

TABLE VII.—Malformed Fruit at Thinning Time and at Harvest after Spraying Peach Trees at about 75 per cent Petal-fall with DDT, or Parathion, 1949.

Material	Approximate Amount per Acre	Fruit Malformed, % ¹	
		Thinning Time	Harvest
Parathion, 15% wettable powder ²	7 lb.	3.2	2.5
DDT, 50% wettable powder ³	15 lb.	6.1	6.7
Check	No treatment	22.0	26.0

¹Each figure is determined from approximately 1200 fruits examined at random.

²Naugatuck Chemicals, Division of Dominion Rubber Company, Limited, Elmira, Ont.

³Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

It was feared that the use of DDT for the control of *Lygus* bugs in British Columbia peach orchards might result in an increase of phytophagous mites. To date, there has been no evidence that this has occurred, either in experimental or in grower-sprayed orchards.

Summary

Experiments conducted in British Columbia peach orchards from 1947 to 1952 indicated that the number of peach fruits injured by *Lygus* bugs was appreciably reduced by spraying the trees with DDT. Best results were

obtained with a mixture of DDT, stove oil, and Velsicol AR-50 applied at 90 per cent petal-fall and again at 90 per cent shuck-fall. A single spray at petal-fall was almost as effective, and, on the basis of cost, the second application was not justified. Injury to fruit was also reduced by spraying with a mixture of BHC, stove oil, and Velsicol AR-50 at 95 per cent petal-fall and again at 95 per cent shuck-fall. Parathion at the petal-fall stage was slightly more effective than DDT at the same stage; work with parathion was discontinued, however, because of its extreme toxicity to man.

References

- Chandler, S. C. Peach insects of Illinois and their control. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Circ. 43. 1950.
 Snapp, O. I. Experiments in 1946 on the control of bugs that cause deformed peaches. J. Econ. Ent. 40:135-136. 1947.

Mallis, Arnold. 1954. Handbook of Pest Control (2nd Ed.) MacNair-Dorland Co., New York. Illus., pp. 1068

This is a valuable reference book, handsome, well-bound and printed on good paper. Frankly aimed at pest control operators, it will nonetheless prove useful to anyone likely to be consulted about household or industrial pests. Its worth is attested by the fact that it is in a second edition after nine years.

Obviously it is not possible to pass judgment on the hundreds of control methods culled from papers, so that discussion must centre on the arrangement and presentation. Here the book is open to criticism. More condensation, and judicious pruning of long quotations would help to avoid redundancies such as this: of poisoned rats, Mallis quotes: "Of course, the odor can be quickly abated

if the dead animal is found and removed" (p. 94).

A useful addition, whether or not the reader were familiar with insects, would be master keys after the style of Metcalf and Flint, so that a completely unfamiliar pest could be tracked down quickly. The breakdown might be according to habitat, food, size, shape or Order. Already there are several very good, short keys in the text, giving distinctions within groups. The arrangement of sub-heads within chapters is not uniform, but an adequate index partly compensates for this lack. Each chapter ends with a good bibliography. The style is breezy and even colloquial.—H. R. MacCarthy.