

**THRIPS.** These are very minute insects, about one twenty-fifth of an inch in length, of a pale yellow color. They generally occur in very large numbers, and the injury is visible in the form of small yellow spots on the leaf, increasing in size until the tips of the leaves become yellow or brown. This greatly reduces the vitality of the leaf, and hence its efficiency as a bulb-builder.

**TREATMENT.** A good heavy rain washes off and destroys considerable numbers of them. They can also be kept in check or destroyed by spraying with kerosene emulsion, used at the rate of one part of emulsion to ten parts of water.

**ONION MAGGOT.** The adult is a small fly, about half the size of the common house fly. The eggs are laid on the young plants early in the spring, and hatch in a few days, when the larvæ burrow into the bulbs. When full grown they pass into the soil and become pupæ, and the adult fly emerges some days later.

**PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND REMEDIES.** A quick acting fertilizer in conjunction with planting at the right time. Crude carbolic emulsion, sprinkled along the rows over the plants once a week. Making a furrow along the row of plants, in which is distributed a light dressing of nitrate of soda, and replacing the earth, helps on some soils. Some growers mix a small quantity of radish or turnip seed with their onion seed before sowing, and claim to get good results. Others sprinkle their onion seed slightly with kerosene or turpentine, believing that the smell of the same acts as a repellent to the fly from laying her eggs. Finely powdered tobacco dust sprinkled on the plants has been used as a preventive with some success.

**CUT WORMS.** The use of poisoned bait placed through the garden will be found effective, this can be made as follows: bran, 50 pounds; molasses, 2 quarts; Paris green, 1 pound; and enough water to make a thick mash.

#### VARIETIES OF ONIONS.

*Yellow Danvers* (1) also known as Flat and Round Danvers, a round onion of good size; thin yellow skin, flesh white, fine grained, firm and of excellent quality; it ripens early, usually a week or ten days earlier than yellow Globe Danvers; a good keeper, largely used for growing sets.

*Yellow Globe Danvers* (5) is a selected strain of the preceding variety; the bulbs are thicker through, but not perfectly globe shaped like the Southport Yellow Globe; flesh and quality the same as Yellow Danvers.