spots here and there over the surface of the fruit. Sometimes these are very abundant and disfigure the fruit greatly; occasionally a fruit is so badly attacked that it cracks open in the same way as a Flemish pear does when attacked by Pear Scab. As a rule this is not a very destructive disease in Ontario.

Spraying with the self-boiled lime-sulphur about a month after the fruit is set will usually control this disease quite satisfactorily, as shown by the experiments of Professor Scott, of Washington, D.C.

Best Varieties of Fruit to Plant

EACH year many beginners in fruit growing anxiously ask the question, what are the best varieties of fruit for me to grow? The question is not such a difficult one to answer as it was a few years ago. The numerous demonstration orchards, experimental farms, and agricultural colleges that are now located in almost all our provinces have each helped to provide accurate information on this point. This information is furnished free, often in bulletin form, to all who apply for it. In every province beginners will do well to consult their local provincial authorities in regard to varieties before giving extensive orders for nursery stock.

Varieties of fruit that do well in some provinces are utterly unsuited for growth in other provinces. Again, varieties that thrive in some parts of a province are not a success when grown in other parts of the same province. For this reason it is always advisable to consult not only experienced Government officials but also successful fruit growers in the section where planting is contemplated.

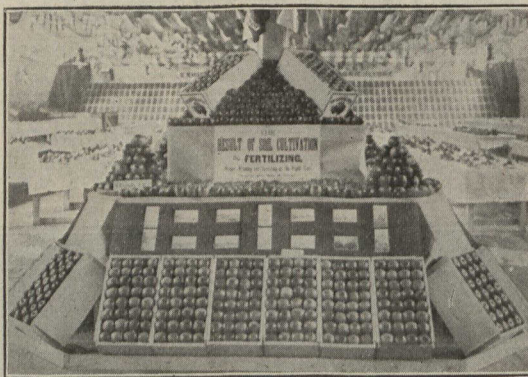
In each province there are certain varieties of fruit that have been proved to be especially adapted for the conditions there prevailing. In order to assist those readers of *THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST* who desire information on this subject we hereby publish lists of varieties of fruit best suited for growth in the provinces mentioned as given by some of the leading authorities in each province.

NOVA SCOTIA

From Nova Scotia, Prof. P. J. Shaw, of the Truro Agricultural College, writes as follows: The most profitable varieties of apples for the Annapolis Valley are now pretty well known to the growers.

They include the Gravenstein, Ribston, Blenheim, King, Yellow Bellflower, Wagener, Cox Orange, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Stark, Northern Spy, Golden Russet, Fallawater, Nonpareil, and Ben Davis.

Earlier varieties grown in small quantities are Astrachan, Y. Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, William's Favorite, and Wealthy. They are mostly sold



Educational Exhibit of New Brunswick Fruit

One of the exhibits of fruit as made at the recent provincial fruit show at St. John, N.B.

locally, and therefore do not find as large a market as most of those named in the first list, which are chiefly sold in Great Britain, Germany, the West Indies, and South Africa. There are also some Alexander, McIntosh Red, Wolf River, and Mann grown.

For that part of Nova Scotia from Truro east, including the island of Cape Breton, the varieties which seem to do the best are: Crimson Beauty, Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Wolf River, Alexander, Dudley, McIntosh Red, and possibly Baxter and Milwaukee.

For conditions in New Brunswick, A. G. Turney, of Fredericton, the provincial horticulturist, has the following to say:

The wrong selection of varieties, not only in this province but in all places where fruit is grown, has occasioned enormous loss and great disappointment to fruit growers. The recommendations following represent the result of personal observations, together with the experience of our leading growers.

Apples not recommended at all include Ben Davis, Gano and Stark. Not to be planted on their own roots: Northern Spy, American Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, King of Tompkins, Gravenstein, Bishop Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Blue Pearmain, Blenheim Pippin, Ontario and Wagener.

In the best sections of Albert, Charlotte, King's, Queen's, Sunbury, Westmorland, and York counties, the Bishop Pippin, Ribston Pippin, and Blue Pearmain can be grown very successfully by top-grafting to hardier stocks, such as Talman Sweet, Fameuse, and MacMahon's White.

South of a straight line drawn east and west from Woodstock to Shediac, the following varieties have proved hardy and valuable:

Summer—Crimson Beauty, Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent.

Autumn—Duchess, New Brunswick, Dudley.

Early Winter—Wealthy, Alexander, Wolfe River, Fameuse, McIntosh Red, Ribston Pippin (best top-grafted).

Winter—Bishop Pippin (top-grafted), Bethel, Canada Baldwin, Talman Sweet, Baxter, Peewaukee. These last two varieties are not recommended very strongly.

North of the same line the following varieties are recommended:

Summer—Crimson Beauty, Yellow Transparent.

Autumn—Duchess, New Brunswick
Early and Midwinter—Wealthy, Wolfe River, Fameuse, Alexander.

Winter—Scott's Winter, Canada Baldwin.

For commercial apple growing, where the orchards will range larger, the Fameuse, McIntosh Red, Bethel, Bishop Pippin, and Talman Sweet will find a ready sale at good prices on the local markets. For export purposes from this list we would leave out the Bishop Pippin, and Talman Sweet, and add the Duchess, Dudley, Wealthy, and Alexander or Wolfe River. For fuller information on this point, read the writer's article in the September issue of *THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST* for 1911.

QUEBEC

Prof. W. S. Blair, of Macdonald College, Que., recommends the following varieties of fruit as suitable for the province of Quebec: