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under each segment except the fourth and the last. After the last moult it loses its slimy appearance and dark colour, and appears in a clean yellow skin entirely free from slime. Its form is also changed, being proportionately longer. In a few hours after this change it leaves the tree and crawls or falls to the ground, where it buries itself to a depth of from one to three or four inches. By repeated movements of the body the earth is pressed firmly on all sides, and an oblong oval chamber is formed, which is afterwards lined with a sticky, glossy substance, which makes it retain its shape. Within this little earthen cell the insect changes to a chrysalis, and in about a fortnight finishes its transformations, breaks open the enclosure, crawls to the surface of the ground, and appears in the winged form.

About the third week in July the flies are actively engaged in depositing eggs for a second brood, the young slugs appearing early in August. They reach maturity in about four weeks, then retire underground, change to pupae, and remain in that condition until the following spring.

Pear and cherry growers should be on the look-out for this destructive pest about the middle of June, and again early in August, and if the young larvae are then abundant they should be promptly attended to, since, if neglected, they soon play sad havoc with the foliage, feeding upon the upper side of the leaves and consuming the tissues, leaving only the veins and under skin. The foliage, deprived of its substance, withers and becomes dark coloured, as if scorched by fire, and soon afterwards it drops from the trees. In a badly infested pear orchard whole rows of trees may sometimes be seen as bare of foliage during the early days of July as they are in midwinter. In such instances the trees are obliged to throw out new leaves, and this extra effort so exhausts their vigour as to interfere seriously with their fruit-producing power the following year. Although very abundant in a given locality one season, these slugs may be very scarce the next, as they are liable to be destroyed in the interval by enemies and by unfavourable climatic influences.

Spraying with Paris green or hellebore as soon as noticed. See sprays Nos. 8 and 9, or

**Remedies.** small trees may be treated as for the currant worm, with hellebore or Paris green.



Moth.

Cut-worms (*Noctuidæ*) are reported from all parts of the Province, very destructive to garden crops. There are many different species of these well-known

**Cut-worms.** enemies of the garden

and farm. They are all larvae of night-flying moths, and are rather thick, naked worms, which curl up when disturbed.



Larva.

In places where cutworms are known to be troublesome, it is advisable to fall-plough sod-land as early in the season as convenient: this will avoid egg-laying by moths of late broods. Prof. Fletcher advises the following remedies:

(1) As the young caterpillars of many species hatch in autumn, the removal of all vegetation from the ground as soon as possible in autumn deprives them of their food supply,

**Clean Culture.** and also prevents the late flying moths from laying their eggs in that locality. Fields or gardens which are allowed to become overgrown with weeds or other vegetation late in the autumn are almost sure to be troubled with cut-worms in the spring.

(2) Large numbers may be destroyed by placing between the rows of an infected crop, or at short distances apart on infected land, bundles of any succulent weed, or other vegetation which has been previously poisoned by dipping it, after tying in bundles, into a strong mixture of Paris green. The cut-worms eat the poisoned plants and bury themselves and die. In hot and dry weather these bundles should be placed out after sundown, and a shingle may be placed on each to keep it from fading.

**Traps.**

(3.) (a.) It will be found to well repay the trouble and expense to place a band of tin around each cabbage or other plant at the time of setting out. These may very easily be made by taking pieces of tin six inches long and two and a half wide and bending them around a broom handle; the two ends can be sprung apart to admit the plant, and then the tube should be pressed about half an inch into

**Banding and Wrapping.**