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**Pests on Flowers Guide Ready**

A new pamphlet from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Controlling Insects on Flowers," gives descriptions, and in many cases pictures, of insects that attack flowers.

Control measures for each insect, as well as a chapter on using insecticides and mixing sprays, are also included.


**City Bills Weed Control to RR**

Failure to initiate a weed control program along a right-of-way, after repeated requests from city officials, brought a New Jersey railroad a bill for $180.

City officials in Elizabeth, N.J., report that they authorized a public works crew to eliminate the growth when the Jersey Central Lines failed to comply with requests to do so, and billed the railroad for the work.

**Lead Arsenate Kills Webworm**

Mimosa webworm infestations, found in trees such as pecan, walnut, persimmon, and locust, can be controlled with a spray of 4 lbs. lead arsenate to 100 gallons of water, Dr. M. E. Gardiner of North Carolina State College reports. He notes the same spray will also control the bagworm.

Webworm infestation can be recognized by rolled and webbed leaves, a result of the webworm's feeding operations. Affected leaves then brown, and their food manufacturing functions are destroyed.

Where spraying is impractical, Gardiner recommends pruning out the limbs anchoring the tent houses, or destroying the tents with a long pole. Another method is to tie a rag ball to the end of a pole and saturate it with kerosene oil. Ignite the oil and carefully burn out the webs with quick thrusts of the flame, being careful not to damage the plant tissue.

**Diquat Gives Capeweed Control**

Diquat spray has been successful in eliminating Capeweed from some heavily infested paddocks in Busselton, Australia, reports M. Cullity, superintendent of dairying in the Department of Agriculture there.

**Attack on Aquatic Weeds Begins At University of California**

A new research team at the University of California is investigating submerged plant life, seeking more effective and less expensive control measures.

California's 50,000 miles of irrigation ditches, 10,000 miles of drainage canals, and thousands of farm ponds could be threatened by aquatic weeds such as the free-floating, brush-shaped "coon-tail" and the bottom-rooted pondweed, a university report noted.

The research team, one of four in the nation recently set up in state agricultural experiment stations with federal funds, is cooperating closely with the Bureau of Reclamation and the California Fish and Game Department so the programs will be mutually beneficial.

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