

Ontario, as well as our Yankee cousins across the border, is engaged in perfecting a series of remedies which seem likely to prove as satisfactory for this insect as Paris green has been for the canker worm. As an indication of the success which has attended the attempts to hold the scale in check, let me quote from one or two of the leading investigators—Prof. W. G. Johnson, of Maryland, says: "I began my experiments upon badly infested peach, pear and apple stock direct from the nurseries and one year old pear, plum and apple trees from the orchard. The hydrocyanic gas treatment was used and many tests were made as to amount of potassium cyanide to use and the time of exposing the nursery stock to the fumes. By these experiments we concluded that nursery stock to be replanted should be exposed to the gas for 30 minutes or longer and that 18 to 25 grains of potassium cyanide should be used to each cubic foot enclosed. All the trees used for these experiments were badly infested and after fumigation were set out in an isolated field and carefully watched, and I am happy to report that up to the present time, (two years later), not a living scale has been detected upon any of the trees."

Mr. H. P. Gould, of Cornell University, whose experiments have been largely with kerosene, says, "The San Jose scale does not appear to be very difficult to kill when insecticides are brought in contact with it. The difficulty arises chiefly from the fact that the scales are often more or less protected by the roughened bark, crevices and other natural conditions of the host, and from the rapid increase of the pest. Great care and thoroughness are of paramount importance. When the work is thoroughly well done, and frequently repeated, satisfactory results may be expected. Of the different kerosene mixtures, the 20 per cent or 1 to 4 mixture gave the most satisfactory results. The practicability of spraying for the San Jose scale is dependent upon conditions. Nursery stock, if badly infested, should usually be burned."

Let us hope that Nova Scotia may remain free from this pest, but let us also believe that if it does come, our fruit growers will prove in this instance, as they have in every other, that nothing can discourage them, that they are a match for anything, which may have the hardihood to invade their orchards.