

certed action as proposed in the report of our committee.

In addition to the trapping with bands, each grower should faithfully practise spraying with Paris green, for by this means he will destroy a large number of the worms in June before they begin their destructive work.

Slingerland says on this point :

"Facts and observations lead us to believe that in applying a poisonous spray soon after the blossoms fall, we deposit some arsenic in the calyx-cavity where nature kindly takes care of it for us until ten days or two weeks later when the little

tion must be made soon after the blossoms fall, when the calyx is open, as shown in figure 1746. If we wait a few days until the calyx has closed it will be too late. We can conceive of no possible way in which a majority of the 15 or 20 per cent. of the worms which enter the fruit at some other point in the spring, and all of the worms of the subsequent broods, can be effectively reached with the poison spray."

Experiments made by Forbes & Lodeman go to prove that as a rule two sprayings are sufficient, one just after the petals fall and a second a week later.

With pears the spraying appears less



FIG. 1748. Just right to spray. A pear and two apples from which the petals have recently fallen. Note that the calyx lobes are widely spread. Copied from Cornell Bulletin.

apple-worm includes in it the menu of his first few meals. Furthermore, this poisoning of these young worms which enter the developing fruit in the spring, seems to be the only way and the only time that the insect is or can be the most successfully reached with the spray; as the worms sometimes eat through into the calyx-cavity from the outside at the base of the lobes, and as some of the poison often lodges here, possibly a few of them get enough poison to kill them at this point. Not enough of the spray can be made to stay on the surface of the fruits then or at any subsequent time to reach one in a hundred of the worms which enter elsewhere than at the blossom-end. Put in another way, the above facts mean that we can hope to reach with a poison spray only those apple worms which enter the blossom ends of the forming fruits in the spring. To do this, the applica-

effective than with apples, perhaps because it is the second brood does them the most injury, and this brood, whether on pears or apples, cannot be reached to any great extent with poison spray. Slingerland thinks that with thorough work we can often save at least 75 per cent. of the apples that would otherwise be ruined by worms, and for those which escape and from the nucleus for the second brood, there is no better plan than to trap as many as possible with the banding system.