

bonfire, when the tops and bottoms fall off and the sides become unsoldered. The central piece of tin can then be cut down the centre with a pair of shears, and will form two tubes.

POISONING.

Put a teaspoonful of Paris green or London purple in two gallons of water and sprinkle handfuls of grass, green sod, or other vegetation, which should then be scattered throughout the patch, walking crossways of the harrow marks. By doing this towards evening after the last harrowing, the cut worms, that are deprived of their food, will, at night, be out looking for fresh pastures, and will appropriate the prepared bait, the smallest particle of the poison of which will kill them. If the worms are very troublesome, the remedy may be repeated, it being easily applied.

SHIELDING THE STEM.

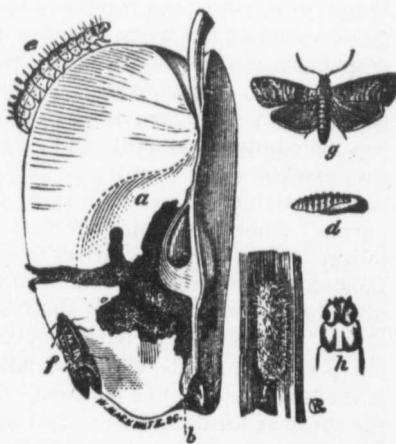
By encircling each plant, that is set, with a piece of tar paper, or any other paper, the ravages of the worm may be prevented. The paper should extend upwards several inches from a point just beneath the surface of the soil.

HUNTING AND KILLING.

By closely examining the surface of the soil in the morning, in the vicinity of their spoils, through drooping plants or otherwise, their places of retreat may usually be discovered, and the worms killed.

THE CODLIN MOTH.

This insect, which appears in the early worm-eaten apples and pears, in the form of a reddish white grub, was introduced into this country with the apple tree from Europe. It causes the fruit to fall prematurely from the trees. "The perfect insect," says Charles Downing, in his work on *Fruit and Fruit Trees of America*, "is a small moth; the fore wings grey with large, round, brown spots on the hinder margin. These moths appear in the greatest numbers in the warm evenings of June, and lay their eggs in the eye or blossom end of the young fruit, especially of the early kinds of apples and pears. In



The puncture made by the moth is represented at [b], the borings of the larva at [a], the mature worm at [e], the moth with wings closed at [f], the moth with wings expanded at [g], and the cocoon at [i]; [d], the chrysalis, and [h], the anterior part of the body, magnified.