REMEDIES AGAINST THE CODLIN MOTH.

There are two modes of fighting them generally made use of-one is to prevent the hatching of the egg, or the killing of the young worm while working into the fruit; the other is the catching of the worm in traps as it is escaping from the fruit, or having the fruit eaten by hogs as soon as it drops from the tree and before the worm escapes. The first mode is without doubt the most successful, and is also the least expensive. This is accomplished by spraying the trees with London purple or Paris green, using one pound of either to one hundred and fifty gallons of water. Paris green is a compound of arsenic and copper. It is a far more powerful poison than arsenic alone, and is not soluble in water, hence it will remain much longer on the trees. London purple is another arsenical compound. It is the residue from the manufacture of aniline dye, and contains lime, arsenuous acid and carbonaceous matter. It is soluble, more adhesive and less poisonous than Paris green. It is better to wet the powder thoroughly and make a paste before putting it into the vessel of water, that it may not form lumps. The liquid should then be strained, thereby removing the sediment that is in the London purple. Some have reported to this Board that the London purple burned the foliage. This, doubtless, arises from difference in the strength of the London purple, and we recommend that care be exercised and tests be made before using, so that it shall not be too strong. The spray is caused by forcing the liquid, by means of a force pump, through a fine perforated nozzle, made specially for the purpose. The finer it is the less liquid will be required. The important thing is to scatter the spray on all the fruit.

WHEN TO SPRAY.

The Codlin Moth, soon after the fruit sets, lays her eggs upon the calyx or blossom end of the young fruit. The grub, as soon as hatched, eats its way into the centre of the sound fruit, and there, growing with its growth, works its mischief. In its early state the young fruit is erect, its calyx or blossom end upwards, and the least particle of poisoned water falling upon it is sufficient to destroy the young worm when it attempts to eat its way into the fruit. Therefore, the best and most opportune time for spraying the tree is soon after the fruit is set, and when it is about the size of a small pea. Experience teaches, however, that it is not safe to depend upon the one early spraying to accomplish the results sought for, whether coming from a second. and perhaps a third, crop, which many affirm and others deny, or from those that from some cause have not matured as rapidly as others; still the facts remain that in many places the Codlin Moth does not sting the fruit and lay the eggs until later in the season. Therefore, to obtain the best results, the spraying should be continued with an interval of two weeks until the first of August, and even later than this on some varieties. Care should be observed that vegetables are not sprayed with these mixtures, and no animals be allowed to eat the grass that has been saturated with the spray, and that the spraying is not done when the trees are in bloom, for then it is that bees are present.

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