

larvæ feed in autumn and often till mid-winter, while as just stated they do not pupate till spring.

REMEDIES.

As this is by far the most injurious pest of the apple, it should be widely known that we have a satisfactory remedy.

The old method of bandaging failed signally, as it required careful attention right in the busy season, at intervals of from ten to fifteen days. This was neglected and so the method was a failure. A better method was that of pasturing hogs in the orchard, which would eat the wormy apples, as soon as they fell, and thus save the fruit, and kill the insects. This remedy was imperfect, as many larvæ left the apples before they fell from the tree, and so of course escaped. To render this practice effectual, the orchardist must fell the wormy apples to the ground, before the worms leave them. As the mound of filth at the calyx end—which as the apple grows will hang down—shows which apples are wormy, it is not very difficult, with a forked stick, to remove all wormy fruit. This not only makes the hog remedy quite perfect, but also thins the fruit, which insures much finer apples.

Another so-called remedy which finds space in the papers each year, is to attract these moths to liquids, either sour or sweet, which are placed in vessels suspended in the fruit trees. It is said that sour milk and sweetened water will lure scores of these moths and drown them. This remedy, like that of attracting these moths by fires in which they will be burned, is entirely worthless. *I have tried both repeatedly, and with not a shadow of success.*

SPRAYING WITH THE ARSENITES.

By far the best remedy for this codlin moth, is to use either London Purple or Paris Green. The remedy is not only very efficient, but is also easy of

application, and not expensive. I have now tried this thoroughly for six years, and in each and every case have been more than pleased with its excellence. Enterprising fruit growers of New York, Michigan, and other States have also tried it and are as loud in its praise as I am. Indeed, I know of no one who has tried it in vain.

I have found London Purple just as effective as Paris Green, and as it is cheaper, and rather easier to mix in the water, is to be preferred. White arsenic will serve as well, but from its color it is apt to be mistaken for some other substance, and may thus in the hands of the careless do great harm, and perhaps even destroy human life.

I mix the powder one pound to fifty gallons of water. It is best to wet the powder thoroughly and make a paste before putting it into the vessel of water, that it may all mix, and not form lumps. For a few trees we may use a pail, and Whiteman's Fountain Pump, always keeping the liquid well stirred. One common pail of the liquid will suffice for the largest tree. *A teaspoonful of the poison is enough for a pailful of water.* For a large orchard, common barrels should be used, and drawn in waggon. I prefer to have the barrels stand on end, with a close movable float, with two holes through it, one for the pipe or hose from the pump and the other for a stirrer. If very large orchards are to be treated a good force pump should be fastened to the barrel. In western New York the handle of the pump is attached to the waggon wheel, so that no hand power is required other than to drive the team and manage the pipe which carries the spray. The spray may be caused by a fine perforated nozzle or a cyclone nozzle. The finer it is the less liquid will be required. *The important thing is to scatter the spray on all the fruit, and get just as little on as possible.* The