Mr. Moody showed me a part of the orchard in which they had used Paris-green for the curculio, and another part in which they had not used it, and I was surprised to see the difference. I had not thought it was possible for Paris-green to kill the curculio; but actually, in the part of the orchard in which they had used the Paris-green, the trees were breaking down; while on the other trees on which they had not used the Paris-green, there were scarcely any plums at all.

Mr. McD. Allen: We have been using Paris-green for a number of years, but there is a prejudice against the use of it, simply because it is used in too large quantities. Some have hurt their trees by an overdose; but growers there, who have used it pretty generally, believe in it now.

Mr. Goldie: What time do you use it on the plum?

Mr. McD. Allen: It should be used very early, first when the fruit is nearly set.

Mr. Croil: Might I ask Mr. Woodward if some substitute might not be used for Paris-green, which would be cheaper and just as effective; for instance, a strong decoction of tobacco. Or what would be the effect of carbolic acid or some such thing?

Mr. Woodward: I have too much regard for the suffering of even insects to use tobacco on them. It is almost impossible to get two samples of London-purple of the same strength; but, if you buy the best grades of Paris-green, you get a more certain commodity; a good tablespoonful of it is plenty for a barrelful of water.

How to get rid of a damaging Orchard Pest—A Simple Trap—Effective Work in a Napa Orchard.

The Editor, *Bulletin.*

It is now time to take steps for entrapping this pest of our orchards, as they begin their work as soon as the fruit is set.

It is a serious question whether they will not make the raising of apples and pears an impossibility on this coast, in spite of all the legislation and invention of traps and devices for their destruction.

The hanging upon the trees of old fruit-cans containing molasses and vinegar has been extensively tried, and in most cases with unsatisfactory results. There is too much labour and expense involved for the number of moths caught in this way. The old sack around the body of the tree, which must be taken off and cleaned every ten days, is also a discouraging piece of business. Few men will be found willing to follow up these processes with the diligence and persistency necessary to insure success. Unless some simple and more effective remedy can be found, many will doubtless prefer to dig up the trees and abandon the fruit business.

I last year tried a method of catching the codlin-moth, which seems at once to me simpler, cheaper, and more effective than any other method I have heard of. It is this: Hang a lantern to a limb of the tree, set an apple-box on end under the lantern, place a pan half-full of water on top of the box, and a spoonful of coal-oil on the water. The lantern should hang just near enough to the water to clear it. Some have said that the codlin-moth is not attracted by a light, but I think all the moth family are alike in their liking for a light. The first night I caught two hundred moths with one light; the next night seventy; then I waited two nights, and the next time I caught probably over three hundred.

I believe that two lanterns in a ten-acre orchard, lighted two nights in the week, will keep the orchard pretty clear of codlin-moths.

There is little trouble or expense with this method. Every moth that touches the oil on the water is caught, and not a pint of oil is needed for this purpose during the whole season. The work should be kept up during the whole season.

My neighbour suspended fifteen hundred old fruit-cans in his apple-orchard of eight acres, and renewed the liquid in them two or three times. But from all that I can learn I conclude that I caught more moths with one lantern than he did with his fifteen hundred cans.

There can be no patent issued on this moth-trap. Every farmer has all the necessary machinery at hand. It can be tried without expense or labour. Let every apple- or pear-grower hang up at least one lantern and report results. It may be that this problem can be solved easier than some people have thought.

Napa, 22nd April, 1885. W. C. Damon.

[Extract from the New York *Weekly Witness.*]

The Codlin-Moth.

In my practice I have discovered how to destroy easily this insect in such numbers that it is no longer a pest; but I have never made this method known outside of the circle in which I live. I was instructed by a friend to place sweetened water on the bee-stand to catch the bee-moth. I did so, and went the next morning and found six moths, but on examination they proved to be the codlin-moth. I then determined to try an experiment to catch codlin-moths, and in the evening a basin of sweetened water was hung on the limb of a harvest apple-tree. To my joy and surprise I found, next morning, the liquid in the pan was completely covered with codlin-moths. I at once ordered the tinsmith to make me thirty-five or forty basins, holding a trifle over a pint each, with wire bales by which to hang them up. The place selected to hang the basins should be open and easy of access. No more liquid should be prepared than is needed for immediate use, for if kept long it will lose its ripe-apple or new-cider smell and taste. For thirty or thirty-five basins take a gallon of rainwater and sweeten it, and then add a little vinegar to give it aroma, for it is the ripe-apple or cider smell that attracts the moths to their liquid graves. I think sorghum molasses is best for sweetening. The time for commencing the use of the bath will depend on the season, somewhere from the 1st to the 15th of May, and it should be continued until July, when the first brood of moths will have been captured.