

Q. No ?

A. The reason early and late sowing are to a measure successful, probably is because if you sow early your pea is so far ripe that the young caterpillar cannot feed on it, and if you sow late it is not ready until the moth has disappeared.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Its season is late, then. Is it as dangerous as the pea bug ?

A. I think not, but it is much more widely spread. It is not bad every year. We have not seen it at Ottawa, for instance, for two years. Four years ago it was very bad indeed. The fact is that this has been in the country as far back as we have any record of agriculture. One gentleman in New Brunswick, Mr. Wetmore, has traced the mention of it back for 100 years at least.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. I do not think it has reduced the yield very much ?

A. No; but it causes a great deal of expense by making necessary the hand picking of seed. It is impossible to get a good sample without picking it over.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. It has been so bad with us that it has reduced the yield by one-third?

A. Indeed. That is just as bad as in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. I hope that none of the members from those provinces will object when I say that I have very seldom seen a dish of green pease in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia without finding some of the little insects among the pease when they came on the table.

THE CARROT RUST FLY.

I am sorry to say there is another new insect which after this will demand attention, the Carrot Rust Fly, which has been very bad in New Brunswick for the last two years and, before that had been found at single localities in Quebec and Ontario. It is of unusual occurrence although when it does appear it is a serious matter. The maggot as soon as it hatches bores into carrots and burrows all through them, entirely destroying them for the table. I suppose for cattle it would not injure them much, but of course it does injure them to some extent. There are always a great many of these maggots in each carrot. It is a European insect, known for many years in Europe, and a figure and description of it appear in my forthcoming report. My reason for bringing it up now is so as to give our experience in case any member of the Committee should hear of it in his district before our Annual Report is issued. I should like to hear from any member who finds it in his district, and also with regard to any methods adopted to try and control it. I find that for a crop of carrots for stock it is best to sow early, but for the table you can get carrots of excellent quality even if you do not sow before the end of June.

By Mr. Calvert :

Q. What would you call early ?

A. Just as soon as you can get them in. The attacks I have seen have all been in the red carrots, but whether the large, short whites and others grown for stock are attacked I do not know. If sown late, they are very apt to be exempt from the attacks of this insect. Of course as a matter of precaution you should