

never use the same ground for carrots if in the previous year the crop has been infested. The best method of treatment is to dust with carbolized sand along the rows directly after they have been thinned out. This is made very easily by putting a few ounces of carbolic acid in sand, mixing thoroughly and spreading along the rows just after thinning. All insects are attracted by the special odour given out by the crop. After thinning plants give out more of this characteristic odour because they have been bruised. Consequently they are more liable to attack after thinning or harrowing than at other times. By giving them a good dusting with carbolized sand or coal oil and sand, a different odour is present, and the insect is not attracted to the crop and consequently the eggs are not laid. This treatment has given good results here and also in England where I have tried it. Carrots when kept for household use are generally stored in sand in the cellar. In cases where they have been attacked, this sand should be treated in some way so that the flies may not hatch, either buried in a deep hole or put into the yard where there is wet manure so that the insects will be destroyed.

*By Mr. McMillan :*

*Q.* Is not land plaster a good thing?

*A.* Probably it is, for mixing with the carbolic acid or coal oil.

#### TENT CATERpillars.

Tent caterpillars were prevalent last year and have again been very abundant this year. The best remedy is to collect the eggs during the winter or the tents after the young caterpillars hatch in spring, this is generally before the leaves have opened. The white tents are conspicuous and they can be easily seen before the leaves have expanded very much. These should be collected, because, although the caterpillars are small, they soon grow larger and more destructive.

#### TURNIP APHIS.

*Q.* Turnips have been affected with us. You would find that the leaves would assume a whitish appearance at first and they seemed to be affected by some little insect?

*A.* Yes, that is the cabbage plant-louse. It attacks turnips and it has done a great deal of damage in some districts; when it first appears in a crop it is in small patches, but these rapidly increase in size. At the time the turnips are hoed and thinned this insect generally appears and good work may be done by destroying infested plants at that time. After hoeing and thinning the best results have been obtained by spraying the tops with ordinary coal oil emulsion, the ordinary mixture that is now well known, a dilution of one part of the emulsion to twelve of water. Spray the mixture thoroughly beneath the leaves as well as on the top and in that way you will destroy the pest before it has spread to the whole field. The effects of the lice are very apparent on turnips, the leaves turn a greyish colour so that the presence of the insects is easily detected; and they should be then treated promptly. The best implement to use is a knapsack sprayer with a nozzle which will throw a spray beneath the leaves. Whale-oil soap, 1 lb. in 8 gallons of water, may also be used.

#### APPLE APHIS.

*By Senator Ferguson :*

*Q.* We have had experience of a plant-louse on apple trees, particularly on the grafts and young buds, in the early summer in Prince Edward Island. It was very injurious to the fruit?