

this way a large amount of vegetable matter is provided, which decays during the winter and permits of early spring plowing. Some orchardists turn in sheep or hogs in the fall to eat up the fallen fruit, along with the excellent pasture afforded by the Cow Peas, and find themselves well repaid with fat marketable live stock.

For sowing in drills, about 3 pecks of seed per acre is sufficient and it should be covered about two inches deep.

The Cow Pea, like other legumes, has the faculty of taking up the free nitrogen of the atmosphere, holding it fast and mingling it with the soil; so that only the mineral elements, phosphoric acid or potash, need to be added to make a complete fertilizer for the soil.

The North Carolina State Horticultural Society has published a bulletin on the Cow Pea, to which we would refer any reader who is interested in studying further the question of its value for orchard land. We shall be much pleased to hear from any reader who has had any experience with this pea.

Where Doctors Disagree.—At the Fruit Growers' Institute, at Colborne, Mr. Coyle seemed to have some curious notions about grafted fruit. He said: "I have during twenty years' experience in the fruit trade, noticed this, that fruit from *grafted stock* will not carry such a long distance, will not stand as long in storage, will not give as good color, as that grown on the original stock."

Surely Mr. Coyle forgets that he has no apples in his orchard of the varieties he names, which were not *grafted*, either upon young seedlings by the nurseryman, or top grafted on old trees in the orchard.

No doubt the question of the best variety to use as stock is still an open one and worthy of most careful study; and if it were possible for nurserymen to use Tallman Sweet Seedlings no doubt the results would

be excellent. But the choice of scion is perhaps more important than that of stock, for in it we are propagating the individual characteristics of the tree from which it is cut, such as size, color, flavor, etc.; and this individuality in breeding is seldom if ever considered by the professional nurseryman in grafting seedlings. The orchardist should carefully consider it in top grafting, and choose his scions from those trees which bear the finest fruit and the most of it.

The Grape Vine may be easily grafted, and a knowledge of this may transform a profitless vineyard into one of great value. This work must be done early in the season before the buds begin to swell. The scion should be about six inches long, and is inserted very much in the same way as described for cleft-grafting the apple, except that the old vine is cut some three or four inches below the surface of the ground, and that no grafting wax is used. Instead, the cleft stock is tied with a string, and the earth is carefully heaped about the scion so as to leave but one bud above the surface.

In case the old vine is too knotty for cleft-grafting, the work may be accomplished by splice-grafting a smaller branch. This is done at a distance of two or three feet from the stump, and the grafted branch is then laid down and fastened in place with a peg. The earth is pressed about the scion, leaving a bud above the surface, which is the only one that should be allowed to grow.

Currant Anthracnose.—The loss of foliage by our currant bushes, early in the season, is becoming a serious hindrance to the successful cultivation of this fruit. For a long time we thought ourselves helpless to control this evil, but it is now shown that it may be largely prevented by spraying with poisoned Bordeaux mixture.

There are two distinct fungi to which this loss of currant foliage is due, viz.:—*leaf*