

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 to bring the whole quantity up to 6 quarts. This can be kept in an ordinary two gallon stone jar, which should be closely corked.

FORMULA.

“ Each quart will contain 2 ounces of the carbonate of copper, which, when added to 25 gallons of water, will furnish a solution for spraying, of the same strength and character as that obtained by the use of dried carbonate, and one which can be prepared with little labor, and kept ready for use throughout the season.

CARBONATE OF COPPER IN SUSPENSION.

“ When the carbonate is to be used in suspension, instead of adding the ammonia to the sediment, add water until the whole quantity is made up to 6 quarts. Stir this thoroughly until the sediment is completely suspended (entirely mixed throughout) and pour the thick liquid into a suitable jar, when it will be ready for use.

“ Before using shake the contents thoroughly, so that all the sediment may be evenly distributed in the water. Pour out a quart of the thick fluid and mix with 25 gallons of water.

“ Horticulturist Experimental Farms.

JOHN CRAIG.”

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Professor Maynard, of Massachusetts Agricultural College, sums up the following as facts now pretty well settled, viz :

- (1) That of the arsenites, Paris green gives the best results as an insecticide.
- (2) That the longer the mixture containing the arsenites stands, the greater the injury from soluble arsenic.
- (3) That the foliage of the peach, plum and cherry is more susceptible to injury than that of the apple and pear.
- (4) That the injury varies with the varieties, some being more susceptible than others.