

allowed to stand for some time and then poured off gently, the sediment will remain at the bottom of the vessel.

**Ammoniacal copper carbonate.**—Copper carbonate one ounce ; ammonia, enough to dissolve the copper ; water, nine gallons ; before making the solution, prepare the ammonia as follows ; 26° ammonia should be used and diluted with seven to eight times the quantity of water. Then gradually add the necessary amount to the copper carbonate until all is dissolved. This may be used on half grown fruit or ornamental plants further reduced in strength according to circumstances. It is not so likely to discolor foliage as Bordeaux mixture, but it less potent in its effect.

**Iron sulphate and sulphuric acid solution ;** hot water 100 parts iron sulphate, as much as water will dissolve ; sulphuric acid 1 part, prepare just before using ; add the acid to the crystals, then pour on the water ; paint dormant grape vines by means of a brush or a sponge.

A simple outline of rules for spraying, as practised at Cornell experiment station.

**Apple scab.**—1. Bordeaux mixture strong before fruit buds are open ; 2. a weaker mixture after blossoms have fallen ; 3. ten to fourteen days later ; 4-5. at intervals of two weeks if season is wet and favorable to development of fungi.

**Canker worm.**—1. Paris green thoroughly ; 2. repeat every few days ; place bands painted with sticky surface round the trunk, to keep female moths from ascending.

**Bud moth.**—1. Paris green as soon as tips of leaf appear ; repeat before blossoms open, and again after they have fallen.

**Codlin moth.**—Paris green when blossoms have fallen ; watch the effect and repeat if still troublesome.

**NOTE.**—Paris green may always be added to the Bordeaux mixture with excellent effect.

**Case bearer.**—As for *bud moth*.

**Pear.**—Leaf blight or fruit spot, Bordeaux mixture as in apples.

**Leaf blister.**—Coal oil emulsions diluted five times, apply in early spring.

**Psylla.**—Coal oil emulsion diluted fifteen times, apply at intervals of two to six days until insects disappear.

**Slug.**—Dust with arsenic, hellebore or air-slaked lime.

**Codlin moth.**—As for apple.

**Plum and Peach Brown rot.**—Copper sulphate before buds swell ; Bordeaux mixture before they open, again when fruit is set, and every ten to fourteen days if necessary ; but when fruit is nearly grown, use ammoniacal copper carbonate.

**Black knot.**—Bordeaux mixture, very early spring ; repeat when buds are swelling ; again, latter part of May and middle of June, and July ; cut out all knots and burn as soon as they appear.

**Curculio.**—Very difficult to overcome by spraying ; jar the trees after the fruit is set every two or three days during several weeks.

**Cherry.**—*Black knot*, treat as in plums. *Rot*, Bordeaux mixture when buds are breaking, repeat when fruit is set, and after it is grown use copper carbonate.

**Aphis.**—Use kerosene emulsion promptly when insects appear and repeat if necessary.

**Slug.**—As in apple.

**Curculio.**—As in plum.

**Quince.**—*Leaf blight* and fruit spot, same treatment as above.

**Rust.**—Same.

**Rose chafer or rose bug.**—The most difficult of all insects to get rid of. Spraying thick lime white wash on the plants will partially repel the attack ; and coal oil emulsion is partly efficient ; their breeding place in the sandy earth should be kept continually under tillage.

**St. Jose scale ;** prevent by painting the trees with Whale Oil Soap, coal oil emulsion, very strong, to which a little resin may be added.

(To be continued.)