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side a train without the least difficulty, and a fly will fly from one end of a car to the other when the train is going 40 miles an hour, without the least effort, going the same rate as the train with the speed it flies to the end of the car added.

Q. It would fly along with the train all right, but I would think that in flying across the country it would fly over the woods and would get caught in bushes and so on. I would not think it could go in one spring as far as you say?

A. An instance of the rapidity with which insects can spread is afforded by the recent rapid distribution through the west, of the White Cabbage Butterfly which for many years has destroyed so many cabbages in eastern Canada. It was very plentiful in Manitoba a few years ago; then it appeared at Calgary, and later, in 1899, at Kaslo, on Kootenay Lake, in British Columbia. It had not up to that time appeared on Vancouver Island, but in 1900 it was abundant, and the caterpillars injured the cabbages from one end of the island to the other. This insect can only spread by flying, and its delicate wings render this more difficult than would be the case with the Pea Weevil, which is a very active beetle, and I have no doubt can fly long distances. This discussion will, I hope, have the effect of doing what I now desire most to do, namely, bring the subject before the country so that something may be done which will reduce the numbers of the Pea Weevil. United effort is needed, and if the ordinary Canadian farmer is told that something of a practical nature can be done, which will enable him to save a large proportion of one of his most important crops, he usually does what is suggested. It takes some time to get useful remedies adopted generally, and I think that we shall get good results from this opportunity of bringing the matter before the Committee.

Q. You do not wet the peas before fumigating them?

A. No.

Q. You just put in the dry hard peas?

A. Yes.

*By Mr. Kidd:*

Q. How long would you leave them in the barrel?

A. Two days.

*By Mr. Cochrane:*

Q. Is there any remedy to keep the bugs from eating the peas during the winter. For instance, if you get your seed and the bugs are in it all winter till the spring, is there any known remedy to kill the bugs and prevent them eating the peas all winter?

A. That is the effect of the remedy I have just given. The beetles do not come out of one pea and then attack another; the only time they can get into the pea is when they are small grubs and the pea is green and soft. If peas are fumigated directly after harvest much less harm is done.

*By Mr. Kidd:*

Q. There is no need to disturb the peas in the barrel?

A. No. But you can fumigate them as well in bins, and in larger quantities; I only mentioned a barrel because it is an easy way for the ordinary farmer to fumigate his own seed. There is a big seed house at Picton, in Prince Edward County, where they treat hundreds of bushels at a time, in a specially built chamber. I treated this matter fully in my report for 1890.

*By Mr. Cochrane:*

Q. Can it be done in bins as effectively as in barrels?

A. Yes, if the bins are tight.