

it most, and particularly the United States Entomologist, say that we shall probably never exterminate it any more than the Oyster-shell Bark-louse, because there will never be concerted action on the part of the fruit-growers; still, at the same time, by the methods that are recommended, this pest, like that insect, can be kept down, within reasonable limits. Of course, it has not done any appreciable injury in this country as yet, but no stone must be left unturned to control it.

*By Mr. Calvert :*

Q. What effect has it on the trees?

A. Judging by the experience in California, trees once affected by this scale die rapidly, in from one to three years.

*By Mr. Sproule :*

Q. What species of trees is it most natural to?

A. It is most noticed on fruit trees, but it occurs on almost all deciduous trees, that is, all those trees that drop their leaves in the winter. It has most wonderful powers of increase. I do not quite know how to explain the wonderful increase to you, because the numbers are so enormous, but it has been calculated that one female would produce three trillions of young in a year. How that was ever computed without error, I do not know, but I know that one female will keep on producing young at the rate of ten a day for six weeks. One female will produce about 400 young in 30 days. These again are ready in a short time to produce young, and these continue growing and propagating all the season. The wonderful calculation above mentioned was made by Mr. Pergande, a man of remarkable accuracy and one of Mr. Howard's assistants at Washington. I have been asked by a member of the committee to say something about the caterpillars now in such numbers on the trees around Parliament Hill.

The trees are being attacked by the ordinary American Tent Caterpillar. They are in extraordinary numbers so that not only have members of Parliament and others frequenting the Parliamentary buildings noticed them; but items have appeared in the newspapers. When I went to examine the trees I found a gardener spurting a mixture of Paris green and water over some of the trees near the walk around the top of the hill; I pointed out to him that this was of very little use and recommended him to ask his chief to supply him with a good strong force pump. A suitable pump can now be got for 10 or 12 dollars. In this instance, as is frequently the case, a good deal of money and time had been wasted to little effect, because the person whose duty it was to look after the matter had not taken the little extra trouble to find out what was the best way to treat these insects to prevent them from destroying the trees.

*By Mr. Sproule :*

Q. Is this scale insect on a piece of apple branch the same as the San José scale you were speaking of?

A. No; that is the ordinary Oyster-shell Bark-louse.

MR. FLETCHER.—Before closing, Mr. Chairman, there is one other matter which I should like to bring before the committee. It is a remedy which has proved very effective for those only too-well-known pests of the farm and garden cutworms. There are many remedies which may be tried with more or less success; but one in particular has been so useful during the last few weeks that I wish to make it known as widely as possible. What are known as poisoned baits are very useful where plenty of succulent vegetation can be procured; but in some places, as for instance near Calgary and Edmonton this year, there is very little vegetation of any kind to make these with, and the new remedy which consists of a mixture of bran poisoned with enough Paris green to give the mixture a green shade (about one pound of Paris green to fifty pounds of bran) has proved most satisfactory. This mixture may be used either slightly moistened and distributed in small quantities among or along the rows of an infested crop, or it may be applied in a dry condition. A plan which has been recommended is to fill the drum of