

Act was passed by the State Legislature in March, 1881, in the interests of horticulture and viticulture, providing for the appointment of a State Board of Commissioners, one from each of the large fruit-growing districts, with almost unlimited powers to restrain, seize, or prohibit the importation of anything and everything likely to aid in distributing these insect pests—any suspected vines, vine cuttings, trees, empty fruit boxes or other material likely to spread insects or contagion, and any willful violation of the quarantine regulations of this Board is considered a misdemeanor and punishable with a fine of from \$25 to \$100. These Commissioners are also charged with the duty of preparing rules to be observed by fruit growers for the extermination of insects, and suitable powers are given them to enforce the carrying out of these rules. In reference to the Codlin Moth, every apple grower is compelled to scrape the rough bark off his apple trees every spring, to collect and burn the scrapings, and apply, after scraping, an alkaline wash—the constituent parts of which are specified—to the tree. All boxes in which apples, pears or quinces have been stored or shipped are required to be dipped in boiling water containing a pound of commercial potash to each 25 gallons, for at least two minutes. These measures look to the destruction of the pupa. But, further, bands of cloth or paper of a specified width must be fastened around each apple, pear and quince tree, before the fifteenth day of May in each year, and examined every seventh day afterwards throughout the season, and all larvæ or pupæ destroyed. Precautionary and remedial measures are being enforced in reference to many other destructive insects, and any laxity or omission on the part of fruit growers in carrying out the instructions of the Commissioners is punishable by fine. The chief officer of the Commission is required to visit, examine and report upon the fruit growing interests in the various sections of the State, appoint resident inspectors for each county to enforce the regulations adopted by the Commission, and to experiment on the best methods of subduing insects and diseases destructive to fruits, and disseminate the information so obtained. For the carrying out of these objects an appropriation is made by the State of ten thousand dollars a year.

Those interested in Economic Entomology will, I am sure, watch with much interest the effect of such vigorous legislation, and if measures of this character can be successfully enforced there, why not elsewhere? There seems to be a necessity for the general adoption of some stringent measures which would prevent the careless and lazy from making their