## Traps for Soil Pests

Crumpled pieces of paper under inverted flower pots placed around infested areas will trap earwigs. Destroy the pests by emptying flower pots into a bucket of water containing a little kerosene.

Pieces of freshly cut potato under an inverted flower pot will attract millepedes and the trapped pests can be destroyed by pouring boiling water on them.

Half a potato buried a few inches deep in the soil, under a marker, will attract wireworms. It should be lifted periodically and the pests destroyed.

## Poison Bait Mixtures

1. Arsenate of lead, 2oz., and bran, 1¼lb., mixed with 5 fl. oz. of molasses or treacle and 1 pint of water, applied to the ground in small heaps or broadcast.

2. Paris green, 1oz., blood and bone manure, 4lb., mixed and spread on the ground at 1oz. per square yard.

3. Paris green, 1oz., bran, 1½lb., mixed with ¼ pint of molasses and treacle and 1½ pints of water. Broadcast or place in small heaps on infested area.

4. Metaldehyde, 1oz., mixed with 3lb. of bran slightly dampened and broadcast or placed in small heaps on infested area.

5. Bran, 1lb., ¾ pint of water, ⅓lb. of treacle or molasses, and 1oz. of sodium fluoride. Dissolve the sodium fluoride in water and mix in treacle or molasses and bran. The addition of a little glycerine keeps the mixture moist longer. Mix together in a crumbly mixture and distribute the bait in small heaps over infested area.

6. Slices of potato dipped in arsenate of lead or paris green.

Poison baits should be covered to ensure that animals and birds cannot reach them.

Pests controlled by the baits are cutworms (1 and 3), slaters (2 and 6), slugs and snails (4), and earwigs (5).

## Special Considerations

Nicotine sulphate, lead arsenate, paris green, sodium fluoride, and metaldehyde are all poisonous in the concentrated form to human beings. When these materials are being handled protective clothing should be worn, such as overalls and a cloth hat. These should be washed regularly. A person mixing or spraying should not smoke. Containers of poisonous spray materials should be marked POISON and kept locked up in cupboards out of reach of children. Empty containers should be burnt or buried.

It is unwise to use an alkaline wetting agent with H.E.T.P., as it weakens the insecticidal action. A casein preparation is suitable.

Nicotine sulphate should be used only when the temperature is 70 degrees F. or above.

Hot water treatment consists of immersing infected bulbs in water kept at a temperature of 110 degrees F. for 2 to 4 hours according to the size of the bulbs.

The correct therapeutant for the control of specific pests and diseases should be used.

Quantities of spray material required should be measured accurately. For small liquid measurements a special medicine glass should be used.

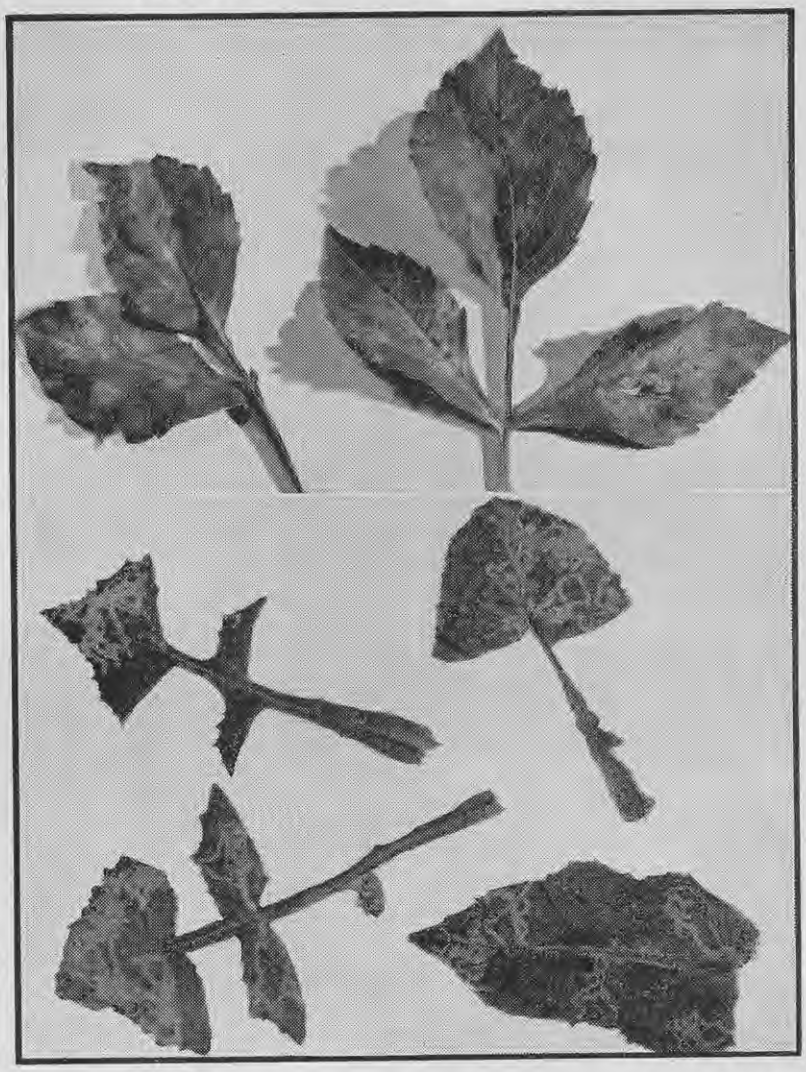
Bordeaux mixture should be used as soon as possible after mixing; if the mixture is left, the fungicidal properties deteriorate.

Lime sulphur is dual-purpose material controlling certain sucking insects as well as fungous diseases.

One spray can control both a disease and an insect pest; that is, nicotine sulphate may be combined with lime sulphur or Bordeaux mixture. Where nicotine sulphate is combined with other sprays an activator (usually soft soap) should not be used.

D.D.T. and arsenate of lead may be used with Bordeaux mixture and sulphur sprays.

Bulbs should be examined thoroughly for diseases and pests before they are planted. Affected ones should be treated or destroyed by burning.



[*Photo News*

Upper—Dahlia leaves showing the "watermarking" characteristic of the spotted wilt virus disease. Dahlias are among the many garden plants attacked by this virus. Lower—The cineraria leaf-miner, shown tunnelling in sow thistle leaves, also attacks the chrysanthemum and dahlia.

The use of sprays, dusts, baits, and traps to control garden pests and diseases should be complementary to good garden hygiene.

# Work for November

## Annuals

Planting of tender annuals, such as bonfire salvias, zinnias, Mexican sunflower, and French and African marigolds may be carried out now. These plants establish and grow better under warmer soil conditions.

Sowings may still be made of annuals to grow in the open border. Drifts of such plants as larkspur, godetia, clarkia, and nigella fill in a shrub border and give better results if they are left to grow where they