

ments have been repeated the present season, and with results no less favorable than those reported one year ago. I think it is an established fact that the methods recommended are valuable. They not only seem reliable, but they promise to be the cheapest and most desirable modes that can be made practicable on all occasions.

As stated last year, the bisulphide of carbon will also destroy the radish maggot (*Anthomyia raphani*), but owing to the great number of plants to be treated, the amount of the liquid necessary to do thorough work is large, and so the expense is perhaps too great to warrant its use in case of this insect. The present season I tried to see if we might not make the application in a few places about the bed, at some distance apart, and still effect our purpose to destroy the maggots. The result does not recommend this liquid for the destruction of the radish *Anthomyia* with the same emphasis that we may safely give in advising its use for the cabbage *Anthomyia* and the squash *Ægeria*. This fact led me to cast about for some more desirable agent to be used against the radish fly, and it occurred to me that carbolic acid, which is not only very repellant to insects, but also quite as remarkable in retaining its obnoxious odor for a long time, might be made most serviceable in this warfare.

I prepared some of this material as follows: To two quarts of soft soap I added two gallons of water. This was then heated to a boiling temperature, when one pint of carbolic acid (in a crude state) was added. This mixture is then set away in a barrel or other vessel, and is ready for use as occasion may require. I mixed one part of this liquid to fifty parts of water, to be used on the radish plants. It was used by three parties in three places. Mr. Lee used it in the College garden, a student—Mr. E. Hale—used it on a bed specially prepared, and I used it in my own garden. Mr. Lee sprinkled it on the plants and poured it into a trench made close beside the row of plants. Mr. Hale and myself sprinkled it directly on the plants. Messrs. Lee and Hale made but one application and found that it kept the insects at bay for about two weeks. Even this proved of no little service. I made the application once every week, and the radishes were almost entirely free from the maggots. My bed was seventy or eighty rods from the other beds. But I caught the flies about my garden, and plants near by, not treated, were badly injured by the maggots. Two cautions should be urged; first, sprinkle the plants as soon as they are up, and thereafter every week or ten days; secondly, the mixture, if sprinkled directly upon the plants, must not be so concentrated