solution when property made keeps indefinitely. When required for use the stock solution is diluted with 10 times its volume of water.

(d.) Tobacco Decoction.—A strong decoction of tobacco stems or icaves la an excellent remedy against aphids, either in the field or in the greenhouse. The decoction is an extract and is made by steeping refuse tobacco in water for several hours until a deep brown liquid is obtained, or by bolling the tobacco in water for half an hour. Two ibs, of tobacco are treated in two galions of water and afterwards made up to five galions. It is a safe remedy.

(e., Pyrethrum, --Pyrethrum, known also as Buhach, Perslan and Dalmatian Insect powders, and by other trade names, is used frequently on aphilds, slugs, and some household pests, where operations are confined to a small area.

It may be used either as a spray or in the dry form. As a spray it should first of all be made into a paste in small quantity of water and afterwards dliuted to the proper strength, viz.: one ounce to 3 gallons of water. When used dry, one part of powder is thoroughly unixed with four parts of flour, and kept in a tight can for a day. The mixture is dusted on either by a beliows or through a coarse bag.

Pyrethrum loses its strength on exposure to the air; therefore, the can must be kept tightly closed.

(f.) Lime.—Alr-slacked llme is enective against slugs and other soft bedied larvae. It should be applied as a very fine dust.

Some investigators report beneficial effects from the application of thick lime-wash about onlon plants as soon as they are up as a protection against the onion maggot.

(g.) Corbolic Acid Emulsion.—For the control of root feeding iarvae such as the onlon magget and radish magget, an emulsion of carbolic acid has given good results. It is prepared by dissolving one pound of bard soap in one gallon of bot water and adding one plut of crude carbolic acid. The mixture is agitated until a thick, emulsion is produced. This is the stock solution, and is diluted with 20-30 parts of water for use. A tablespoonful is poured about the base of the plant to prevent egg-laying, and at the san.e time to kill the newly hatched larvae.

3. The Use of Poisonous Gases.

The more important poisonous gases used to control insects are:

---(o.) Carbon blsulpbide; (b.) Hydrocyanic acid gas; (c.) Suipbur dioxide; aud (d.) Tobacco.

(a.) Carbon oisulphide.—This is an iii-smelling liquid which is readily voiatlle. The gaa is much heavier than air, and if piaced in