

year to completely exterminate the moths in my orchard.

Any vessel in which the honey and water is placed should be such as a gallon mustard jar, so that the moths could have easy access to the sweetened water, but could not easily get out, then the moths should be removed every two or three days, for if there are too many left in the water, others will light on them and be able to fly out. The moths only fly at night.

Those who have bees should be careful and remove the jars in the day, otherwise many bees will be lost.

I always in two or three days remove the moths with a piece of wire-cloth fastened to the end of a stick, and kill those which are alive.

I wish others would try this experiment and report to your paper.

It would be exceedingly interesting to hear again from this writer as to the results of his method of capturing these moths with sweetened water in 1881 and 1882, and to know whether he has completely exterminated them from his orchard as he expected.

Professor W. J. Beal, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, in a paper read by him before the Illinois State Horticultural Society, and published in the Transactions of 1882, says: "I have several times tried to catch them by placing in apple trees pans of sour milk, sweetened vinegar, bottles of sweetened water, and boards smeared over with molasses. I have always caught many insects, but never to my knowledge caught a codlin moth by these means. I have thrown slaked lime in trees at different times when fruit was on the trees, but it has failed to reduce the number of moths or of wormy apples. I have tried bands around the trees, bands made of straw, wood, cloth, pasteboard and soft paper. They all catch the larvæ of the moths, but still enough escape to keep up a good supply of insects. The most effectual band was one patented in Western New York. It consists of a

band of pasteboard two and a half inches wide and lined with cotton."

It seems from Prof. Beal's experiments that he did not succeed in capturing any of the codlin moths with sweetened water, sweetened vinegar or molasses; and it has been the general opinion of those who have studied the habits of the codlin moth, that it can not be caught with sweetened water. Wm. Saunders, in his work on insects injurious to fruits, says: "Wide-mouthed bottles, partly filled with sweetened water and hung in the trees, have been recommended as traps for the codlin moth, but there is no reliable evidence that any appreciable benefit has ever been derived from their use. There is no doubt that a large number of moths can be captured in this manner, but it is a rare thing to find a codlin moth among them. Neither is the plan of lighting fires in the orchard of much avail, since the codlin moth is rarely attracted by light."

Our Walkerton readers will confer a favor by calling the attention of the writer in the *Bruce Herald*, if he be known to them, to the subject of his experiments, and obtaining from him a further account of his experience.

THE VICTORIA CURRANT.—The Victoria currant is more prolific than the Red Dutch, and is therefore more profitable for market gardeners. But as the Victoria has more acidity, the Red Dutch is the better variety for farmers who intend to grow only for home use.

DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS is one of our prettiest spring blooming plants, also blooms nicely in the house in winter. A very light position should be secured for it, otherwise the branches will grow up wrong. Not too much heat is required for it: in fact, it will do better in rather cool places. It is pleasing to know of a plant that will do so well in the open ground, where one may be sure to enjoy its beautiful pink and curiously shaped flowers every spring.