Cure for the Apple Codlin Moth.

At the meeting of the American Pomolog-ical society Mr. E. Moody gave his method with the codlin moth in his large apple orchard. He sprayed the trees with a soluorchard. He sprayed the trees with a solu-tion of Lonion purple, in ratio of one-half pound to eighty gallons of water, by means of a force pump and a barrel on a wagon. of a force pump and a barrer on a wagon. He had a machine so arranged that the spokes of the wheel did the pumping as the wagon progressed. One man could manage it and could sprinkle 1,000 trees a day, at a it and could sprinkle 1,000 trees a day, at a cost of not more than one-half a cent per tree. By this easy and inexpensive method he produced abundance of apples without the mark of a worm upon them. Mr. Partridge, of Michigan, had an orchard of 1,500 apple trees. He adopted orchard of 1,500 apple trees. He adopted

much the same plan with that of Mr. much the swith equal success. He used about 100 gallons of water, in which was about no ganob of water, in which was dissolved one-half pound of London purple, for spraying each 100 trees. So it seems to tor spithed and proved that fruit growers can head off the codlin moth, and give us perfect fruit if they will make the necessary effort.

Fruits at the Fair.

The American Institute is a venerable and conservative society that has given an industrial fair annually in New York city for fifty-four consecutive years. The fruit and flower display is one of the most interesting features of the show. APPLES,

Naturally, were the chief center of interest, since their culture is becoming so large a source of income to the country, both from home and foreign consumption. There was a large variety, but it was melancholy to see how few perfect ones there were. They were of splendid size, many of them, but scabs, knots, lopsides and worm holes were the rule. We ought to make a united effort through the country to get rid of the apple pests that are in-juring our orchards so fatally. Almost every year a new and unnamed variety of insect or blight springs up, till the raising of orchards begins to be invested with new terrors. The only remedy is high culture and eternal vigilance. Give your orchards top dressings of manure and plow it in lightly. Let hogs run in the orchard to est the wormy fruit as fast as it falls. Keep the trees carefully trimmed so as to make them compact headed, and remove all the useless growth of wood that takes away the strength of the tree. Other helps to orchard culture will be mectioned from time to time.

We noted some of the most perfect of the fall and winter apples at the fair. The fall pippins were among the best. There were plates of mammoth pippins, apparently without a blemish, three to four inches across. One of the finest looking fruits was the old Vandervere. Among fall and early

some winter fruit. We can now have pears nearly all the year round, to such perfection has their culture been brought.

We were particularly interested to see what vegetables stood the test of competi-tion best, that we might make a note of them for our readers. Of potatoes it was easy to observe that among all the new-fashioned varieties there was not one that could yet equal the old reliable Early Rose. You can set that down.



PRIZE TOMATORS.

The picture shows the best looking heap of tomatoes on exhibition. Two kinds are in the pile, the Acme and the Livingston's Favorite. Both are as smooth as an apple, quite without the crinkles and ridges that And fully abreast with all the requirements of make the old-fashioned tomato a burden. modern journalism, The Acme seems to be the first favorite. It has more of a purplish tinge than the Livingston, and seems perhaps a little solider.

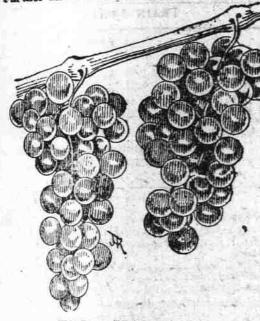
very poor. In respect to other things, it was plain to be seen, what everybody has not yet learned, that the old and well-known varieties of both fruits and yegetables will do to depend on, every time. The following old varieties are still the "boss": White and Purple Strap-leaved turnips, Early Blood turnip beet and Mammoth Chili squash. There was one of the good old "Flat Dutch" cabbages, nearly a foot and a half through, looking solid as a cannonball. A big pumpkin was about a yard across, more or less. It looked big enough to furnish Thanksgiving pies for a regi-ment. It was of the pale yellow ridged kind.

> Fall Planting of Bulbs. [Our Country Home.]

By all means plant some bulbs this fall. In no way can you expend a small amount of money in the garden to make it give you more satisfaction. Tulips; hyacinths, crocuses and narcissus bloom early in the season, before any other plants are large enough or advanced enough to produce flowers in any satisfactory amount. They are so brilliant, and keep their beauty so long, that no garden can afford to be without them. Two or three dollars will buy quite a quantity of mixed bulb nowadays, and the mixed collections are quite as satisfactory to most lovers of flowers as the named bulbs are, which will quite likely cost as much, singly, as a dozen of the unnamed ones, and prove to be no more beau-



specimens beauty. So were the Westfield Seek-no-Farther and Ladies' Sweet.



WORDEN BLACK GRAPE

The Baldwin apple was very sound and handsome. The Dominie was a fine late one. The Gloria Mundi is a winter apple of tremendous size and quite perfect growth. But the late winter apples par excellence are the Russetts. They are medium sized and compact and hard in the fall. As January approaches, however, they mellow down softly, and with the nuts and cider of the long, cold evening are just unspeakable. The Roxbury and Golden Russetts are the on the fruit stands in the summer till apples come again. At the institute fair there was a plate of tolerable, though withered, Golden Russetts that had been kept over from 1884.

GRAPES.

Fruits that will grow in the latitude of New York state will grow rather generally throughout the Union, except in the most southern parts. Therefore, the grapes, apples, etc., that thrive best in New York are worth trying else where.

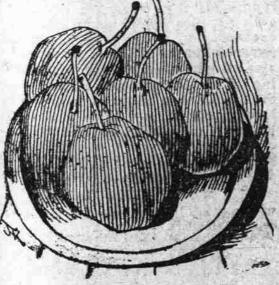
Among grapes, the finest black ones were the Wilder and Worden. Some of the clusters of these were a sight to see. The Worden is shown in the picture. The old Concord does not do so badly, either, when it is richly fertilized and tended. The Jefferson was a light red grape, of a peculiar and beautiful color. Another beauty was the Salem, a dark red grape. The Niagara was the most perfect looking white or green grape. A dish of such black, red and green grapes as these, heaped artistically to-

gether, would make an exquisite table ernament.

PEARS.

This has been a good year for pears. In some localities a barrel of good ones could not be sold for \$1. At the same time, however, there were plenty of ragged, hungry children to whom they would have been a godsend. They went begging rather because the dollar was scarce than because pears were too plenty.

The Japanese heat us all to pieces in pear culture.



These bulbs should be procured and planted in September and October. Select a place for them where the ground can be kept free from water in spring. If not naturally well drained, remove the soil to the depth of a foot or more, and put in brick. old bones, braken crockery, and anything which will hold up the soil you have removed, sufficiently, when it is returned, to allow all surplus water to drain out of it. Make this soil rich with old and perfectly rotten manure from a yard in which cows have been kept. No other is so good for bulbs. Incorporate it thoroughly with the earth in which your bulbs are to be planted. This is all there is to be done, until you set out your bulbs. When you do that, put the larger ones, like tulips and hyacinths, four or five inches under the soil and about eight inches apart. The smaller ones can be planted more closely together, and not quite as deep. When cold weather sets in, it is well to cover the beds with some coarse litter from the barnyard. This must be removed

as soon as the plants begin to come up in spring. After they have bloomed annuals can be planted in the bed, without interfering in the least with the bulbs. Do not cut off the tops, but let them ripen and die off to suit themselves. In planting them do not set them out in a haphazard way, but keep each variety by itself. It is a good plan, when one has but few, to plant the tulips in the center, with the hyacinths in most noted. In the city market these are a circle about them, letting the crocuses and scillas edge the bed.

Hen Cholera.

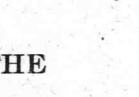
This disease destroys \$15,000,000 worth of poultry every year, somebody says. It arises chiefly in consequence of filthy hen houses. The symptoms are like this: The chicks move feebly about with their wings drooping; their heads turn black and they die in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and on examination their craws are hard and the contents black.

Kill all the infected hens and burn their bodies. Burying won't do. For the others. have all the surroundings as clean as a white-washed wall. Then a few drops of carbolic acid in a quart of water mixed with their feed, or alum water, or common baking soda and water, used for the same purpose, will generally bring them through. They must be watched, however, and every sick fowl instantly removed.

About a Certain Fruit-Canning Patent. [Rural New Yorker.]

Salicylic acid should not be used for preserving fruit in tin but only in glass cans. says The Philadelphia Press. We say, don't use it at all either in tin or glass. Put the fruit in glass cans; scald them well and seal them tightly, and it will keep till doom's day, and when you eat it, it will not turn your stomach into a drug shop. Be sure that every chemical that will preserve fruit is not good for the human stomach, or for that of any other animal either, for that matter.

Things to De and te Know. Americans are poor cheese makers. Eighty to 100 cotton bolls make a pound. This is the best season of the year to put down drain tile.







MME. VON SIEBOLD.

The illustration shows a plate of the best and handsomest pears that ever grew. They and handsomest pears that ever grew. They are a fall ripener, golden brown, perfect in shape and coloring. The Mme. Ven Siebold is a Japanese pear. So is the Mikado, another beauty, also sipening in the fall. More attention should be paid to teaching young horses to walk fast than is done. A fell was the Canandaigue. The Free Mas and the Misch Woreester were redigious winter pears. The Master Benre redigious bis is a sound and hand The Columbia is a sound and hand did bushels.

The crop of buck whe arge and a little late. 66

Many excellent authorities declare that Mrs. Lizzie Cotton and her bee hive are a fraud.

Mr. Henry Bergh is trying to make blacksmiths stop putting red-hot shoes on orses.

Holstein-Friesian cows are reckoned the finest, by experienced cheese makers, for this branch of the dairy interest.

Kill the English sparrow and eat him upon toast. It is all he is fit for. Do it in the fall, while he is plump.

Thousands of tons of cheese are made in France from the milk of sheep, and in some



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