

“ the hogs run in the orchard is the most convenient thorough and profitable way of cultivating it, and there will be no necessity of manuring. I take out the hogs when I am picking—as soon as the apples are out of the orchard the hogs eat up the refuse and when winter comes my orchard is clean ”

In 1889, Mr. Kew took out of his orchard of 25 acres (planted 16 or 17 years) an average of 100 barrels per acre equal to 2,500 at \$1 per barrel would realize \$2,500. Pretty good, but I think his average was high. I wonder if it was all owing to the system of cultivation ?

A thorough scraping of the trunks of trees, and washing with diluted soft soap should be done at least once a year—the month of June I think is the best for this work. And at the same time a search should be made, just beneath the surface of the ground, by scraping the bark of the trunk for the Borer whose presence may be discovered by the saw dust he exudes. The most effectual mode of destroying this pest is by picking it out with the point of a knife or by thrusting a flexible wire into the hole as far as possible and killing him.

The Caterpillar is a great pest in the apple orchard. If allowed by the careless cultivator to go on and multiply, feeding most voraciously on the leaves, they will often strip whole orchards of their foliage. As the Caterpillars lie quietly in their nests in the morning until the sun is high in the heavens the destroyer of them should be up and doing early, before they move out to prey upon the foliage.

The Apple Worm or Codling Moth is another great pest. These are small moths, the forewings gray with large round spot on the hinder margin. These moths appear in the evenings in early part of June and lay their eggs in the eye, in the blossom end of the young fruit. In a short time these eggs hatch, and the worm burrows its way into the fruit until it reaches the core ; the fruit then ripens prematurely and falls to the ground. Here the worm leaves the fruit and creeps into the crevices of the rough bark, spins its cocoon and remains there until the following spring, when the young moth emerges to begin its work of destruction. The readiest way to destroy this pest, when it can be done conveniently, is to allow pigs and poultry to have the run of the orchard when the premature fruit is falling or to pick up the fallen fruit daily for feed to the hogs.

But spraying the trees with Paris green in solution is now the mode usually adopted in Ontario and the States for getting rid of this enemy. About three ounces of Paris green to 40 gallons of water is the correct proportion, and it is usually applied about beginning or middle of June when the moths are supposed to lay their eggs.

To prevent field mice gnawing the bark of young apple trees the easiest method is to tie in Autumn some tarred paper—not fresh paper but what has