

seem to have failed, such as spraying with solutions of caustic soda, carbolic acid, or sulphur in water. Some of us in Canada faithfully tried the sulphur several years ago, at the suggestion of Prof. Saunders, without the least effect; but we neglected, at least the writer did, to try another remedy which he proposed, and which has since been tried with some success at the experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., viz.: spraying the trees with a solution of hyposulphite of soda in water, in the proportion of one pound to ten gallons of water.

It was applied on the 5th, 9th and 15th of May, with good results. It was found that the percentage of uninjured fruits on the syringed portions of the trees was much greater than that upon the unsyringed portion; and also that the fruit was of a larger size. The hyposulphite of soda might perhaps be thrown into the barrel of Paris Green water as used for spraying the Codlin Moth, and thus a saving of time and labor be effected.

We have occupied more space with this subject than we intended, but we hope for pardon because of its importance just at this season; trusting that it may lead our horticulturists generally to experiment carefully with the remedy proposed, and report to us their success or failure, in the interests of one of the most important industries of our Province.

SOME INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

For convenience of reference, we mention here a few insecticides, which may be of great service to our readers during the coming summer.

(1) **CODLIN MOTH.**—Spray trees with Paris green and water. Mr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, advises the proportion of one tablespoonful to 40 gals. of water. Paris green

is a combination of arsenic and copper, and if too strong burns the foliage.

London purple, which is preferred by some, is an arseniate of lime, is more soluble in water and less poisonous. Prof. Riley prescribes London purple, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; cheap flour, 3 qts.; water, 40 gallons. The flour, and then the purple, are to be washed through a fine sieve, at bottom of an iron funnel. Then add the water.

Apply just after the flowers have fallen.

(2) **CURCULIO.**—Spray trees with either of above mixtures. A kerosene emulsion is also commended by Prof. Riley, using kerosene, 2 gals.; water, 1 gal.; strong soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Mix hot and and churn five minutes, then add nine times the quantity of water.

(3) **CATERPILLAR ON CABBAGE.**—Pyrethrum, or Persian insect powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to pail of water. This powder is harmless to vegetation, and comparatively so to human beings.

(4) **APHIS ON CHERRY, ETC.**—Pyrethrum powder, 2 oz. to gal. of water.

Or kerosene emulsion, as in No. 2.

(5) **DOWNY MILDEW ON GRAPES.**—The following is recommended as the most effective preparation in use, viz., 18 lbs. sulphate of copper dissolved in 22 gals. of water, mixed with 34 lbs. of lime, dissolved in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals. of water. Apply with a whisk.

Another and simpler remedy, used with great success in France, is the following: Dissolve 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of sulphuret of potassium in 4 gals. of boiling water; dilute with 40 gals. of cold water and strain. Spray the vines by means of a hand pump before blossoming time.

(6) **POWDERY MILDEW.**—Dust with flour of sulphur on first appearance.

(7) **GRAPE ROT.**—Prof. Scribner, of Washington, advises, as follows:—“Promptly remove, burn or bury all affected berries or leaves. Do this year after year, and the disease may at