

Many apple growers who sprayed in 1897 until the end of June, and neglected to watch their orchards afterward, lost heavily. The scab appeared very late in the season last year, and all the experimental orchards were given an extra application in the early part of July, which largely accounts for the splendid results obtained.

We cannot always control the codling moths by spraying, especially in the northern section of Ontario where they continue to propagate long after the regular spraying season is over.

To insure a clean crop of apples, if the codling moth is bad in your orchard, in addition to spraying, use bandages around the trees. Make them from four to six inches wide, three or four inches thick, of any kind of cloth. Old bags, sacks, carpets, coarse material of any kind will do. Bands of straw and tow have been used with some success. The first week in June, bind one around each tree three or four feet from the ground; secure it either with cord or small nails; take it off every fifteen days and dip in hot water, or put it through an ordinary clothes wringer, which may be attached to a wheelbarrow and taken from tree to tree. Have sufficient pressure to crush all insects.

After a careful inspection in 1898 of badly infested trees, on which bandages were used, no cocoons were found except in the bandages, and in crevices of the bark under the bandages. It will take very careful inspection to find all of them, as they are carefully concealed and very much resemble the bark. All coarse, loose bark should be scraped from the trees in the early spring, as many other enemies of the apple tree harbor there also.

The first brood of moths appear about the time apple trees bloom, and begin depositing eggs as soon as the apples have formed on any part of the apple or on the leaves or stem. Each moth lays from 80 to 100 eggs. The egg laying period lasts from 8 to 12 days. The eggs hatch in from six to eight days. The larva at once makes its way into the apple, where it remains from three to four weeks, when it leaves the apple and locates in some suitable place to pass the transformation stage, which is usually under or in the crevices of the coarse bark of the tree from whence it came, but sometimes on fences, buildings, or rubbish, wherever it can find shelter. In one day it constructs a cocoon in which it enters its third or pupa stage. From this it emerges in from two to three weeks a natural moth prepared to repeat its life-history. The latter broods remain in the cocoons in the larval stage until the following spring.

2. PEAR.

Leaf blight, scab, and codling moth, the same treatment as for the apple.

3. PLUM.

Curculio, brown rot and leaf blight.

First spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green before the flower buds open.