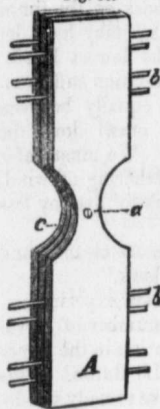


readily find the hiding places of the larvæ, pierce through the thin covering and capture the worms, thus employing the efficient aid of our feathered friends in this useful work. One gentleman is reported to take no trouble to remove his paper bandages, merely securing them to the tree and allowing the birds to do the capturing, replacing the paper only when it is torn to shreds. Another prefers to use bands of cloth four inches wide, fastening the end with a tack, he usually finds all the worms by simply turning the edges of the cloth up and down without taking off the band. Still another thinks all strings and tacks a bother, and fastens the bandage quite securely by merely tucking the end under.

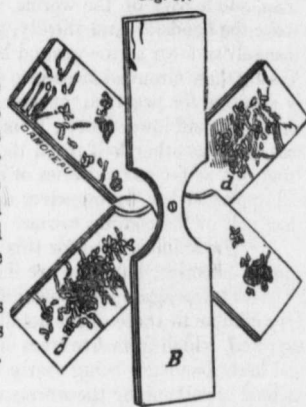
With reference to the economy of paper bandages, Mr. Riley in his fifth annual report, thus writes, "common straw paper 18 x 30 can be bought for 60 cents per bundle. Each bundle contains 240 sheets, and each sheet folded lengthwise thrice upon itself, will give us eight layers between two and three inches wide, and be of sufficient length to encircle most ordinary trees. It is easily drawn around the tree and fastened with a tack, and so cheap that when the time comes to destroy the worms, the bandages containing them may be detached, piled in a heap and burned, and new ones attached in their place. If eight bandages are used to each tree during the season the cost will be just two cents per tree."

Fig. 36.



Wier's shingle trap, (see Figs. 36 and 37, 36, the trap closed, 37, the same opened), has also been recommended, it is made usually of three pieces of old shingle about a foot long, and from four to six inches wide, fastened together and then nailed or screwed to the tree. In arranging the pieces the narrower ones should be placed next to the tree; it is also recommended to put a few bits of straw between the shingles so as to keep them slightly apart, experience, however, teaches that this trap is not so efficient or convenient as either of the bandages already referred to.

Fig. 37.



BRIEF SUMMARY.

While all other available means tending to the lessening of the numbers of the codling moth worms should be unhesitatingly employed, the chief reliance should be placed on the bandages, use strips of cloth, old carpet or sacking where these can be had, but if these materials are not readily procurable use paper or cotton. Bandages should be from four to eight inches wide and either fastened with a string or with a tack at the end, and will be all the better if long enough to go twice around the tree; they should be fastened about half way up the trunk of the tree some time during the latter part of June, and be examined every ten days from the first of July until the last of August and at least once after the crop is secured. Care must be taken in unwinding the bandages to prevent the worms from escaping by dropping to the ground, which they readily do when their cocoons are thus torn asunder. A common clothes wringer, to pass the bandages through, is one of the readiest and surest methods of destroying the worms; and in this way the bandages can be rapidly handled and re-applied. Be careful to scrape the rough bark off old trees so that the worms may not find suitable hiding places either in descending or ascending the trunk until they reach the bandage; attend to these instructions regularly and thoroughly, and try and induce all your neighbours to follow your example and rest assured that good results will attend united effort.

PARASITES RECENTLY DISCOVERED.

To Mr. Riley, of St. Louis, belongs the honour of being the first to discover true parasites affecting the codling moth worm, descriptions of which are given in his Fifth Annual Report (873). "Both of them are Ichneumon flies and the first may be called



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