

to a very great extent. The millers cannot work while they are cold and wet, they will harbor in the grass, under clots of earth, boards, the bark of trees and any other place of shelter, where they can be found in great numbers until the atmosphere warms them up again. This may last in wet countries for many days, and many may be destroyed by a diligent search at these times. The natural spread of this moth from orchard to orchard is about 500 or 600 yards during the summer.

In the Spring of 1870, in June, they were first discovered in the orchard of Mr. Lewis Meecham, near the Provo Woollen Mills in this city, supposed to have been brought there from the east in old bee hives, that were shipped the winter previous by W. D. Roberts, and placed in this orchard for cultivation by Mr. Meecham. This is very reasonable, as the moth and larva will harbor in the backs of old boxes and live all winter, yet a large majority of them perish with the cold. Examine the fences, pig pens, hen houses and all such places at this date, and many can be found in a dormant state.

How to get rid of these pests of the orchard is the all-important question to be considered. If they feed on apples and pears as their only food and cannot propagate without as some writers assert, and they are not extended further than the orchards, they may be greatly curtailed. How this is I cannot say. I think the bee moth, the wool moth and many other kinds of moths lived and prospered in Utah before bees or wool were imported to this country, but be this as it may it is not my object at present. I believe man holds the controlling power over every beast of the field and everything that liveth upon all the face of the earth, and when he gains the necessary experience all things are subject to his command by the help of the Lord.

In the first place every person having bearing apple trees must unite in adopting the following rules or some other that is better: When gardening time comes examine the fences thoroughly, every piece of bark and splint, cracks in boards, under the bottom rails of picket fences and every other place where the moth or larva has sheltered for the past winter; do this in every orchard and be sure they are all destroyed, then rake and burn all the trash that can be found upon the lot; sow a little wheat around the fences and over all the lot; turn out the chickens and they will work the ground over a number of times and destroy all the vermin that remains in the rubbish. The trees of every kind must now be examined and take off all the loose bark, this is very essential. Old buildings, cellars, out-houses, pens of animals, bee hives, straw and hay stacks, and all trash and combustibles of every description must be thoroughly renovated. Ploughing or digging up the ground will help to destroy many. A thorough cultivation of the orchard, keeping down weeds and cleaning out trash, watering much and stirring up the ground often are very necessary as a remedy. Grass and clover are great places of shelter for moths from the light and heat of the sun. When we think we have destroyed the last one of these pests, the month of June will still show another crop to war against. This is the season for the great battle between the moths and the orchardmen; now is the time to bring every available force into action, and if this season passes unheeded the apples are again destroyed with a large increase of the moths.

The apple moth ascends from its harbor into the trees at sunset and continues to deposit its eggs on the leaves, stems, apples or any part of the tree it may come in contact with, but most generally at the top until the night air and dampness gathers too heavy for it to work long, then it returns to find a harbor against the sun and light of day; it seeks the darkest place it can find. The apple moths are like all moths, they do their work in the dark because their deeds are evil. The apple moth is a small, grayish, light buff moth, wings spreading a little at the ends; it resembles many other moth in size and color, also the larva is very much like the breeds of other moth; but it is no more nor less than the old eastern apple worm, brought to this country by the same means that it first emigrated from Europe to the United States, in some old

box, in prints or some like means of conveyance, and it will continue to spread to all the settlements in Utah that cultivate the apple or pear. Many are waiting to see the moths die off—this we shall never see entirely—there is no winter so cold but what some will be left for seed. Many remedies if persevered in may be applied, which will lessen the numbers of the moths so that good crops of apples may be produced for winter use.

Let every one be prepared with a good stiff pole with a fork at the end, examine well the apples at the blossom end and if they look black and worm-eaten take the pole and fork them off and bury them under the ground, this will destroy thousands of the insects. At this crisis of the worm get a few barrels or boxes with heads out, sink them in the ground eight or ten inches, so that the wind cannot blow them over, then place a standard in the centre on the inside, half the length of the barrel, on this nail a small piece of board on the top, on which place an oil lamp or a light made from grease in an old plate, line the barrel with tar. This light will attract all kinds of insects that fly at night; four of these barrels or boxes to half an acre of trees will be sufficient. Persevere with this method a few days and you will begin to see the good effect at the bottom of the barrels, the goldfinch butterflies, the large bat moth, flies of various kinds, and every insect that is attracted by a light in the dark will be found with their wings and antlers off from the effect of the tar. This is one of the best remedies that I can recommend. If a continued effort is persevered in I think it will destroy over half the apple moth, at the same time small fires built in different parts of the orchard; pine gum knots are very good, also pine wood dipped in pine tar; by this means thousands of the moth will be attracted by the large blaze produced and throw themselves into the fire and burn to death.

Fill large washtubs with water, put a piece of light board on the top, on which place a piece of candle or a rag dipped in grease, light up early in the evening and in the morning you may count your hundreds of insects drowned in the water. Take an old cloth sufficiently large to reach around the trees, tie the top tight to the tree forming at the bottom of the cloth a shape like a large funnel or a lamp shade. Let the funnel extend within two feet of the ground, place a small hoop in the bottom end to hold it out, then smear the funnel all around with tar on the inside, the moths will use this as a harbor and destroy themselves with the tar. If any one knows how to make sulphur candles, these may be used with great success by running them under the trees at early candle light, saturate rags in melted brimstone fastened in sticks split at the end, three or four feet long, at grey light in the evening light your torch, run under each tree for a few seconds until you get over the orchard; do this three or four nights in succession, and the moths will leave the trees until it rains or the night dews wash the smell of the sulphur from the leaves and branches of the trees. Suction pumps are very good to drench the trees at the time the miller ascends, they will not disturb the trees again that night, this must be done early in the evening, as the moth finishes its work by nine or ten o'clock at night.

Gather all the old rags, woolen is best, tie them around the trunks of every kind of tree in the orchard and main branches, every three or four days open them, kill all the larva you find and then place them back for another haul; alternately do this through the moth season. Many of the worms fall from the trees after they leave the apple to find a suitable place to wind themselves up, they keep to the trunks of all kinds of trees or posts, buildings, under boards, wood piles, brush heaps, small bushes, amongst large vegetables or in any conceivable place that will suit their purpose, the folds of cloths are favorite places with the worms to build their cocoons.

Gather all the apples that fall every day and destroy them while they are immature, when fit for use destroy every worm that may be found. If these operations are perseveringly carried into effect by the united effort of the orchardmen of this city I feel confident there will be but few of these pests of the orchard to winter over compared with the past fall. I would also recommend that the Agricultural

Society of this county, in their list of premiums, offer a liberal reward to the person who will produce the best essay upon the subject of the apple moth, also reward liberally the individuals, first, second, and third, who shall produce the greatest proofs of the number of pounds of the apple moth and worms destroyed this season. If these moths are left to increase in our orchards, we might as well cut down the trees and plant the ground with something else. I think I can safely say there were not one hundred bushels of apples gathered in this city last fall that were not eaten by the worms, except about two hundred and fifty bushels raised on my farm half a mile from the city, which place the moths had just reached when the apples were ripe.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.,  
A. H. SCOTT.

—Provo Times.

THE NEW 10-CENT FRACTIONAL CURRENCY NOTE, SERIES OF 1874.—This note is a trifle larger than that of the last series, the size being three and a quarter inches in length, and two inches wide; and, instead of the large red seal across its face, it has the small seal of the Treasury, encircled with lathe-work in green, on the lower portion of the note. The portrait, engraved in vignette form, of Wm. M. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of President Taylor, appears on the left end of the note. At the left of the portrait, enclosed in a panel, is the white face Roman cap lettering, "Fractional Currency." At the lower and upper end of this panel is the monogram, "U.S.," and in the corners forming the borders of the note are the figures "10," "P," "Ten," elaborately ornamented with scrolls. On the right of the portrait is a large counter of geometrical lathe-work, on the face of which is the figure "X," with the word "cents" engraved in a black letter across its face. Over the counter is the title "United States" ruled, face curved. The note also contains the signatures of the treasurer of the United States and register of the Treasury, and are at the bottom nearer to the right side. The reverse of this note has the usual legend engraved upon it, and is printed in green, the localized blue fibre appearing on the left end of the back instead of on the face, as heretofore. The engraving of the fifth serial note or series of 1874, as a specimen of artistic skill, is far superior to any ten cent fractional currency note heretofore issued. The back of the note is printed by the Columbian bank note company of this city. —Washington Star, Feb. 21.

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