ingredient in this compound, is present in very variable proportions, which is just what one might expect in a waste product. Sometimes it forms less than twenty per cent. of the mixture, while other samples will contain more than forty per cent. It is associated chiefly with lime and coloring The arsenic present is in a very fine state of division, and intimatter. mately mixed with the lime and other ingredients, forming a very fine powder. It is much more soluble than Paris Green, and hence more liable to scorch the foliage, while its very variable strength makes it uncertain in its effects. For these reasons London Purple is not likely to take the place of Paris Green as an insecticide, which, when unadulterated, is nearly uniform in its composition and effects. An artificial mixture of arsenic and lime of uniform strength and colored could be supplied at about the same price, and would be more reliable than London Purple ; but owing to the more ready solubility of the arsenic in this form and its caustic character, it is apt, unless used with much care, to destroy portions of the tissues of the leaves on the plants to which it is applied, making them appear as if scorched or burnt.

Experiments have been carried on for the past two seasons at the Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan, by Prof. A. J. Cook, on the use of London Purple as a remedy for the Codling Worm. Early in the summer, while the fruit was quite small, some crab apple trees were syringed thoroughly with London Purple mixed with water, and it is claimed that the poison, which, when the water has evaporated, forms a thin coating on the fruit, either prevents the Codling Moth from depositing her eggs or else poisons the young larvæ as soon as they are hatched, the result being the saving of a very large proportion of the crop from injury, while other trees near by not similarly treated bore very wormy fruit. It is also said that, as the fruit approaches maturity, the most delicate chemical tests fail to show a trace of the poison. I scarcely think that the experiments yet tried in this direction have been sufficiently extended to warrant any general conclusions being based on them, and provided it were proven that this remedy was a certain and safe one, the popular prejudice against applying such virulent poisons directly to the fruit we are to eat would be so strong as to prevent the general use of any such Indeed, were it generally known that the apple growers of any means. district were in the habit of applying arsenic in any form directly to their fruit, it would interfere very seriously with their sales, and it is doubtful if apples so treated would find a ready market anywhere.