

method of destruction requires modifying to suit the change of feeding habit. In this case a mixture of Paris green and flour, at the rate of 1 lb. to 20 lbs. flour, may be dusted or blown over the entire surface of the plant and will give good results. The mixture will adhere well if used before the dew is evaporated in the early morning, or after the plants have been lightly sprinkled with water. A convenient way of distributing this mixture is by means of the Leggett powder gun or the ordinary powder bellows sold by seedsmen. Or in place of the powder, a spraying mixture made with 1 lb. Paris green and 2 lbs. fresh slaked lime to 100 gallons water. The plants to be protected should be well covered with the mixture, applied with a fine nozzle on the spraying outfit, and care taken to keep the mixture well stirred or the poison will settle and not be equally distributed. In all cases it must be borne in mind that the poison requires to be eaten by the caterpillars to be effective, and thorough work is necessary in distributing it or many will escape.



Cutworm Lion.

There are two enemies of cutworms which deserve special notice and from the good service they do should be known by sight to every cultivator. They are the fiery ground beetle or cutworm lion (*Calosoma calidum*—Fab.) and the black wasp (*Ammophila luctuosa*). Both of these are desperate enemies of the cutworms, the former feeding on them in all of its stages; the latter digging

them out and storing its nest with them as food for its young grubs.



Black Ground Wasp.

GRASSHOPPERS.



Grasshoppers or locusts (*Acridide*) are periodically troublesome in many portions of the interior, notably in the Kamloops, Ashcroft and Nicola valley sections, sometimes also on Vancouver island.

Bunch grass pasture lands and grain crops have been very seriously affected some seasons.

They are of several different species, the most common being *Camnula pellucida*, *Melanoplus atlantis* and a species of *Trimerotropis*.

Dr. Fletcher says: "The large amount of damage annually wrought by locusts is seldom appreciated. Their habits are to frequent grass lands, where a large proportion of the crop may