

7. Use a Y and two nozzles. The work can be done just as well and much more expeditiously.

8. To keep Bordeaux mixture off horses and harness use coarse linen or other cover.

9. As most of the spraying mixtures are poisonous, care should be taken in working with them. They should not be used when there is any wound or abrasion of the skin exposed, and care should be taken not to allow the spray to settle on the hands or face, or to be inhaled. Arsenites taken into the system by absorption or inhalation produce symptoms of poisoning. In mild cases they resemble the symptoms produced by poisoning; in severe cases, headaches, nausea, eruptions, boils and ulcers are said to result. The danger from arsenites, which are soluble in water, such as London purple, are much greater than from Paris green, which contains very little water-soluble arsenic. There is more danger of poisoning by absorption when perspiring freely. However, by taking proper precaution, there need be little fear. A leather washer about four inches in diameter should be fitted just below the nozzle, which will prevent the drip from reaching the hands. As far as possible keep to windward of the nozzle. When much work is to be done, rubber gloves should be worn. The face and exposed parts should be washed immediately after spraying.

10. The cost of spraying with Bordeaux mixture is not very great. Copper sulphate of the best quality (which is the only kind which should be used) can be had at from $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 5 c. per lb. by the barrel, and Paris green at from 15 c. to 20 c. per lb. The cost for material to properly spray an average apple tree for the entire season should not exceed from 4 c. to 5 c.

TREATMENT.

1. APPLE.

Treatment for destroying *codling moth*, *bud moth*, *tent caterpillar*, *canker worm*, *apple spot*, *leaf blight*, *pistol case-bearer* and *powdery mildew*.

First spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green (4 oz. to the barrel of the mixture) when the buds are swelling.

Second spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green before the blossoms open.

Third spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green when the blossoms have fallen.

Fourth and fifth spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green at intervals of ten to fifteen days, if necessary.

No definite date can be named after which it would be safe to cease spraying for apple scab. The orchard should be watched after the third or fourth application, and the treatment again applied if scab appears on the fruit or leaves.

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