

special bands are placed about the trunk a few feet above the ground. The caterpillars are prevented from passing up, and they often collect in large numbers under the flaps or rim of the band where they are readily destroyed. The Gypsy, the Orchard Tent-caterpillars, climbing cutworms and Walnut caterpillars are also kept in check.

(b.) *Cheese-cloth or muslin screens.*—Such devices are often effective against cucumber beetles, flea-beetles and the radish root-maggot. As these insects are most injurious while the plants are just coming above the ground, the frames holding the screens should be placed in position soon after the plants are set out or the seeds planted. They can be readily removed for a short time whenever weeding or cultivation or watering is necessary.

(c.) *Wire-netting.*—Wire-netting is often placed about peach trees to protect them from the Peach-borer.

6. The Use of Traps and Trap Crops.

The following forms of traps are sometimes used to advantage.--
(a.) Boards or chips; (b.) Special crops; (c.) Poison baits.

(a.) *Boards or chips.*—Squash bugs, cut-worms and other insects may be readily trapped in large numbers by placing small bits of board or chips or bunches of grass among the rows of plants where these insects hide.

(b.) *Special crops.*—Such crops have been found advantageous in the case of Hessian Fly, army worms, squash bugs, cucumber beetles, and asparagus beetles. In the case of the Hessian fly narrow strips are planted early so that the flies may deposit their eggs on the wheat before the regular planting of the field. These trap strips are then destroyed. With the army worm, a similar narrow strip on the border of the field may be poisoned with an arsenical spray. With cucumber beetles and asparagus beetles, a few plants may be set apart to trap the early beetles and then destroyed.

(c.) *Poison baits.*—Such are very effective against grasshoppers, cutworms and other insects. The Criddle Mixture, made by mixing thoroughly one part of Paris Green, two parts salt (dissolved in water), and one hundred parts of fresh horse droppings, with sufficient water to make the whole mass moist but not soggy, is used in the West against grasshoppers. When the mixture is scattered about grass lands and the edges of grain fields in hot, sunny weather the grasshoppers are readily poisoned.