

Procure a bushel box or large soap box and place 25 lbs. of bran in it. Moisten with half a pail of water thoroughly diffusing the moisture throughout the bran. It is better to have the bran under moistened rather than over moistened. Dissolve 3 lbs. of sugar in half a pail of water and add this in the same way. The right amount of water has been added when the bran is moist enough to cause the fine particles of Paris green to adhere to it and when it crumbles easily and runs through the fingers without adhering. Now take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Paris green and dust a portion of it over the surface of the bran. Stir the bran up thoroughly. Repeat this process until the whole $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Paris green is thoroughly disseminated through the 25 lbs. of bran. If the Paris green is added to perfectly dry bran, owing to its weight it will sink at once to the bottom when stirred, in the same way that it does in water. Until ready to use place the mixture in a cool shaded spot. The land upon which the crop is to be grown should be kept free from all vegetation for two or three weeks previous to planting. This renders the cutworms hungry, and they will eagerly attack the poisoned bait when it is applied. The bait should not be applied till after the sun has gone down. If applied in the day time the heat of the sun dries out the mixture, and it loses some of its sweetness and is less attractive. The first application should be made in the evening of the day the plants are set out and subsequent applications during the next few days at the grower's judgment. When applying, sprinkle just a little close to the stock of each plant. Fifty lbs. of bran with one pound of Paris green, thoroughly sweetened and prepared as above described will cover one acre and can be applied in two hours, so that this remedy is much cheaper and more satisfactory than resetting. Wherever a plant is cut off, the worm is sure to be quite near the root and should be dug out and destroyed. Clean farming will also help by destroying many eggs and preventing the deposition of others.

FLEA BEETLES AND COLORADO POTATO BEETLE. A number of complaints were received of these insects, more particularly the Colorado Potato Beetle, feeding on the foliage of the young plants soon after they were set out. Spraying with Paris green 1 lb. to 100 gallons of water, or with 1 lb. of Paris green to 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture whilst still in the cold frames and another spraying three or four days after planting is effective.

THE TOMATO WORM. A large green colored worm about three inches long feeding on the foliage seldom met in numbers large enough to do serious damage. On account of their color being almost identical with that of the plant, they are somewhat hard to see, but a little experience will readily help one to detect their presence, and they can be held in check by hand picking.