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Happily a very simple and completely effective remedy has been found for these destructive creatures. It is called the "poisoned bran-mash" and is made in the following manner: Mix half a pound of Paris green in 50 lbs. of bran (the proportion for larger or smaller quantities is 1 to 100); the poison should be added to the dry bran little by little and stirred all the time till the whole is tinged with the green colour, then add water sweetened with sugar, or molasses, till the mixture is sufficiently moistened to crumble nicely through the fingers. If bran cannot be procured, shorts or flour may be used, and for field work may be distributed dry by means of a seed drill. The mash should be scattered about the plants that are liable to attack in the evening, and

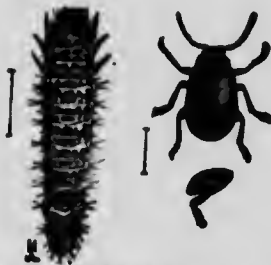


Fig. 12. Flea-beetle, showing dilated thigh of hind legs, and larva much enlarged.



Fig. 13. Flea-beetle—*a*, leaf, with larvæ at work upon it; *b*, larva, greatly enlarged; *c*, pupa; *d*, beetle magnified.

strange to the worms will devour it in preference to their ordinary vegetable food. When they begin to feel the effects of the poison they wander off to find a hiding place or burrow in the ground and there die. Their dead bodies will be readily found in the morning just below the surface of the ground, often in surprising numbers. Young plants, such as cauliflowers, tomatoes, &c., may be protected when set out by wrapping a bit of newspaper around the stem between the root and the leaves and reaching a little below the surface of the ground. The worms will not attempt to bite through or climb over it.

FLEA-BEETLES. There are several species of these minute insects which attack a large variety of plants; some confine their attentions to one or two kinds, while others are general feeders. The beetles are about one-tenth of an inch in length, oval and convex in form, usually

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