says that a light sprinkling, just enough to colour the soil, answers the purpose. As this substance, however, can only be procured from a town where there are gas works, it may be impossible to get it in many localities. A substitute for it may be readily made in the following manner: "Take two quarts of soft soap and boil it in rain water until all is dissolved, then turn in a pint of crude carbolic acid. When required for use take one part of this mixture with fifty of water, and when mixed well together sprinkle directly upon the plants." This carbolic wash has been found entirely successful in the case of the Radish-maggot, which is very similar in its attack to the Onion-maggot. It is recommended to sprinkle the beds every week, commencing two days after the seed is sown, and before any of the young plants are up.

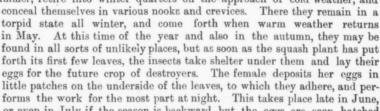
As a direct remedy when the onions in the kitchen garden are attacked, it is recommended to pour boiling water upon the affected bulbs; it is stated that this will kill the maggots and not injure the plants. It is certainly worth trying in a few cases to begin with, and then it may be continued, if found satisfactory.

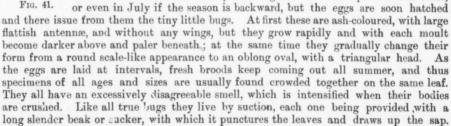
It is an important matter, also, to remove from the beds all the onions that are attacked with as little delay as possible. They may be known at once by their leaves fading and turning yellow. It will not answer, however, to merely pull them up by the hand, as in most cases the leaves only will come away, leaving the infested bulb still in the ground, but it will be found necessary to use a spud, or trowel, or some such instrument, in order to take up the whole onion with its rotten mass full of maggots. This should at once be put into a pail, from which the creatures cannot escape, and then carefully destroyed. By so doing the next brood of flies will be materially reduced and the severity of attack diminished. One further point is not to grow onions two years in succession on the same ground, and if a bed has been infested by the maggot to turn the surface soil deeply under in the autumn and bury the pupæ deep enough to prevent, or at any rate retard, their development in the spring.

THE SQUASH-BUG (Coreus tristis, De Geer).

Most persons who cultivate the squash in their gardens have probably noticed at times several of the leaves to be strangely withered, and on investigating further have found the cause to be a number of disgusting looking bugs gathered together on the underside of the leaves. There is usually a large colony collected together, composed of individuals of all sizes from the tiny newly-hatched bug to the old winged specimen half an inch long, represented in Fig. 41.

The life-history of the insect may be briefly related, as follows:—The full-grown insects that have managed to escape the various perils to which their lives are exposed during the summer, retire into winter quarters on the approach of cold weather, and





The effect of a s speedy witherin

As the bus and their presen their numbers burning. It is plant, and destr only a few squa large scale, han remedy may the to it a tablespoo stems and leave (Lintner's Repo but it should applied it this had commenced several seasons use of liquid m when the plant not so much fel allied plants.

TH

Everyone noticed the am so widespread

the most effect the ravages of them, even at t