

worm, and of lighter colour; white hellebore does not affect them. Can you give us a remedy?

[C. CURTIS, Leamington, Ont.]

The worm is probably the Currant Span Worm, known to entomologists as *Eufitchia ribearia*. It is of a lighter colour than the common currant worm or Sawfly, being whitish, with wide yellow stripes; and it is about an inch or more in length. But it is chiefly distinguishable by its mode of travelling, from which it is called a Geometer, or Span Worm; for at every step it gathers its body into a loop, as if measuring. When disturbed it hangs down by a silken thread, which affords one means of destroying it; for by means of a stick the threads with the suspended caterpillars may be gathered to one place and stamped upon.

As our correspondent says, it is not easy to destroy them with hellebore; but if he would try a stronger solution, say three ounces of hellebore to ten quarts of water, he would no doubt succeed.

Another effective mode of application is to dust the bushes freely with hellebore, when they are wet with dew. As hellebore is volatile it must be kept carefully from exposure to the air until used, or it will lose its strength.

Paris green would be a more certain remedy, but would need to be used some weeks before the fruit is ripe, so as to be completely washed off by successive rains.

35. Trees in Rocky Soil.—*I have a piece of ground about two acres, too stony to break and clean up. Would an apple orchard do well on it by keeping the ground well dug and free from weeds for two or three feet around the trees for a few years? Soil, loam of average quality; situation, high and dry.*

[R., Penetanguishene.]

Yes, you can make an apple orchard do well on such a place, only it will

entail more labour. The writer has some two or three hundred apple trees on the north side of the Niagara Escarpment in rough, rocky, clay soil and they are growing well.

We would advise you to dig the holes much larger every way than the roots require, and to fill in with fine, rich, sandy loam. Then under the treatment you propose, you should succeed.

#### EVAPORATORS.

ANSWERS BY R. JOHNSON, SHORTSVILLE, N. Y.

36. *Are evaporators much used?*

[GEO. MCKEE, Orillia.]

The business of evaporating fruit has assumed such large importance that the highest skill has been exercised to produce the best machines and modes of doing the work.

37. *What is the cost of an evaporator?*

[G. McK.]

We use a Trescott machine, made at Fairport, N. Y., that is very compact, easily worked, and very powerful; also safe as to fire. The four-foot-square machines will do 50 to 60 bushels of black raspberries in 24 hours. Machine costs \$275.

38. *What fruits are profitably evaporated?*

[G. McK.]

Raspberries, black and red, blackberries, apples and peaches.

39. *Canning Factory.—Would a canning factory pay near Orillia, abundance of fruit being grown about the place?*

[G. McK.]

The business requires experience—many fail; is sometimes difficult to dispose of stock; must have local or special markets.

[R. J.]

Commission.—*What is the usual commission allowed for sale of fruits?*

[G. McK.]

Mr. Johnston writes that in New York State, where wholesaled to deal-