

sequently to its issue, are now paid particular attention to, amongst these are the Hessian Fly, Stem Eel-worms and the Wheat Bulb-fly. The information concerning all the attacks treated of in both editions has been largely augmented and the special subjects of Wireworms, Turnip-flea-beetle, Mustard Beetle, and Hop Aphis are entered on at length.

Special attention has been given to the presentation of the latest developments in the way of preventive measures. Attention is drawn to the use of chemical manures which are highly beneficial as plant-stimulants (but by no means so to vegetable-feeding grubs and maggots), and the many kinds of agricultural implements, by which the soil can be more completely broken up on the surface, or the surface more thoroughly buried down than was formerly the case, these are of great assistance to us. As an Appendix to the Manual is given a short and copiously illustrated "Introduction to Entomology," where, in the plainest possible language, the structure and changes of insects are described, and illustrations and definitions of the various natural orders into which they are classified are given, so as to "enable the observer of a crop attack to tell at least what kind of insect is before him," and also "in the list of the orders of insects, notes are given of the most observable of the characteristic points by which the insects composing these different orders may be distinguished from each other."

A glossary of terms and a full index render this work very complete. It contains 410 pages, and is illustrated with 155 excellent figures, many of them from the authoress's own pencil. The frontispiece is a portrait of the authoress which has been prefixed by desire of many friends and will be of interest to many in this country who have not had the pleasure of meeting Miss Ormerod. The manual is well printed, neatly bound in cloth, and the small price at which it is published (\$1.25) brings it within the reach of all.

There are many articles in the manual which are of interest to Canadian readers as they describe insects which also occur here—amongst these the following may be mentioned:

THE BEAN WEEVIL (*Bruchus granarius*).—Treating the seed with a solution of sulphate of copper and carbolic acid are recommended, also soaking the seed beans for some time before they are sown, or dropping them for one minute into boiling water.

THE CABBAGE APHIS (*Aphis brassicae*).—In garden cultivation drenching the infested plant with soap-suds is practicable, syringing with an infusion of tobacco in lime-water has been found useful and dusting with caustic lime and soot are stated to be very effective in getting rid of the aphids.

THE SMALL WHITE CABBAGE BUTTERFLY (*Pieris rapae*).—The greatest confidence seems to be placed in strengthening the plant, so as to enable it to outgrow the attacks of the caterpillars. In this country this is insufficient and undoubtedly the best remedy is pyrethrum powder reduced with 4 times its weight of common flour or finely sifted lime and then dusted over the plants.

CABBAGE FLY (*Anthomyia brassicae*).—The use of barn-yard manure immediately before a cabbage crop seems to induce attack, also the continuous cultivation of cabbages on the same ground. The value of lime and ashes are emphasized by the experience of correspondents.

CARROT FLY (*Psila rosae*).—This is an uncommon insect in Canada; but is found here and is liable at any time to develop in numbers. The remedies suggested consist chiefly of, careful cultivation of the soil so as to induce a vigorous growth, care at the time of thinning the rows and the use of obnoxious materials to deter the females from egg-laying.

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