

The carbonate of copper should be dissolved in the ammonia, according to the directions already given, mixed with the water, and the Paris green then added, care being taken to stir in well, and keep it from settling to the bottom.

(b.) Carbonate of copper.....	1½ oz.
Paris green.....	1¼ oz.
Water.....	25 galls.

The experiments made with this mixture thus far, do not warrant me in speaking positively in regard to its efficacy, but they show that no injury to the foliage resulted from the application of a stronger mixture than the one here recommended for trial. If this proves an effective remedy for the codlin moth as well as the "apple spot" it will no doubt supersede any other now in use, both on account of the ease with which it can be prepared, as well as its comparative cheapness. The Paris green can be omitted after the second application in mixtures (a) and (b), as two sprayings of Paris green is generally considered a sufficient remedy for the codlin moth.

HOME MANUFACTURE OF COPPER CARBONATE.

As the precipitated form of carbonate of copper is not always obtainable from druggists, directions are herewith appended for the easy preparation of this material at a cost much less than the usual wholesale price.

In a vessel capable of holding two or three gallons, dissolve 1½ pounds of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in 2 quarts of hot water. This will be entirely dissolved in fifteen or twenty minutes, using the crystalline form. In another vessel dissolve 1¾ pounds of sal soda (washing soda) also in 2 quarts of hot water. When completely dissolved pour the second solution into the first, stirring briskly. When effervescence has ceased fill the vessel with water and stir thoroughly; then allow it to stand five or six hours, when the sediment will have settled to the bottom. Pour off the clear liquid without disturbing the precipitate, fill with water again and stir as before; then allow it to stand until the sediment has settled again, which will take place in a few hours. Pour the clear liquid off carefully as before, and the residue is *carbonate of copper*. Using the above quantities of copper sulphate and sal soda, there will be formed 12 ounces of copper carbonate.

Instead of drying this, which is a tedious operation, add four quarts of strong ammonia, stirring in well, then add sufficient water