

12. THE WOOLLY APHIS (*Schizoneura lanigera*).—Clusters of white downy plant-lice, causing wart-like excrescences on the roots and stems or around wounds where a branch has been cut off. This insect is seldom a serious pest in the East, but is very troublesome in British Columbia. *Remedies*: Spray the colonies on the branches and trunks with kerosene emulsion or a wash made with 1 pound of concentrated lye and 1 pound of whale-oil soap in 5 gallons of water. For the root colonies, remove the surface soil to a depth of 6 inches, for a foot or two around the trunk and dig in tobacco dust or refuse from a tobacco factory.

ATTACKING THE FRUIT.

13. THE CODLING MOTH (*Carpocapsa pomonella*).—This is the parent of the destructive Apple Worm so well known to all growers and consumers of apples all over the world. In Eastern Canada there is only one regular brood of the insect; west of Toronto there are two broods, the latter of which is by far the more destructive. Where there is only one brood, spraying with Paris green (Formula II or VI) three or four times in the spring, beginning immediately after the flowers have fallen, at intervals of ten days, is all that is required; where there are two broods, banding the trees in autumn with strips of burlap, whips of hay, or one of the many contrivances known as "tree protectors," will be found necessary. The caterpillars resort to these shelters when ready to spin their cocoons and can be easily destroyed at any time before the following spring, when the moths would emerge.

Besides protecting apple trees from the attacks of the Codling Moth, spraying with the poisoned Bordeaux mixture (Formula VI), as advised above, will destroy many other enemies which feed on the foliage, such as Cankerworms, Tent Caterpillars, Leaf-rollers, &c.

THE APPLE MAGGOT (*Trypeta pomonella*).—Slender white footless maggots $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in length, tapering gradually to the head and cut off abruptly behind, burrowing in all directions through the flesh of apples, feeding on the pulp and leaving brown channels. There are sometimes as many as a dozen maggots in a single apple. Infested fruit ripens prematurely and falls, when the maggots leave and, entering the soil a short distance, form puparia inside which they remain unchanged until the following spring. *Remedy*: Spraying is useless against this insect. The remedy most to be relied on is the prompt destruction of windfalls so as to prevent the maggots going into the ground. This can best be done by keeping a sufficient number of pigs, sheep or other stock in the orchard. The penning up of poultry beneath infested trees has been found a most useful practice.

