and then proceeds to envelop part or the whole of the worm within its pharynx, which is stretched as a thin skin over the body of its struggling prey. The tissues of the latter pass into the intestine of the Planarian and distend it greatly. After such a meal, which lasts from one to five hours, a *Bipalium* may remain for three months without seeking food."

The specimens of *Bipalium Kewense* obtained in European greenhouses never attain sexual maturity, but reproduce by division into fragments, each of which can reproduce all the organs of the parent.

My principal reason for describing this worm is to draw the attention of all florists to it so that we may learn more about its introduction into America. The florist at the College here tells me that he first saw this worm three years ago. It has been known in England for over eight years. It is not a worm to be feared, and hence there need not be any alarm in the matter. I wish, however, to hear from any person who has seen this worm in his greenhouse.

WM. LOCHHEAD.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Guelph, May 3, 1900.

NOTE.—Since making this study, Miss Ormerod's reference to the same worm in her Report of Injurious Insects for 1899 has come to hand. The worm was evidently new to her, for she asked her correspondents to send it to the British Museum authorities for identification. In a footnote Miss Ormerod gives a valuable reference to the literature of Land Planarious: "Note of *Bipalium Kewense*, and the generic characters of Land Planarions" by Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell, M. A., in proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1886, part II., pp. 166-168. W. L.

HOME-GROWN FERTILIZERS.

THE fertilizer season has arrived, and the farmer is wondering what he shall feed his crops this year.

Commercial fertilizers have to be bought in some cases, but they should be looked on as a last resort. The recent sharp advances in the price of crude stock used in the manufacture of fertilizers, notably those furnishing nitrogen, make it more important than ever that the farmer look after the manurial resources of his farm. He must take more care to avoid unnecessary losses of plant food through careless methods of handling manure.

Nitrogen is probably the easiest of the fertilizing elements to secure on the farm. It grows in clover, beans and similar crops; it is prominent in all good barnyard manure and it is present in considerable quantities in some of the muck beds which are to be found in many parts of the country.

The liquid manure from cattle is richer in the amount as well as the quality of the nitrogen than is the solid. It follows that measures should be adopted whereby this portion can be saved and added to the solid manure, so that both may play their due part in keeping up the fertility of the farm.

Where the manure is not immediately applied to the land it should be so kept that it will not be exposed to the leaching or dissolving action of rain, as this necessarily causes a deterioration in value.

VERMONT EXPERIMENT STATION.