

the blossoms have begun to open. One thorough application at this date will completely control the Scale no matter how bad it may be. The spraying could be done at other times of the year; for example, much earlier in the spring, or even late in the fall after the leaves are off, but by postponing the spraying until the time mentioned, it will control in most seasons the Pear Psylla.

THE CODLING MOTH.

The Codling Moth is the insect that causes wormy apples and pears. A large percentage of the fruit is often destroyed by it.

The best means of control is to spray the trees very soon after the blossoms have fallen, with lime-sulphur, strength 1.008 or 1.007 sp. gr., that is, 1 gal. of the commercial diluted with 35 or 40 gals. of water, and add to each 40 gals. of this 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead. Usually one thorough spraying so that the poison is driven into the calyx end of each young fruit will prove sufficient. On varieties not subject to Scab, the lime-sulphur may be omitted, and the arsenate of lead used with water alone.

THE PEAR PSYLLA.

This is a very tiny sucking insect, not more than one-tenth of an inch long, brownish or blackish in color, though the young insects are white or yellowish-white, and are usually found embedded in honey-dew. Both the adults and the young suck the juice out of the leaves, leaf stems and fruit stems, and cause a great weakening of the tree and stunting of the fruits. They also exude large quantities of honey dew, which gets everywhere over the tree, and as a black fungus grows in this, it discolors the fruit and leaves, giving them a sooty appearance.

The methods of control are first, as mentioned above under San José Scale, to postpone the first application of spray until the leaf buds have just burst. This destroys large numbers of eggs that are nearly ready to hatch, and also young nymphs that have already emerged. Second, orchards that are commonly much infested with this pest should receive additional treatment in the form of Black Leaf 40 or Nicotine sulphate 40 per cent., added to the regular Codling Moth spray mentioned above. The proportion of this tobacco extract to use is stated on the cans in which it is procured. Great care should be taken to see that all parts of the leaves and fruit are thoroughly covered. If this is done properly, all the young insects will be destroyed, and the trees will remain clean for the rest of the season or until the fruit is harvested.

PEAR OR CHERRY SLUG.

This is the little greenish-black, slimy larva, about half an inch long when full grown, which is often found feeding on the upper surface of the leaves of pears and cherries. It removes all the green of the upper surface, leaving the network of veins intact. The leaves, of course, become brown in consequence of the attack. Sometimes a large proportion of the foliage may be destroyed by this pest, of which there are two broods in the year.

It can easily be controlled. The proper way is to examine the orchard from time to time to see if the larvae are present in numbers sufficient to justify treatment, and if so, spray at once with 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead (paste) to 40