

*Remedies.*—There are several remedies which may be used for cut-worms. For the climbing kinds, the best remedy is to place round the stem of the tree or bush to be protected, a strip of tin four inches wide, the lower edge can be pressed into the ground, and the tubular shape is easily preserved by securing it above with a piece of twine. This will effectually keep all cut-worms from the tree, for these heavy-bodied caterpillars are unable to crawl over the smooth surface. A similar expedient is to tie a band of cotton batting around the stem, as the caterpillars cannot crawl over this yielding material.

For surface cut-worms the most efficient remedies are the following:—

1. Keeping down all weeds in late summer and autumn, so as to deprive those species which hatch in the autumn of their food supply and winter shelter.

2. Burning off all the stubble and rubbish as late as possible in spring, when many caterpillars and the eggs of some species will be destroyed.

3. Placing some substance with an obnoxious odour around young plants when first set out, as fresh gas-lime, or sand or sawdust saturated with coal oil or carbolic acid.

4. Wrapping. Young plants may be protected in a large measure by simply wrapping a piece of paper around the stems at the time of planting.

5. Tomato cans with the tops and bottoms cut out, placed over the young plants, or strips of tin as suggested for Climbing Cut-worms, will be found to well repay the trouble and expense of procuring them.

6. Kerosene emulsions. Where these caterpillars occur in very large numbers, spraying infested beds with a kerosene emulsion at night has been found very beneficial.

7. Traps. Placing bundles of leaves or grass, poisoned with Paris green, between the rows of infested beds has been found a useful means of destroying large numbers of these pests.

8. Hand picking. When a plant is seen to have been eaten off, of course the cut-worm should always be looked for and destroyed. They will generally be found close to the root and about an inch beneath the surface.

In addition to the above artificial remedies, nature has provided the



FIG. 6—FIERY GROUND BEETLE.