

the trees most rapidly and effectively is the one to use. On a powerful outfit of medium capacity, the spray gun would appear to be the most efficient instrument as it best fulfills the foregoing requirements.

Pests Destroyed.

About one year in every three this spray is of prime importance in the control of apple scab. In years when the disease develops late, this is not so important but most fruit growers will prefer to have the insurance given by this spray of having a big crop in the years of big prices.

Budmoths, brown-tail moths and canker worms are also destroyed by this spray. If the latter threatens to be numerous, the application should be delayed for three or four days later than the time indicated in our illustration.

Modifications for Sucking Insects.

If troubled with rosy or green aphid, black-leaf 40 should be added to whatever fungicide is used at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint to 100 gals. of the spray. This should be applied several days earlier than indicated in the illustration. If necessary to spray for green apple bug, it is better to wait until next spray in the case of green aphid, but for the rosy aphid this is the only time to get perfect results.

Notes on First Spray.

Do not use arsenate of lime alone.

If a weaker dilution of lime sulphur is used than that recommended either the quantity of arsenate of lime added must be correspondingly decreased or else lime must be added to prevent leaf yellowing.

Do not allow soluble sulphur to stand exposed to the air. Keep in air tight container.