

London Purple, which is an impure arsenite of lime, is now very seldom used, for the same reason. As it is a waste product in the manufacture of aniline dyes, it is very variable in composition, and therefore unsafe to use.

Green Arsenoid.—This is a convenient poison to use, being practically Paris green not crystallised, and is, in some ways, better. Being a very fine powder, it remains in suspension longer and adheres better to foliage. Its chief disadvantage is, it has a rather larger percentage of soluble arsenic, and, unless mixed with fresh lime, as suggested for Paris green, there is danger of it injuring foliage. It may be used in the same proportion as Paris green, viz., one ounce to 10 gallons of water.—*Fletcher.*

FUMIGATION WITH HYDROCYANIC ACID GAS.

During the past few years the method of destroying various insect pests by means of fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas has been much advocated, and the recommendation has been made in certain of the Board's leaflets. For the destruction of mussel scale, woolly aphis, mealy bug, thrips, weevils and red spider in greenhouses, etc., the method is very valuable, while it may also be employed for the fumigation of poultry-houses in case of infestation by lice and mites.

Nursery stock fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before planting will be freed from insect enemies in all stages save that of the egg.

MATERIALS TO BE USED.

The materials necessary for purposes of fumigation are:—(1) potassium cyanide of 98 per cent. purity; (2) sulphuric acid of a specific gravity of not less than 1.83; (3) water; (4) jars and a glass measure.

The following quantities may be taken as a standard for use:—Potassium cyanide, 1 part; sulphuric acid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts; and water, $3\frac{3}{4}$ parts.

The proportions of cyanide, sulphuric acid and water to be used, and the amount of space per unit of cyanide, vary slightly as recommended by different authorities, three different workers recommending 1 oz. of cyanide of 98 per cent. purity to every 200, or 300, or 500 cubic feet of space respectively.

The variation in the amount of cyanide depends to some extent on the character of the plants that are being treated, on their strength, whether they are dormant or active, evergreen or deciduous, and also on the season. In the case of tender plants, 1 oz. of cyanide may serve for 500 cubic feet of space, while hardy plants may be treated with 1 oz. of cyanide to 200 cubic feet of space.

TREATMENT OF GREENHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, NURSERY STOCK, ETC.

Method of Application.—The glass-house, or other place, which is to be treated, must be received as air-tight as possible.

The sulphuric acid should be poured very carefully and slowly into the water, which may be put in an earthenware vessel, *e.g.*, a large jam-jar. The cyanide of potassium, wrapped in thin blotting paper, should then be dropped into the now diluted sulphuric acid. The vessel into which the cyanide is dropped must be so near the door that it can be reached by the outstretched arm of the operator, who should *immediately* shut the door and close up its chinks by paper previously prepared. Another, and better, method is for the