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Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 8, 1899.

Fruit Trees in Pennsylvania and Thei Insect Destroyers.

Continued from page 6. winter. This is usually attached to some small branch of the tree, and is several inches long, brown in color, and unless carefully noticed, looks like a swelling of the branch. Here the insect passes the winter and changes from the caterpillar into the adult moth which escapes from the

cocoon the following spring. The Cecropia caterpillar is so large, as it approaches its full size, that it is usually easily found, either by observing where the leaves are being stripped off, and searching near, or by noticing the black excrement which may be found on the ground beneath the tree, and searching above the spot. When the caterpillars are once found, gathering and killing them is usually the quickest and easiest method of checking their attacks. In case this cannot be done. for any reason, spraying with Paris green

should prove successful. Birds and insect parasites freely attack this insect and aid greatly in keeping it

THE ROUND-HEADED APPLE-TREE BORER.

under control.

This insect is quite generally distributed over the entire apple growing portion of the United States, and gives the fruit grower much trouble. Its injuries being entirely inside the trunk, makes it a difficult insect to combat, and as a consequence of its work, many trees are either seriously crippled or entirely lost. Unlike the flatheaded apple tree borer, which is equally common, it works in the trunk for a long time before completing its life history, and the effect of the presence of even a single

individual is considerable.

The adult beetle, which is about threequarters of an inch long, of a grayish color, with two white stripes along its back, lays its eggs during June, July and August in little slits in the bark made for the purpose by the beetle on the trunk of the tree, usually close to the ground. The eggs hatch in a week or two, and the little grubs gnaw their way inward where they feed on the sap wood and inner bark, making flat, shallow cavities, often so near the surface that the bark over them cracks and some of the "sawdust" falls out. As winter approaches they work downward and after a short time become quiet till the following spring. They then work upward, and continue feeding on the sap wood doing much damage, as they are now large enough to consume considerable quantities.

When winter comes again the grubs be come quiet, as they had done the winter before, and the following spring begin their last work in the tree. They now eat holes in different directions, usually going deeper into the trunk, but late in the summe bore up and out to the bark, after which they turn back and become quiet, while changing from the grub into the beetle. The following spring this change has been completed, and the beetles gnaw their way out through the thin layer of bark left over the holes, and proceed to lay their eggs for

Three years are required to complete this life history, as the above outline shows. Eggs laid in July, 1897, for example, will produce the adult beetle in June or July,

This borer feeds on the apple, pear, quince, mountain ash, June berry, thorn, English hawthorn, etc. In some places it serious enemies to the apple and pear growers, as its habits render it difficult to destroy.

main lines of treatment—prevention and cure-and both will need to be made use of, as neither alone is entirely successful. Prevention is directed entirely to keeping the insect from laying its eggs on the tree, and various methods of accomplishing

this have proved partially successful. As the beetle prefers to lay its eggs on the trunk, close to the ground, it has been suggested to remove a little of the earth at the base of the tree about the 10th of May and wrap three or four thicknesses of newspaper closely around the trunk for at least a foot and a half above the ground, pushing the paper tightly in, so that the insect cannot get between the paper and the trunk. The paper should be tied with a string, and the earth removed, should now BUILDERS' and PLASTERERS' SAND, be returned and pressed tightly down against the lower part of the paper. This wrap, if properly put on, should last till winter, and can be renewed the next spring.

Another method of prevention is to take fine wire netting, cut in four sided pieces, the tops being considerably shorter than the bottoms. These pieces can be fastened by the sides, till enough are thus connect ed to go around a tree-trunk, at the base of which the netting will stand, sloping out and down, from where it touches the trunk, to the ground like a funnel, bottom up, with the tree coming up through the middle. The netting should be cut tall enough so that it should reach up eighteen inches to two feet on the tree, where it should tightly fit. At the lower edge the earth should be pressed down over it, so that the beetle cannot get inside the nett-

ing and get at the trunk. These methods are both quite effective. but as the beetle often lays its eggs quite high up, other steps must be taken in addition. To protect the higher parts of the tree, whitewashing the trunk and larger limbs, adding Paris green enough to give a little color to the whitewash, is a good plan, and though some persons object to this, claiming that it is not good for the

tree, it is certainly better than borers. When borers are already in the tree, remedies are called for. The best known remedy under these circumstances, is cutting out the grubs. Little heaps of sawdust, or dead and discolored portions of bark generally indicate where to cut, and if instead of shallow cavities close to the outside, cylindrical holes are found, a wire soft enough to follow the turns of the hole and pierce the grub, will work better than

THE PEACH TREE BORER.

The peach tree borer is probably one of the worst insects Pennsylvania peach growers have to contend with. It attacks the young trees, often entirely girdling them. The adult insect, unlike the roundheaded apple tree borer, is a pretty little moth, but the habits of the two insects, during the stage when they are in the trees, are very similar, and the treatment for the two is accordingly much the same. It occurs all over the United States where

peaches are grown,
The adult moths appear in Pennsylvania in June and lay their eggs on the bark of the peach tree close to the ground, though in some cases they may be placed

works its way into the bark and to the sap wood where it feeds till well into the fall. Its gnawing causes the tree to pour out gum mixed with the excrement of the grub, and the appearance of this gum is usually the first evidence of the presence of the borer. As winter comes on the grub becomes quiet, but begins to feed again the following spring, and has reached its full size (about an inch long) by June. It then transforms into the adult moth, the change requiring but a short time, and

leaves the tree, to lay eggs for a new gen-As with the apple-tree borer, treatment is of two kinds—prevention and remedy. To prevent the insect from laying its eggs, wrapping the trunk as described for the the height of a foot or more, has also proven quite effective though it has been claimed find, and appears in the spring about the that this method renders the bark tender. It should be done about the first of June and either left there and added to somether left there are added to somether left there ar what each year, or, if removed, this should about, feeding on the tender leaves, but be done before the last of August.

ful of water, and lime and clay enough to rapidly, the egg would be crushed if noth- September 7th, tickets will be sold to To make the whole into a thin paste, and ap- ing further were done. To prevent this plied to the tree.

Perhaps a more effective wash is pre-pared by taking whitewash made from fresh-slaked lime and adding a little glue, and a tablespoonful of Paris green to each wilt and become soft, thus saving the egg bucketful. This should be applied to the from being crushed. Having done this, entire trunk, from the larger limbs down the process is repeated in other plums, to below the level of the ground three or each female curculio laying from fifty to four inches of which should be removed one hundred eggs.

masses of gum and cutting them out is the stone. Usually the slit and hole on the best treatment known.

THE PEACH TWIG BORER

This little moth appears to be quite it in every peach orchard examined. Its en off, the plums which are attacked in works seems to have been almost unnoticed, however, and in each case, on attention whether the plum be still on the tree, or being called to it, the grower stated that he had not noticed its presence before. It leaves it and works its way into the ground occurs in nearly all the peach growing sections in the country and is responsible for forming into the adult beetle, which genmuch injury to the trees. On the Pacific erally requires a month or more. The curcoast it is also injurious to the apricot, al-California is regarded as one of the worst enemies the peach grower has to contend with, and is probably responsible for far more destruction in ihis State than is gen-

It was formerly supposed to be the same insect as the strawberry crown-miner, and that it was entirely distinct from the latter was not discovered until 1897. The advice formerly given, to avoid raising strawberries near peach orchards, was due to this error, and need not be followed.

There are at least three broods of insects in the late fall, living in the spongy bark, chiefly in the smaller crotches of the tree. Here they pass the winter, and the cavities struction of this insect, no one of which is they excavate and in which they hide are entirely effective but which in combination marked by little masses of bark and ex- will greatly reduce the loss. entrance to the cavities. In the spring the caterpillars leave these hiding adult beetles feed upon the young leaves. places and pass to the leaf-shoots where they work in along the stem a vaying distraction that the places are the places and pass to the leaf-shoots where they work in along the stem a vaying distraction that the places are the places and pass to the leaf-shoots where they work in along the stem a vaying distraction. tance, eating the substance of the shoot, or London purple. To prepare this mix and causing most of the leaves arising from one pound of the poison with a pound of it to wilt and die. The caterpillars travel fresh lime and add 150 gallons of water, from one shoot to another, and one cater- using only enough of this at first to slake English hawthorn, etc. In some places it is very common, there often being several grubs in a single tree. It is one of the most this condition is reached the caterpillar tree again. Do not spray while the tree is forms a scanty web in the leaves and rub- in blossom. bish about the tree, and the withered ed, 250 gallons of water should be used leaves on the tree itself, or even lies exforms into the adult moth, the change requiring from seven to ten days, after which ring the tree. At these times the beetler the eggs for the next brood are deposited. are sluggish and disinclined to fly, but The caterpillars of this brood attack new growth of the tree, entering the little twigs at the places where these are joined by the leaves, and sometimes enter the stems of the young fruit. Later they travel about the young fruit, the fruit itself, par the and may bore into the fruit itself, near the a can containing kerosene. A split on one stem. The adults which come from this side of the frame extending in to the cenhistory, and those of the next brood are the tree, the trunk passing through the supposed to lay their eggs in the crotches slit, over which a cloth flap can then be of the trees where the little caterpillars turned to close it. Such a frame is mountpass the winter, although it is not certain-

ly known. The first brood-the one which passes the winter in the crotches of the limbs -is responsible for the greater portion of the destruction caused by this insect. Boring into the young shoots in the spring and passing from one shoot to another, the twigs are killed, preventing the develop-ment of the branches. Thus much of the new growth is destroyed, sometimes hardly an untouched shoot being left. This not only causes a great loss of vigor and fruiting power to the tree, but causes it to become scraggy and irregular in its growth. On one two-year-old peach tree examined in May, 1898, ninety-three injured shoots were found, while in another, one hundred and sixteen had been burrowed

Picking off the wilted shoots and burning them has been generally recommended as the best treatment for this insect, but it fails to save the shoots, and in many cases these are unoccupied, the caterpillar having completed its work and gone elsewhere.

The recent discovery of the way in which the winter is passed has given a more suc-cessful method of treatment than that of hand picking, which in a large orchard is tedious and only partly successful. It is to spray the tree during the winter with kerosene en ulsion or some other preparation which will enter the little cavities in the crotches where the caterpillars are and destroy them.

The particular emulsion recommended for this purpose by the Entomological di-vision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is prepared as follows:

The soap, first finely divided, is dissolved in the water by boiling and immediately added boiling hot, away from the fire, to the kerosene. The whole mixture is then agitated violently while hot by being pumped back upon itself with a force pump and direct discharge nozzle, throwing a strong steam, preferably one-eighth inch in diameter. After from three to five min-

utes' pumping the emulsion should be perfect and the mixture will have increased from one-third to one-half in bulk and assumed the consistency of cream. Well made, the emulsion will keep indefinitely, and should be diluted only as wanted for use. To use it during the winter, add six gallons of water to every gallon of emulsion, or in that proportion. If hard water is used, either in making the emulsion or SCHOFIELD, as high as the crotches of the larger branches. The grub which hatches from the egg five per cent. more soap should be added.

Do not spray long enough to let the emulsion down the trunk and collect in little pools in the crotches as this would be like ly to injure the tree.

By the use of this method it is probable that except under the most unusual circumstances the peach twig-borer may be successfully controlled.

This well known pest is responsible for the destruction of a large portion of the plums raised in the State. During 1898 it plums formed on the trees, and in the past

has been so injurious that many persons

have given up raising this fruit entirely.

The adult curculio is a little beetle, apple-tree borer, has given good results.

rather less than a quarter of an inch long Mounding up the earth around the trunk to and with a snout on its head. It passes the winter in any protected place it can when the blossoms fall and the plums be-Various washes have also been used with good results. One of these is made by mixing two quarts of strong soft soap and a half a pint of crude carbolic acid with two ounces of Paris green; adding a bucket- at this time is very hard and is growing the insect proceeds to cut a small cresent-

while the whitewashing is being done.

As a remedy, where borers are already in the tree, locating their position by the surface pour out a gummy substance which marks where the plum was "stung."

Around the stone the grub feeds and grows until it has reached its full size. which usually requires about three weeks. abundant in Pennsylvania, as I have found During this time the plum may have fallon the ground, however, the grub now culio thus produced then finds some mond, pear prune and other trees, and in sheltered place in which to pass the win-

> so attacked by it, the loss by its ravages is from the German singing societies. in reality greater than has been indicated. upon it in its different stages, or by their

each year. The little caterpillars are found the use of various methods of treatment must be relied upon to insure a good crop.

Three methods are available for the demation apply to nearest ticket agent.

crement combined, which project at the It has been stated that until the plums If peach trees are to be spray-

A second way of treating this insect is by posed on the twigs or bark. Here it trans- placing a large white cloth under the tree brood of caterpillars probably repeat this ter allows the frame to be pushed under ed on wheels and run under the trees, and where large numbers of trees are treated,

saves much time. These two methods are for the destruction of the adult insect. To destroy the grub, it is advisable to gather all the imperfect plums twice a day as they fall, and burn them, beginning about a week after spraying the second time. Poultry and hogs, if allowed to run under the trees, will also feed on the infested plums and destroy great numbers of them. These three methods used together, will enable the plum raiser to obtain a good crop of this delightful fruit.

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An Expensive Bridge.

Mr. Ellen Spotts, whose husband was killed at Shadle's mill in Snyder county last fall by a thrashing engine breaking through the bridge, settled with the supervisors of Perry township, last week, for \$800 and all suit costs. This is the accident which caused the death of Frank Spotts and Adam Herrold the 17th of Au gust, 1898. Suit was brought against the township by Herrold's family, and a verdict for damages awarded them by the court. It pays to keep the bridges and highways in good condition.

Boy Carried His Severed Arm.

Remarkable pluck was shown by Thomas, the 11-year-old son of engineer James A. Doyle, of No. 906 North Tenth street, Reading, who, while playing around the railroad, fell under a freight train and had an arm cut off near the shoulder. The boy picked up the severed limb and carried it some distance to a safe place, where he laid it away. Then he went to a nearby office and calmly waited while an ambu-lance was summoned to take him to the

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Low-rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad September 7th and 21st and October 5th and 19th are the dates of the remaining railroad popular ten-day excursions to Nia gara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and intermediate points.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$9.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; \$6.00 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; \$5.75 destroyed about sixty per cent. of the from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop over will be made at Buffalo Rochester, Canandaigua, and Watkins within the limit returning. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each ex-

cursion. An extra charge will be made for parlor seats.

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sold at Niagara Falls for \$1.90 on September 23rd. In connection with excursion of ronto and return at reduced rates, account Toronto fair.

For pamphlets giving full information and hotels, and for time of connecting trains, apply to nearest ticket agent or address Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general pas senger agent, Broad street station, Philadelphia. 44-33-5t

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For this occasion the Pennsylvania rail-There are several insects which are the road company will sell excursion tickets enemies of the curculio, either by feeding from all points on its line, to Philadelphia and return, at rate of a fare and a third for parasitic habits. Unfortunately these the round trip plus price of admission. These tickets will be sold during the conciently abundant to be of much service and tinuance of the exposition and will be good for return passage until November 30th. For specific rates and additional infor-

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