

Before Pruning, No. 1

A tree in Mr. Colin Campbell's orchard, Georgian Bay District, before pruning.

benefit of the work. The Department is keeping an account of all labor and expenditures. The ultimate results will be compared with those obtained in past years in order to demonstrate the profit that may be gained by giving care to these orchards.

#### GREAT RESULTS ALREADY

These six demonstration orchards were inspected by a representative of The Canadian Horticulturist during the second week in June. The transformations that have been worked already are remarkable. They have aroused the interest of the entire section. The orchards which before their introduction to the pruning tools and cultivating implements were equal to the worst, have taken on an appearance common to the best, and their owners are delighted beyond measure at the prospects now before them.

#### PRACTICAL MAN IN CHARGE

The practical part of the work is in charge of Mr. W. F. Kidd, of Simcoe. Distinct credit is due Mr. Kidd for the thorough manner in which the work has been accomplished. The orchards are located on main roads. Large signs draw the attention of passers-by to the work that is being done. This has helped to create the great interest already apparent on the part of other orchardists.

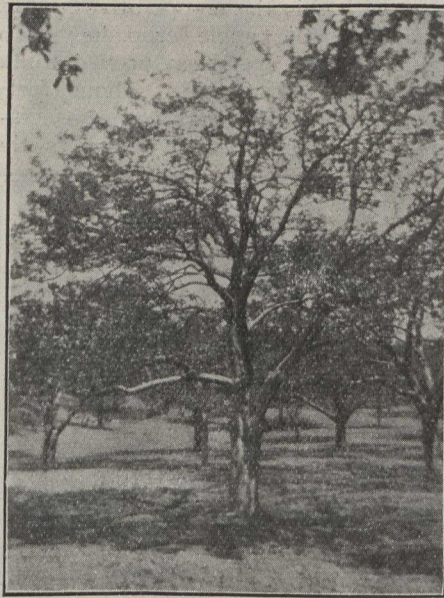
#### CARE GIVEN THE TREES

Three sprayings in all will be given for the season. With the exception of one of the orchards, where part of the trees are being sprayed with Bordeaux, commercial lime-sulphur, diluted one to forty, and arsenate of lead, three pounds to the barrel, is the spray mixture used. The spray outfit is of an ordinary kind, the waggon and tower having been fitted up by one of the owners of the orchards.

It is such as any farmer might make for himself. In each of the orchards, demonstrations in spraying and in pruning have been given. Farmers attended in large numbers.

The influence of the demonstration work is having effect. Farmers have commenced to prune their trees, and to plow and cultivate their orchards. Mr. Kidd will remain in the district throughout the summer, going from farm to farm, talking over orchard matters and showing those farmers who wish to learn by actual demonstration how to prune and care for their orchards so that they may return greater profits.

An extension of this line of work to other similar sections throughout the province is needed. The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, the Department of Agriculture and local organizations should co-operate to that end.



After Pruning, No. 2

The same tree in Mr. Campbell's orchard after pruning.

#### Peach Leaf Curl

I enclose you leaves taken from my peach tree. They are curled up and present a most horrid appearance. This is the second or third year they have been affected in this manner. Can you give me any good solution that may be used as a spray to remedy this evil?—H. F. L., Brantford.

The peach leaves are attacked by a very common disease of the peach: the peach leaf curl. This is very prevalent and very severe in all peach growing districts this year. Trees badly affected for several years in succession are often so greatly weakened that they will die. The disease can be kept under control by spraying with either Bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur before the buds begin to burst in the spring of the year. If this spraying is put off until the buds have started to burst or are well swollen very often it fails to give satisfactory results. One spraying is sufficient.—L. Caesar, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

#### Banding Apple Trees

Grant S. Peart, Burlington, Ont.

In apple sections infested with the codling moth, the time has come to supplement spraying. No matter how thoroughly the spraying may be done there are always some moths left.

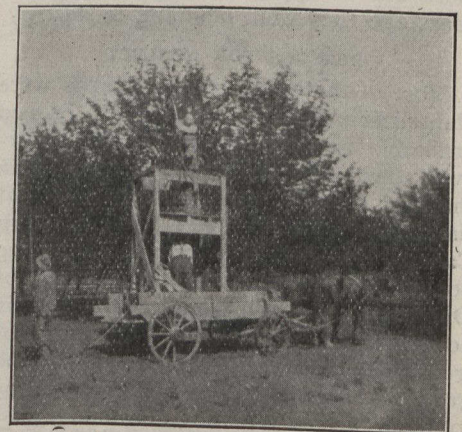
In addition to spraying, we have used bands for many years with excellent results. Our experience indicates that burlap sacking, of which bran sacks are made, is the only material fit to use, because the worms will not enter bands made of dyed cloths. We aim to make the bands long enough to go around the trunk of the tree. They are placed anywhere from three to four feet above the ground, so that any hogs running in the orchard are unable to reach and destroy them. The bands should be made from eight to ten inches in width, and folded once so as to have a double thickness. When placed on the tree they should be stretched reasonably tight so that they will not sag with rain. One nail is sufficient for each band.

The larvæ go into and under the bands and sometimes transform into the adult moth in less than a week, according to the weather conditions. Thus, the bands should be examined at least once a week. To do this we find that the handiest tools to use are a light house hammer or a pair of pinchers.

When removing the band, take one end in the left hand and strip it from the tree carefully, otherwise some of the worms will drop to the ground and escape. Before replacing it, the band should be thoroughly examined, inside and out, so that every worm is detected and crushed.

By working systematically, a man can do about 200 trees a day quite easily.

The bands placed on the trees during late spring and early summer, should be examined for the first time not later than the middle of July, and not taken off the trees for the winter before the apple crop is harvested.



The Simple Spraying Outfit Used

The implements used in the demonstration work were of an inexpensive nature. Already farmers have bought and fitted up several spraying outfits like this for use in the section.