STEM EELWORM (*Tylenchus devastatrix*).—"Clover sickness" and "Tulip, root" in oats are caused by small nematode worms. We have not so far observed these in Canada, but they have been studied in the United States and we should be on our guard, Some points in the life-history of the species are given in regard to which some common-sense remedies are suggested, such as not planting a crop liable to attack upon infested ground. It is shown that several plants are injured by the worms and that they can survive the operation of digestion in animals fed on infested fodder. It is the same species which causes stem-sickness in clover and "tulip-root" in oats. Grain Aphis *Siphonophora granaria*, Kirby. Early maturing varieties of grain are recommended. The full life-history of this insect is still unknown.

DADDY LONGLEGS (*Tipulæ*).—These troublesome insects are treated at some length. Amongst measures to be taken to lessen the quantity of eggs laid, are mowing down coarse vegetation in places suitable for the females to lay eggs, and feeding sheep on infested pastures. Draining of low land and the use of quick-acting fertilisers are suggested.

HESSIAN FLY (*Cecidomyia destructor*).—This well known pest has been specially studied by Miss Ormerod. The chief remedies are burning infested stubble and screenings, the selection of varieties least attacked, and the use of special fertilisers in the spring to strengthen injured plants.

WHEAT MIDGE (*Cecidomyia tritici*).—Deep plowing directly after harvest and the destruction of screenings seem to be the best remedies.

THRIPS (*Thrips cerealium*).—Deep ploughing and clean farming are thought to be the best remedies.

WIREWORMS (larvæ of the Click Beetles).—"Wireworms may perhaps be said to do the greatest amount of mischief of any of our farm pests; they destroy root grain and fodder crops." So Miss Ormerod begins her article and it is almost as true for some parts of Canada. Great stress is laid on the preparation of the land before a crop liable to attack. Autumn feeding with sheep and the use of gas-lime and salt are highly spoken of. Sir Richard Keene writes "If the lea is broken for oats (our general crop) it is sure to be attacked more or less by wire-worms; I top-dress with 4 cwt. agricultural salt, 2 cwt. superphosphate and sometimes 1 cwt. nitrate of soda. I have never known this to fail if applied in time. If the lea is broken in autumn, to have green crops in the following year, I have the land worked as much as possible and apply 8 tons hot lime to the statute acre; lime as hot as possible. I always sow the seed with a liberal dressing of farmyard dung, for such crops as mangold, turnip, cabbage, carrot, and parsnip, and I use the following dressing of artificial:—2 cwt. best bone meal, 1 cwt. nitrate of soda, and 3 cwt. common salt. I find the plants are soon forced up beyond the reach of damage.

HOP APHIS (*Phorodon humuli*).—This is another insect which sometimes does enormous injury in Europe, and which has received particular attention from both the authoress and Prof. Riley whose studies have supplied important links in the life-chain of this insect. The remedies most to be relied on are the treatment of plum trees early in the season to destroy the first brood of aphis and afterwards "washing or spraying the hop plants when they are found to be infested.

RED SPIDER (*Tetranychus telarius*).—This is another of the dire enemies of the hop as well as many other plants. Washes containing sulphur or kerosene are suggested.

MANGOLD OR BEET FLY (*Anthomyia betæ*).—The remedy most spoken of is high cultivation; but the benefits of a kerosene emulsion are suggested by the experience of one of the correspondents quoted.