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spring, when mating and egg-laying would take place; the young hatching from eggs laid in the spring of 1909 would not be large enough to work appreciable injury until the summer of 1910.

To be effective, any treatment against this pest must be begun as soon as the first signs of injury to the lawn are observed. To wait until the grass is brown and dead is like shutting the door after the horse is stolen. The most acceptable treatment at this date appears to consist of copious wa-tering of the lawn where possible, accom-panied by the use of some artificial fertilizer, like nitrate of soda (from 250 to 350 pounds to the acre), thus enabling the lawn by vigorous growth to keep ahead of the grub. One should at least resort in each case to abundant watering when possible, even though the fertilizer is not applied. J. B. Smith, state entomologist of New Jersey, claims to have obtained relief by the liberal use of ground tobacco stems scattered broadcast and liberally over an affected lawn, followed by copious watering. He states that grubs disappeared after this treatment. This suggests, naturally, the frequent sprinkling of lawns with a tobacco decotion. Evidently, this would have to be quite strong and used generously. We have killed them by the use of bisulphide of carbon without injuring the grass, but the process is a slow one and impracticable where large areas are involved. Clover is not seriously affected by this insect. After the lawn is dead in patches nothing remains for the owner to do but to re-sod or re-seed.

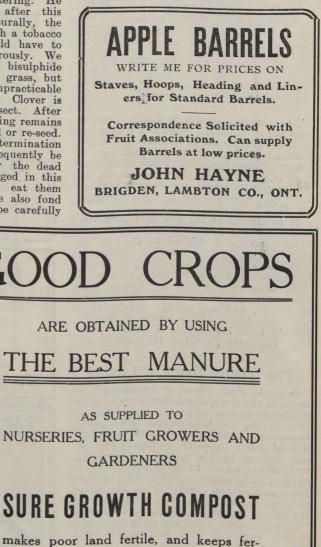
Robins greatly aid in the extermination of the white grub, and may frequently be seen pulling them from under the dead grass. They should be encouraged in this good work. Moles and shrews eat them and we believe that skunks are also fond of them. If the grubs should be carefully

removed and destroyed when brownish removed and destroyed when by patches are first observed in the lawn, their patches are first once stopped. They will be found just below the sod if they are responsible for its condition.—From Bull. 112, Agricultural Experiment Station, St Paul, Minn.

Quebec Pomological Society

a meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec, held at Macdonald College a year ago, Mr. R. Brodie, of Westmount, who was president at the time, gave an interesting short history of this organiza-

Interesting short history of this organiza-tion and of its parent society, the Montreal Horticultural Society. "Previous to 1877," remarked Mr. Brodie. "the Montreal Agricultural and Horticul-tural Society existed, having each year its county exhibition, but unfortunately it pub-lished no report of its proceedings. In 1877, the provincial Act Relating to Horticultural



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