

found about the barrels and bins in which it is stored. A favourite hiding-place is between the hoops and staves of the apple barrels, where they are found sometimes by hundreds. If thus provided with snug winter quarters, and through negligence allowed to escape, the fruit-grower must expect to suffer increased loss for his want of care.

Having fixed on a suitable spot, the larva spins its little tough cocoon, firmly attached to the place of attachment, and within this it remains in its larval state until early the following spring, when it changes to a brown chrysalis, and shortly afterwards the moth appears to begin the work of the opening season.

The moth is a night flier, but is not readily attracted by light, and is so seldom captured by poisoned baits as to render this method of destruction impracticable.

One of the most effective methods yet devised for reducing the number of this insect is to trap the larvæ and chrysalides and destroy them. This is best done by applying bands

#### Remedies— Trapping.

around the trunks of the trees, about six inches in width; strips of old sacking, carpets, cloth, or fabric of any kind will serve the purpose, and although not so durable, many use common brown paper. Whatever material is used, it should be wound entirely around the tree once or twice, and fastened with a string or tack. Within such enclosures the larvæ hide and transform. The bands should be applied not later than the first of June, and visited every eight or ten days until the last of August, each time taken off and examined, and all the worms and chrysalides found under them destroyed; they should also be visited once after the crop is secured. Some persons prefer to use narrower bands, not more than four inches wide, and fasten them with a tack, while others secure them in their place by merely tucking the ends under. Usually the cocoons under the bandages are partly attached to the tree and partly to the bandages, so that when the latter is removed the cocoon is torn asunder, when it often happens that the larva or chrysalis will fall to the ground, and if it escapes notice may there complete its transformations.

Paris green has been found the best poison to use, either in combination with lime or with

**Spraying.** Bordeaux mixture, at the rate of 4 ozs. to 50 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture. If water is used in diluting, add 2 lbs. fresh lime to each 50 gallons. See spray No. 9.

Under favourable circumstances a single spraying is sufficient, but usually two sprayings are required at intervals of about a week, and a third if rain interferes. The first spraying should always be made as soon as the blossoms have fallen and the fruit is set. The second spraying is made to allow for the irregular hatching of the larvæ, and to make certain that all are reached. To be efficient, the spray must reach every fruit to be protected.

The fallen fruit should be promptly gathered and destroyed. It has been recommended that hogs be kept in the orchard for the purpose of devouring such fruit, and where they can be so kept without injury to the trees or other crops, they would no doubt be useful.

**Canker or Measuring Worms** (*Anisophteryx*—undetermined) are reported as injuring the foliage of fruit trees at Nanaimo and Victoria. The caterpillars feed upon the pulp of the leaf, leaving the network of veins, so that the foliage appears brown and scorched.

**Canker Worms.** There are two distinct species. They are, when full grown, about an inch in length, and vary from a greenish-yellow to a dark brown colour, with broad yellowish or paler stripes along each side. When not eating they usually assume a stiff posture, either flat and parallel with the twigs on which they rest, or at an angle of about forty-five degrees.

The two sexes of these canker worm moths differ greatly. The male has large, well developed wings, while the female is wingless. When she emerges from the chrysalis state she crawls to the base of the tree, and ascends the trunk some distance; here the male finds her, and after mating she begins the deposition of eggs.

This habit gives control of these pests, for if we simply band the trees in such a way as to prevent either the female or the young caterpillars from ascending the branches, they will be completely protected. Unless the females can get upon the leaves, the eggs are laid upon the trunk below any obstruction they cannot pass. The young larvæ will attempt to get to the leaves, and will, if they find an impassable barrier, starve to death.