and under the apex of which is a tin can into which the insects roll. One of these hopper machines is seen in Fig. 1146. There is a slit or opening in one side of the hopper which allows the tree to stand nearly in the middle of the canvas. The operator then gives the tree two or three sharp jars with a padded pole or mallet. The edges of the hopper are quickly shaken with the hands and the insects roll down into the tin receptacle. In this receptacle there is kerosene oil, or it may be emptied from time to time Just how long this machine is to be run in the orchard will depend entirely upon circumstances. It is advisable to use the catcher soon after the blossoms fall for the purpose of finding out how abundant the insects are. If a few insects are caught upon each tree, there is indication that there are enough of the pests to make serious trouble. If after a few days the insects seem to have disappeared, it will not be necessary to continue the hunt. In some years, especially in those succeeding a very heavy crop, it may be necessary to run the curculio-catcher every morning for four or five weeks; but, as a rule, it will not be necessary to use it oftener than two or three times a week during that season; and sometimes the season may be shortened one-half. The insects fall most readily when the weather is cool and it is therefore, best to get through the whole orchard, if possible, before noon. Upon cloudy days, however, the insects may be caught all day. Although this may seem to be a laborious and expensive operation, it really is not so. A smart man can attend to 300 or 400 full bearing trees in six hours, if the ground has been well rolled or firmed as it should be before the bugging operation begins. But whether the operation is troublesome or not, it is the price of plums and the grower must not expect to long succeed without it. The same treatment is essential to the saving of peaches and rarely, of sour cherries.—Cornell Bulletin 131.

BRITISH LOCAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

IN Wolverhampton apples appear to be sold by the pot, and a pot weighs 75 pounds, but in Warwickshire, which is not very far away, a pot only weighs 40 pounds, though in the latter case it would appear that only peas and beans are measured by this standard. The curious may wonder if a pot of apples weighs 75 pounds in Wolverhampton, what might be the measure of a pot of pears in Gloucestershire. In Cornwall, a bushel of corn equals 240 pounds, whereas in Sunderland, a bushel only weighs 46 pounds, and in Hereford, 63 pounds. Why, again is a stone of live meat equal to 14 pounds and a stone of dead meat to 8 pounds? Strawberries are sold by the "punnet" in Greenock, while fruit in Forfar is sold by the Scotch pint. The Scotch pint, by the way, generally equals three of the Imperial pints, but in Dumfreisshire a Scotch pint equals four Imperial pints. Vegetables in Northamptonshire are sold by the "mollies," which vary from 12 to 40 pounds. In Cambridgeborrough it is by the yard that butter is sold. One would think that the same measure should be used in measuring wheat, barley and oats, but in Buteshire a boll of wheat equals 240 pounds, and a boll of barley equals 320 pounds, while a boll of oats in Argyleshire equals six bushels. In Flintshire a "hobbet" of old potatoes weighs 200 pounds, and a "hobbet" of new potatoes 210. A peck of potatoes in Gloucester equals 14 pounds, a peck of potatoes heaped in Gloucester equals 16 pounds.—*Manufacturer.*