

with a little water to prevent its being lumpy) in a pail of water, and showering it over the bushes with a watering pot. Many people are timid about using hellebore while the fruit is on, for fear of its finding lodgment there in quantities sufficient to produce unpleasant consequences when the fruit is eaten, but if applied in the way just mentioned there need be no apprehensions on this point.

**The Plum Curculio.** Although we referred to this insect in our last, it will not do to pass it over in silence now, for by the time this reaches the eyes of our readers the young fruit will have formed, and jarring should at once begin and be steadily kept up every evening until the fruit is pretty well grown. The severe frost we have had has considerably injured the plum blossoms in this western section, and we believe that the crop will consequently be light, hence plum growers should be on the alert and dispute possession with the "little Turk" from the very beginning. The most convenient form of sheet to spread under the trees is that made with two pieces of cotton of the requisite size, stitched only half way up the middle, so as to allow the tree to pass to the centre, and having a strip of wood attached to each of the outer edges, so that it may be conveniently handled. Small trees may be jarred with the hand, larger ones should have a branch cut off, leaving a stump which may be struck with a mallet, or else have a hole bored in the tree, and a broad-headed iron spike inserted, which may be struck with a hammer. The accompanying figure 13 shows the Curculio in its different stages of larva, *a*, chrysalis *b*, and perfect insect *c*; the hair lines alongside of each object shows its natural size; *d* represents a Curculio working on a young plum in which one egg has already been deposited.

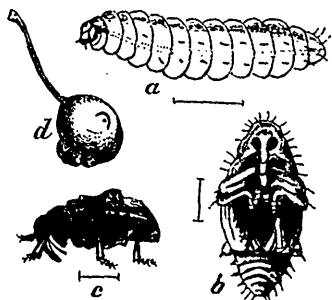


Fig. 13.

**The Codling Moth *Carpocapsa pomonella*.** This insect, so destructive to the apple, usually appears in Ontario from the middle to the end of June, but the season having opened earlier this year than common, we may look for them in the beginning of the month, and in a fortnight later they will probably be busy depositing their eggs about the eyes of the young apples. Excellent traps may be made for them out of common bottles—widemouth ones preferred—by partly filling them with a mixture of vinegar and water, well sweetened with sugar, and having a little rum or other strong smelling