

other food. In new wood the amount required per acre was greatest in the case of peach trees. Write to Geneva, N. Y., for Bulletin 265.

APPLE CULTURE DISCUSSED.

In Bulletin 144, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, "Apple Culture" in its more important phases is dealt with rather exhaustively. After referring to the demand for nursery stock, Professor Hutt gives some valuable advice regarding the selection of varieties suitable for different sections and classifies them into those suitable for market and those for home use, giving a list of summer, fall and winter varieties recommended by the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations.

The location, exposure, windbreaks, preparation of soil, arrangement of trees, distance apart, cultivation, cover crops, grafting, pruning, harvesting, grading, marketing, storing and practically every operation connected with apple growing are fully dealt with. Professor Hutt concludes his part of the bulletin by a calendar of operations which the orchardist should pay attention to each month of the year.

A few pages are devoted to the injurious insects which trouble the apple orchard. Professor Lochhead classifies these into insects affecting the roots, insects affecting the trunk, twigs, or branches, insects attacking the buds and leaves, and insects attacking the fruit. The pests commonly found in Ontario orchards and the most approved methods of combatting each are fully dealt with.

Fungous diseases are discussed and classified. The preparation of the best insecticides and fungicides, a few hints on orchard spraying, and a complete spray calen-

dar for an apple orchard completes this very excellent bulletin. Every orchardist should write to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, for a copy.

A CORNELL BULLETIN.

Another bulletin of special interest to orchardists is No. 226, entitled "An Apple Orchard Survey." The purposes of the survey were to correlate soil characters with orchard conditions, to compare successes and failures and ascertain underlying causes, to investigate methods of orchard management and determine the influence of each, and to collect data on practical apple-growing which would furnish indisputable evidence to assist horticultural instructors.

These purposes were well carried out in a thorough examination of numerous orchards in Wayne county. Every branch of work connected with the production of the apple crop receives due attention and increased value is given to the work by the use of numerous illustrations. After careful investigation it was concluded that tillage, fertilization, pruning and spraying are the chief factors that enter into good care of an orchard, but that one or more of these may be omitted for a time without serious results. To some extent tillage may replace fertilizers; a thrifty orchard may resist the attacks of disease; or some seasons may find few insects and spraying can be discarded. However, the most successful apple grower is the one who keeps a proper balance between all four agencies. He must also study and learn something about the life processes, about insect and fungous diseases, and about drainage and other soil problems. This bulletin is issued by Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Spraying is more generally practised now than a few years ago. Growers are beginning to see the need of better spraying, cultivation and general care of their orchards. —(A. E. Sherrington. Walkerton, Ont.

My peach trees have been badly troubled with the borer. I find the only way to keep them in check is to go around with a good stiff knife with a sharp turned up point and dig them out.—(C. S. Nelles. Grimsby, Ont.