

it in rain water until all is dissolved, then turn in a pint of Crude Carbolic Acid. When required for use take one part of this mixture with fifty of water and when mixed well together sprinkle directly upon the plants. This was done once every week and perfectly clean radishes were obtained. The first application was made two days after the seed was sown and before any of the young plants had appeared above the ground.

As a good effect probably due to not using green cow manure, I give the experience of Mr. G. A. Knight, of Mount Tolmie, Victoria, B.C., a careful and painstaking observer who knows most of the insect pests and has tried many experiments. He says: "I have used no cow manure this year, what I had was mostly horse manure bought from farmers. I have had better radishes this year than I have ever had in this Province before. My turnips are good but I had a great time with the Flea-beetle as usual. I sowed three or four times and sowed plenty of lime on them as soon as they came up and now I have a pretty good crop. I used no preventive on the radishes against the maggot."

Mr. Ferrier, of Barrie, has had successful results by treating these troublesome insects with a strong Kerosene emulsion. His method of applying it, was to pour the diluted emulsion along the rows with a watering can.

FRUITS.

The fruit crop of the year, with the exception of grapes, has been rather below the average. This deficiency too, it must be acknowledged, is largely due to the attacks of injurious insects. The most notable attacks reported are those on the apple tree. The Canker Worm and "Shot Borer" in the Maritime Provinces, the Tent Caterpillars from Quebec to the Pacific, the Codling Moth and Oyster-shell Bark-louse from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as many less important and more local attacks to other fruits. The Plum Curculio still does considerable damage. Perhaps one of the most important discoveries of late years in economic entomology is the application of Paris Green and other arsenical poisons for preventing the ravages of the Codling Moth and Plum Curculio.

APPLE.

The Codling Moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*, L.)

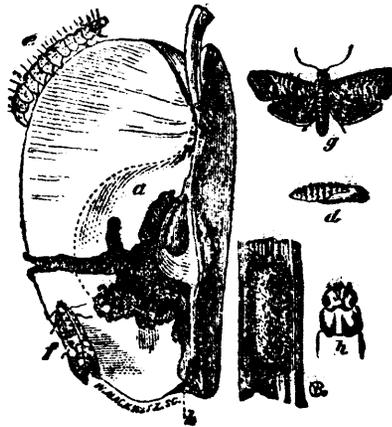


Fig. 3.

Attack.—A white or pinkish caterpillar, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in length, boring into the centre of the apple and injuring it considerably. (Fig. 3.)