

uneasiness and begin to drop from the plants to the ground, and in the course of an hour or two the larger portion of the enemy's forces will be found lying sprawling on the earth in the pots or on the shelves and floor of the house, where, probably partly from the stupefying effects of the powder and partly from their natural inability to find their way to any given point, they fail to reach the plants again and hence perish. By applying the powder freely in the evening and giving the plants a thorough syringing in the morning, they may in the worst cases be almost freed from Aphides by a single application; it is better, however, to repeat its use the next evening, so as to make sure work. The powder does not appear to kill this Aphis as it does the flies. For the purpose of testing this point we placed a number of them in an open glass cell of a microscope slide and powdered them thoroughly, and found some of them alive after two days of such severe exposure to its influence. Having recently found a plant literally swarming with the green Aphis, so that the sight of it was almost disgusting, we submitted it to the action of this powder one afternoon, having previously spread a large piece of white paper under the plant so that the effect of the powder on the insects might be distinctly seen. Almost immediately they began to fall on the paper, and in less than ten minutes a hundred or more of them were lying on their backs or crawling sluggishly about. In the course of half an hour some four or five hundred had fallen on the paper, and when the plant was examined again the following morning, there remained but very few on it, and most of these were removed by a slight syringing. We have had the powder used in green-houses by some of our friends, who also report its success. This matter is well worthy the attention of all those who indulge in window gardening or who grow plants in small conservatories attached to dwellings, since if this proves an efficient and economical substitute for tobacco smoke, it will save much annoyance and some loss. Success will necessarily depend on the quality of the material used, but after the experiments we have tried, we feel confident that with good Dalmatian powder there need be no failure. It will be interesting to learn as opportunity offers how moths and other insects will be affected by the use of insect powders. If the beautiful specimens which sometimes fly into our rooms at night can be drugged in this way and captured without a struggle, we may add many a perfect specimen to our collections which would otherwise be more or less defaced. There is quite a field for experiment here.