

the cherry and plum, these insects feed on the Lombardy poplar and the oaks. On account of time the larva takes to mature, the beetles are not often abundant during two successive seasons."

Treat, another authority, says:—

"As many insects are not injurious in their perfect form, the June Bug has not generally been regarded as harmful. As it is a destructive feeder in its beetle state, it should be destroyed, not only for the mischief it may do as a beetle, but for the prevention of its progeny. Those that enter the

house should be caught and killed. In each locality the insect is usually more numerous than at other times once in three years. When the trees in which they harbour are discovered, large numbers may be destroyed by placing sheets beneath the trees, and in early morning, when they are torpid, the beetles may be shaken from the trees, gathered and destroyed. As it is only in the perfect state that any effective war can be waged against the white grub, every method should be employed to kill as many beetles as possible. That which promises to be most effective is to

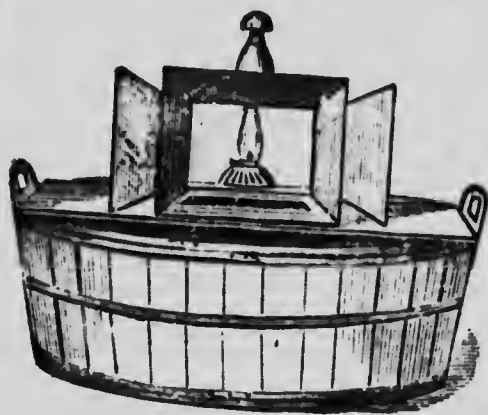


Fig. 8.

take advantage of the fact that they are attracted by light and to set traps for them. A simple form is to place a lamp in a tub, made by sawing a barrel in half, in the bottom of which is a few inches of water. Several lanterns have been specially devised which, by throwing a strong light, will attract the beetle. That shown in the illustration (Fig. 8.) is a French design, modified by a distinguished American horticulturist. It consists of a square glass lantern, at each side of which is a flaring tin reflector. At the lower side of each reflector, near the glass, is a longitudinal opening. The lantern is set upon a cask or tub in which there is some water. The insects, attracted by the light, fly towards it, and striking the glass, fall downwards through the opening into the water. This has been found very effective. It would be well, no doubt, to place upon the water a little kerosene, just a thin film, enough to cover each insect as it fell in."

The opinions given by the correspondents whose replies are published in the preceding pages, it may be remarked, whilst they differ slightly in some minor details, in the main agree very closely, except in the question of burning the tops of the strawberries after the crop has been taken off. On this point it will be observed that opposite opinions are expressed. It has unquestionably answered in some cases, and where it can be done with safety to the plants, there is no doubt but that many injurious insects, as well as germs of diseases, are destroyed. Mr. W. A. Dashwood-Jones, New Westminster, who is a keen observer, writing on the subject of the strawberry weevil, says:—"I am still sure that fire is the best preventive; that is to say, burning up all the weeds and rubbish around the strawberry rows,