such an effect that whereas the average yield for the first ten days in the month was only 130.6 gallons per day, the average daily yield for the last ten days was 142.9 gallons.

Effect of drought on quality.—The effect on the quality of the milk was also most marked. Thus, while in April of each year the amount of cheese made from one gallon of milk has been practically identical, and in former years had increased every month, yet in 1893, after slightly increasing in May, it actually fell again in June, and in July and August was less than in either of the preceding years. We are justified therefore in concluding that, both in quality as well as in quantity, the milk was diminished by the prolonged drought.

(Io be continued)

## The Garden and Orchard.

(CONDUCTED BY MR. GEO. MOORE).

THE CODLIN MOTH.

## (Injurious insects, continued).

The caterpillars of this small moth are exceedingly destructive to the apple crop. They bore into the fruit, commencing at the blossom-end, and tunneling their way to the pips, which they eat. If an apple is split in halves, which has

> THE CODLIN MOTH. (Carpocapsa pomonella, L.).



1, Caterpillar; 2, Chrysalis; 3, Moth. All natural size. 4, Section of Apple showing work of Caterpillar.

fallen to the ground in consequence of the attack of the moth, the passage it has made to enter will be found, and if it has forsaken the apple another hole by which it has escaped.

The pest is not confined to the codlins, but infests those apples which have deep open eyes and large calyces, more than those which have eyes more closed up, such as the Golden Russet and other late varieties.

The falling off of app'es at various times throughout the summer is often attributed to wrong causes : want of vigour in the tree, or sudden changes of weather ; but if the orchardist would take the trouble to examined carefully the dropped iruit, he would find that the injury had come from the codlin moth, which had escaped and hidden, in order to produce another progeny for the coming spring.

Apples, as soon as they have fallen from infested trees should be picked up daily and destroyed. When gathered they should be examined to see if there are any holes in the eyes, and if there bare, such should be directly discarded, and not be put into the fruit room ; for if there bare, the caterpillars will creep out, hide in cracks of the walls or flooring, where they will become moths in due course, and fly to the nearest apple trees the following spring.

In Australia, the codlin moth is so destructive that the Legislature has passed an Act for its repression.

The moth (Fig. 3) is not quite three fourths of an inch across the wings, and the body about onethird, of an inch long; it rests during the day, sitting on the trunks and branches of the appletrees, or on railings, with its wings folded, and is so inconspicuous as to escape the notice of a casual observer.

It commences its activity at twilight, and again at the first approach of dawn, flying from tree to tree, and placing a single egg on the side of an apple when it is about half an inch in diameter, but sometimes it lays them on the stems and leaves; when we know that one moth will lay from 50 to 100 eggs, we can see how soon an apple crop can be spoiled. In about seven to nine days the caterpillars is hatched and begins to bore into the apple at its blossom-end, until it makes its ways to the core, where it feeds upon the pips and the flesh around them, after which it bores its way out.

If the apple has fallen to the ground when the caterpillar comes out, it merely crawls away and makes a nest and hiding place in some crack, or in