

POTATO SCAB.

This disease is recognised at sight, by the scabby appearance of the skin of the potato; sometimes only in spots, but in the most serious cases covering the entire surface of the potato. It may be prevented by soaking the seed potatoes for an hour and a half in a corrosive sublimate solution, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces dissolved in two gallons of hot water and diluted in 13 gallons of water. Use a wooden tub and handle the potatoes in sacks. Formalin is also used for the same purpose, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of formalin to 15 gallons of water, the potatoes being soaked two hours and then dried. Land on which clean potatoes or on which no potatoes have been grown should be chosen for the crop. The practice of rotation of crops is a sure preventive.

NOXIOUS INSECTS.

Insects that bite or nibble the plants they attack, as potato beetles, flea beetles, red turnip beetles, poplar beetles and other similar kinds of caterpillars may be destroyed by means of poisonous substances placed on the plants they attack.

Of these poisons the one most commonly used is Paris green, either dry or in the form of a liquid spray, which is prepared by mixing $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Paris green, $\frac{1}{4}$ lime and 50 gallons water. *First make part of the Paris green into a paste with some warm water, add the balance and then pour in the lime after having slaked it in a little water.*

The dry mixture is made by mixing one pound of Paris green with about 50 pounds of flour, fine wood ashes or air slaked lime. This preparation should be dusted over the affected plants if possible when the dew is on them. This may be readily done by placing the mixture in a small muslin or a cheese cloth sack; the sack is then tied to the end of a short stick and held at a convenient height over the plant. When tapped with a light stick a small quantity of the powder is deposited on the plants to be protected.

White hellebore can be used more safely than the above. It is very suitable for some of the leaf eating insects that attack small fruits, particularly the caterpillars of the currant saw-fly. It can be applied as a dry powder or as a liquid mixture in the proportion of 1 ounce to 2 gallons of water.

Some insects (bugs, plant-lice, etc.,) suck the juices of the plants by means of a sharp beak which is driven into the tissues, thus making ineffectual any poison placed on the surface of the leaves. For these it is necessary to resort to external applications which will kill the insects by mere contact with their bodies. These act on the breathing organs of the insect, and one of the most useful is the kerosene emulsion. The Rily Hubbard formula, which is the one almost universally adopted, is as follows:

Kerosene (coal oil).....	2 gallons
Rain water (hard water will do).....	1 gallon
Soap.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound