

the time the sun is rising in the east the cattle are up and their noise is started for the day. In about four or five days all of the stock around that part of the country has been gathered in one large herd. It is then time for the branding to begin. After the branding was done the beef cattle were taken out of the herd and the remainder turned loose.

The camp then moved to Cut Bank, from there to "Two Medicine," then to Birch Creek, on the south side of the reservation. After the round-up was over and all the calves branded the beef cattle were driven to Browning. There they were weighed and shipped to the various markets.—Marion Stuart, Sixth Grade; Piegan Tribe, Montana.

INJURIOUS INSECTS

The San Jose Scale is one of the most dreaded enemies of fruit trees. This scale is a very minute animal. It multiplies so rapidly that it is very dangerous to the trees. You can prevent its spreading by thorough spraying with the fire-boiled lime-sulphur mixture. This mixture is thoroughly effective in killing this scale, and it is perfectly harmless to the tree. It has long been used on the Pacific coast as a remedy for various scale insects.

The Codling Moth is an insect that attacks the apple, causing, oftentimes, a loss of from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent of the crop. The moth lays its eggs on the young apple just after the falling of the blossom; she flies from apple to apple, depositing an egg each time until from fifty to three hundred eggs are deposited in as many different apples. The larva soon hatches and eats its way into the apple. The affected apples ripen too soon and drop. The larva then emerges from the apple, moves generally to a tree, crawls up the trunk, and spins its cocoon under a ridge in the bark. From the cocoon the moth hatches and is ready to start a new generation.

To destroy the moth, spray the tree with Paris green or arsenate of lead as soon as the flowers fall. Many of the worms may be trapped by cloth bands wrapped about the tree trunk about four weeks after the blossoms fall.

The Plum Curculio is a little fellow about one-fifth of an inch long and does great damage to our plum crop. The curculio has an interesting method of laying its eggs. First she digs a hole, places the egg in it, and pushes it well down. Then she makes a crescent-shaped cut with her snout in the skin of the plum around the egg. As this cut is followed by a flow of gum, you will always be able to recognize the work of the curculio. Having finished with one plum, this industrious worker shows similar courtesy to other plums until her eggs are all