Onion Fly (Anthomyia ceparum) —The remedies offered for this well-known pest are careful preparation of ground which has not borne onions the previous year, growing them in trenches so that the bulb may be kept covered, the removal of diseased bulbs, and the treatment of infested plants with what is practically a kerosene emulsion or simply with soap suds.

SLUGS.—These troublesome mollusks are not insects but are treated in the manual because so frequently sent in by people who suppose they are. Gas-lime,

lime, and salt if applied frequently at short intervals are sure remedies.

The Diamond-back Moth (*Plutella cruciferarum*).—This insect frequently so injurious to cabbages in this country is spoken of as an occasional pest of turnips. A dry dressing of gas-lime, one bushel; lime from the kiln, one bushel; sulphur, 6 pounds; and soot, 10 lbs., was found useful.

In Part II. "Forest Trees and the Insects that injure them," there are no insects which actually injure our forest trees in Canada although the general

principles of prevention and remedy give valuable suggestions.

In Part III. "Fruit Crops and Insects that injure them," we find many too

well known enemies of the orchardist.

THE WOOLLY APHIS (Schizoneura lanigera).—Of the many remedies given it seems to us that the treatment of the stem inhabiting form with soap washes or kerosene emulsion will be the most effective, and the latter is probably the best remedy for the root inhabiting form which is so difficult to reach.

APPLE APHIS (Aphis mali).—Syringing with soft-soap and other washes is

recommended.

Codling Moth (Carpocapsa pomonella).—Scraping, banding, and washing the trees, form the chief remedies. Spraying with Paris green. This is the first mention of this now universally used American remedy. Up to last year Paris green as an insecticide was unknown in England. Now however at Miss Ormerod's suggestion it has been tried and has proved so successful that there is no doubt that it will rise rapidly in public favour. Probably some from carelessness or recklessness, in not following the instructions closely, will put on the washes too strong and injure the foliage; but the benefits which will follow its adoption will be so enormous that Miss Ormerod will speedily be recognised as a public benefactor by thousands of the ignorant educated people in Great Britain who "did not know that grubs and creeping things were of any interest to them."

Mussel Scale (Mytilaspis pomorum).—This is our familiar oyster-shell bark louse. The usual soap washes in spring and the mechanical removal of the

scales are recommended.

GOOSEBERRY SAW-FLY (Nematus ribesii, Curtis).—Great stress is laid on the value of removing the surface soil from beneath bushes which have been infested by the larvæ. Mention is made of some mixtures containing soot or sulphur. We are surprised to find that "white hellebore" is not mentioned.

Shot Borer "Pear Blight" (Xyleborus dispar).—A most complete article is given on this insect which has been very injurious in our Maritime Provinces for some years; preventive remedies in the shape of washes to prevent the females

from laying eggs are given.

MOTTLED UMBER MOTH (Hybernia defoliaria).—This moth is interesting to us from the fact that it has been taken on three occasions in Vancouver Island by Rev. George W. Taylor—whether indigenous or introduced is uncertain.

This is one of several moths which have been very injurious for many years in England but which have been successfully treated during the past season with Paris green. A long article detailing the experiments of the Evesham Fruit Conference with Paris green, under Miss Ormerod's guidance, gives an account of the successful introduction of Paris green into England as an insecticide. J. F.

the em in a co this pa

known duced parasit practicathis pa for the adoptin it woul

country are on a of clim which a Govern entomo turned

Th without be impowere n rememb they m minute

We the most parasite cases be

Thi tions fro

The screenin of Prof. loss; an kinds),