16 ft. wide, sides 3 ft. high, and the pitch of the roof 40°, the cubic content will then be,—

	Cub. ft.
Body of house, 51 ft. by 16 ft. by 3 ft.	2,448
Content of roof: Draw a line across the house from top plate to top plate, and from that a vertical line to apex of roof. This will be about 7 ft. 9 in. Take the half of this and call it 4 ft. Then multiply the square of the house by 4—viz., 51 by 16 by 4. This equals	3,264
Total cubic contents then equals	5,712

Quantity of Chemicals required.—We may call the space 5,700 cubic feet. Then, as the calculation is per 100 cubic feet, the quantity of cyanide of potassium will be $57 \times \frac{1}{3} = 19$ oz.; sulphuric acid, $57 \times \frac{1}{3} = 19$ oz.; water, 57 oz. This divided amongst five basins will give $3\frac{4}{5}$ oz. each of the cyanide and sulphuric acid and $11\frac{2}{5}$ oz. of water to each basin.

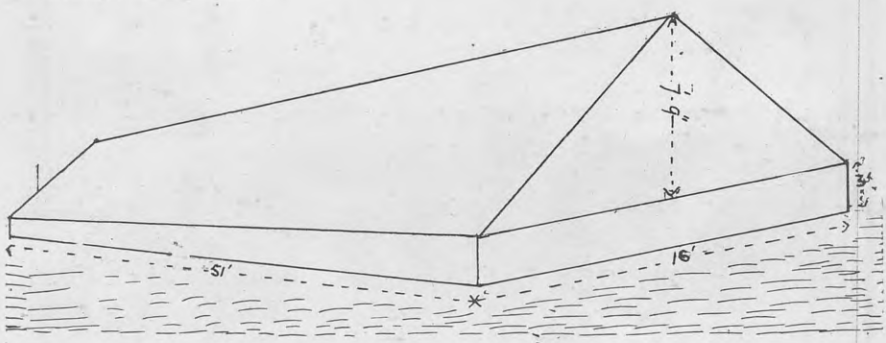

Diagram showing how the measurements are to be taken.

The fumigation does not, however, destroy the eggs, so it may be that a second fumigation will be necessary. This should be done just as the berries are beginning to colour. After the fruit has been gathered, and when slight injury to the foliage would not matter, a third fumigation, a little stronger, should be given. If the first has been found effective the second might be omitted.

The winter treatment of the vine has very much to do with success in freeing it from pests. If this work has to be summed up in one word it would be "cleanliness." Cleanliness is as essential in plant as in domestic houses. As soon as the leaves fall, the pruning is completed, and the house cleared of all rubbish—the vine-rods should have all the loose bark removed, but only that which can be easily