

Covent Garden, London. I wrote home; had three or four barrels of apples sent out, which arrived and were sold under my own eye. The venture was the reverse of profitable, and anything but creditable to the country. Depending upon others to pack them, they were put up in the usual way with the usual result; superb fruit thrown away through careless handling in the orchard. London is a good market for good fruit, but a poor one for inferior fruit. Fruit, especially Canadian apples, always does and will continue to bring a good price. But it is worse than folly to send them to arrive in a damaged state. There is a class of dealers in London with whom quality is a first and price a secondary consideration, and who never touch inferior or damaged fruit. The

latter are slaughtered among the costermongers and East End corner grocers and fruit men. The men who successfully cater to the wants of the first class may calculate upon uniformly good prices year after year. I was present at the sale of a number of consignments from Canada, and could not help blushing at the folly of our people in sacrificing fine fruit through carelessness in packing and sorting. Nova Scotia sends a great quantity of apples to London. Their barrels are not so large as ours. They are sold as "*Nova Scotia Barrels*," while our packages are always advertised as "*Canadian Casks*." There is money for the man who uniformly succeeds in laying down our apples in London, carefully graded and in prime order.—R. McKNIGHT.

FIGHTING INSECTS.

THE CODLING MOTH.—The experience of others confirms our own regarding the benefits of spraying, and therefore we are doing the work more carefully than ever among all our fruit trees. Mr. A. C. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois Horticultural Society, says he treated his trees twice, at an interval of ten days, with London purple, and as a result from 60 to 75 per cent. of his apples were perfect, and about 85 per cent., marketable, while adjoining orchards not sprayed did not produce a peck of perfect fruit.

We would advise all orchardists reading this journal to lose no time in giving their trees a careful spraying, and we shall be glad to have the results for publication. The proportion of Paris green that we recommend is one quarter of a pound to fifty gallons of water, or one ounce to every ten gallons.

PLANT AND BARK LICE.—The spraying pump comes in most useful for these insects also, as it is impossible to apply kerosene emulsion with a brush or broom, except to the trunk and larger limbs. These we first scrape carefully with a hoe, and then scrub thoroughly with a wash of potash and water in the proportion of two pounds of the former to seven quarts of the latter. But sometimes when the bark lice are very bad we find them far out on the branches, and then nothing will do but spraying with kerosene emulsion. For this Prof. Cook recommends the following formula: Kerosene, one pint; soft soap, one quart; and boiling water, two gallons. A stronger emulsion, which is also suitable for spraying our cherry trees for the black aphid, is made as follows, and is one we use for all purposes, viz.: Soap, half a pound, mixed to strong suds