

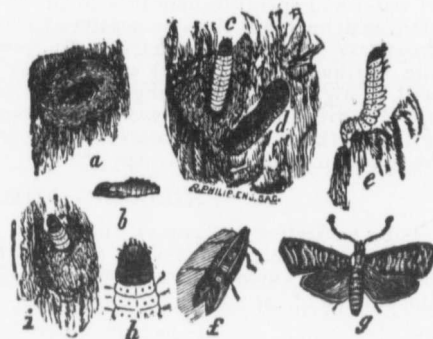
a short time, these eggs hatch and the grub burrows its way till it reaches the core. The fruit then ripens immediately and drops to the ground, when the worm leaves the fruit and creeps into the crevices of the bark and hollow of the tree and spins its cocoon; which usually remains there till ensuing spring when the young moth again emerges from it.

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. (See Sprays 2, 9, or 13) 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 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,



[a], Nest of larva on outside of tree, under the old bark; [b], pupa; [c], larva exposed from nest; [d], old nest; [e], larva about to build nest; [f], the moth at rest; [g], moth with wings spread; [h], head of larva.

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