

remedy for the oyster shell bark louse is simple, cheap and very effective, and should prove a popular one. There is, in fact, no known remedy so good, economical and unfailing as this for the oyster shell bark louse.

"Kerosine emulsion has been usually used for this purpose, and with good success when the insects are running, but as they only run four or five days in the first week in June it is difficult to kill them all off in this way. By covering the trees with lime you are able to get at the scale, and the lime makes the trees white, so that you can see whether all the scales have been covered or not."

RENOVATING OLD ORCHARDS.

As a rule, if an orchard has been neglected for a number of years, the trees are so infected with insect pests and diseases and are so unhealthy that I would advise in most cases that they be rooted out and burned and replaced with young, vigorous stock. There are many such instances of neglect in the older portions of this Province, where I do not hesitate to give the advice. If, however, it is considered best to attempt the renovation of an orchard of this description, I commend the following recommendations by Mr. W. T. Macoun, who, in speaking of old neglected orchards says:—

"On the other hand, there are many orchards where the trees, if cared for, would be in the prime of life, and neglect is the only cause which prevents profitable crops from being grown. It is of orchards such as these that a few suggestions are here offered as to how to bring them back into good condition; but the results desired cannot be got in one year.

"The trees, to begin with, should be pruned, not too heavily at first, but enough limbs should be taken out to open up the top and permit a free circulation of air and the admission of sunlight to it. The trees will probably be much moss grown, and both they and the fruit may be affected with various diseases. Injurious insects, too, are almost certain to abound.

"Spraying should be begun early in the season, and the trees should be kept covered from top to bottom with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, until the fruit is almost fully grown. Scraping the trunks and large branches of the trees may be done if there is much moss, but as soon as the tree becomes more vigorous and air and sunshine are admitted, much of the moss will disappear. If the oyster shell bark louse or other scale insects infest the trees, they should be sprayed with the lime mixture, or other material already mentioned.

"As the orchard, if neglected, is almost certain to be in sod, the soil should be ploughed shallow in the spring, turning under a good dressing of manure if it can be procured. If the sod is not too thick, it might be worked up with the disc or spade harrow. The ground should then be kept thoroughly harrowed until July, working in other fertilisers if the land be poor and manure is not to be had; and then red clover seed sown at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, and the ground rolled. A good clover crop should then be formed by autumn. This would conclude the first season's work. The result would, probably, be a greatly increased vigour in the trees, and the fruit, though perhaps not plentiful, would be cleaner.

"The second season, additional but less pruning should be done, the trees kept thoroughly sprayed as before, the clover ploughed under in the