

In the newer sections of British Columbia, however, many of the more serious insects, notably the codling moth, have not as yet obtained a serious foothold, and too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the importance of keeping these localities as free as possible from their ravages. The most rigorous and aggressive action in dealing with any insect infestation in these newly developed sections is to be highly recommended, as only by such action can the growers in those sections hope to keep free from some of the difficulties which are confronting their fellow orchardists in other parts of the country.

The San José Scale, which causes an immense annual loss to fruitgrowers in the United States, is practically confined in Canada to a small section of the Province of Ontario, and all nursery stock grown in that Province is carefully inspected and fumigated before being sent out. Up to the present time this insect has not been reported from any district in Canada other than the one mentioned, and should this pest be found in any new locality it would be the first duty of the finder to notify the proper authorities and to see that immediate steps are taken towards its eradication. When first reported in Canada, it caused considerable anxiety as to the ultimate result of its entrance and infestation, many fearing that it would gradually spread over large fruit areas and entirely destroy the orchards. Efficient methods for its control having, however, been discovered, and demonstrated, it is no longer feared as formerly since it may be readily held in check.

The 'Yellows' and 'Little Peach' are the two most serious diseases with which the peach grower has to contend, and these diseases, while in evidence for many years, are obscure in their origin and methods of spread. No remedy has as yet been discovered and the only thing to do is to learn as thoroughly as possible the symptoms attending an attack of either one, and promptly remove and destroy the trees in the early stages, thus preventing further spread as fully as possible. The same treatment applies to blight of the pear and black of the cherry and plum.

In some sections of Canada, occasional severe periods of protracted cold temperatures, are likely to appear at infrequent intervals and have caught the fruitgrower unprepared for their arrival. Where clean culture is practiced and continued until too late in the fall, thus inducing a soft growth of wood, and where no cover crop is provided to protect the soil and the roots of the trees in winter, grave danger of winterkilling of both root and branch arises. The remedy for this is to secure, as far as possible, well ripened thrifty wood and protect the soil with cover crops.

In the west the 'apple pit' or 'fruit pit' as it is called—being a destruction of the tissue of the apple in various spots under the skin—has caused some trouble the past few years. As it has not been found to be due to a bacterial or fungous spore but rather of a physiological character, its control has not been as yet accomplished. A good many experts are studying this disease and it is hoped that very shortly methods of control may be discovered which will prove satisfactory.

OUTLOOK FOR EXTENSION.

In view of the enormous planting of fruit trees of all kinds during recent years, the possibility or probability of over-production is a factor that should demand careful attention. There have been times within the memory of many who are still actively engaged in fruitgrowing when the prospects did not seem very flattering or bright. Thousands of bushels of apples have laid rotting in Ontario orchards, peaches and plums by the carload have been allowed to fall to the ground unharvested, small fruits in quantity have been neglected and handed over to the birds of the air, and on more than one occasion the Canadian fruitgrower has felt that his fruit plantations were more of an expense and encumbrance than a source of revenue and profit. Strange to say, at the very time