

the tar products such as cresolene with sand (or kerosene or even carbolic acid may be used) and spreading the sand along the rows about the time the young plants are coming up. Bluestone is also a very good remedy, one pound in four gallons of water sprinkled along the rows once a week from the time the onions come up for about a month.

For root maggot in cauliflowers and cabbages the best remedy is pyrethrum or white hellebore. If either be mixed with one gallon hot water and that diluted with another gallon of cold water, that is one ounce to two gallons of water and placed around the roots by drawing the soil away and pouring it in, then putting the soil back (about a teaspoon to each plant) the maggot is destroyed and the cabbage encouraged to grow by the moisture with most satisfactory result. An excellent way of preventing damage to tomato and cabbage plants by cutworms is to place strips of paper around the stems as the plants are put in the ground, the paper extending about two inches above the surface.

(Mr. Johnstone spoke of cases where this had been done but was not very satisfactory.)

This having been an unusually moist season, I understand, the explanation may be that the paper got soft. At Ottawa we use this method with thousands of plants and it prevents a large proportion of the loss. We have planted patches of 200 each, one patch being wrapped with these strips of paper and the other not; in the patch that is banded, the loss has been about 5 per cent while the adjoining patch not banded, it has been so bad sometimes that it has had to be replanted. Those are definite experiments and those are the kind we have to have at the experimental farms, we cannot afford to "think."

A question was asked as to the Woolly Aphis.

I had not touched on that because I am not as frightened of it as some of you in this province seem to be. There are three insects known as woolly aphis. It does a certain amount of harm truly, but by no means so much as people think. It has two forms, one of which attacks the root, the other the leaves. The one on the leaves, the form in which it is apparent here, is not very dangerous, it is easily killed even when in large numbers by the application of kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap hot, which destroys the waxy covering of the insects and kills them. The root form is not prevalent to any extent in this country.

The apple aphis is a general term covering three different kinds. There is also what is known as alternation of generation, one generation appears in the spring on the trees, then the next generation flies to the grasses when they are grown and live there until the autumn when a third generation appears and returns to the apple trees. But there is one that stays on the trees all summer, which is more harmful and there seems to be a special development of this in B.C. In Ontario I generally say the best treatment is to leave it alone, one man there saved \$2000 by doing so, which it would have cost him to spray his orchard. However, here you cannot always afford to run this risk; where it remains all season spraying pays.

The oyster shell scale is a very destructive insect in neglected orchards but where orchards are making a vigorous growth, as in this valley and where they are being taken care of and cultivated and sprayed with lime and sulphur in the winter and with Bordeaux mixture when necessary, this insect should never become a serious pest. I detected at Kaslo the parasite of this insect, a very minute fly of the wasp order which feeds on the inside of the scale. Burning of the vegetation in the autumn was recommended to destroy eggs of cutworm and other insects.

One hundred pounds of bran and paris-green mixture to the acre was used in Alberta for cut worms.

For black aphid on currants the only remedy is to cut off the twigs and burn them, the insects being confined to the tips of the new shoots. Tobacco water was said to have been effective by one present.

In spraying potatoes, three times necessary, four times better, at intervals of a fortnight.

For white trip hopper on roses, presence shown by white leaf, use kerosene or whale oil soap.

For white mildew on rose trees, dust with sulphur.

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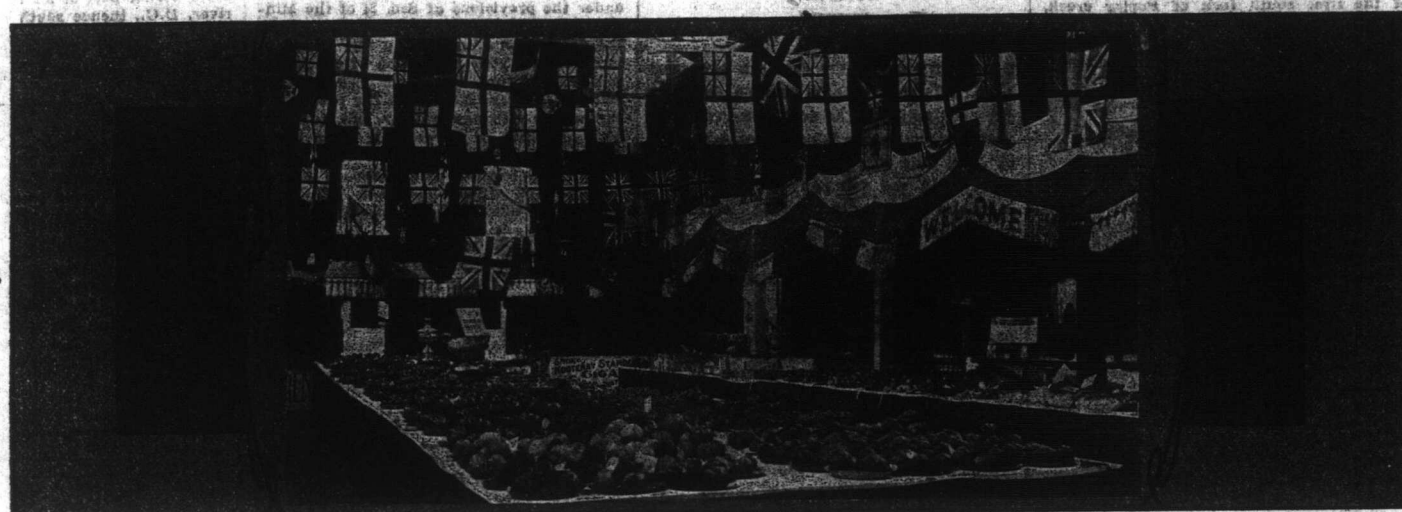
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SPEED RACE

Not more than twelve men; distance 125 yards; carts to carry not less than 200 feet of 2 1-2 inch, rubber-lined fire hose. Pistol start. Time to be taken when hose cart crosses score. Carts to be weighed and weighted.

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