some late kind of cut-worm, and the most applicable remedy would probably be the trups mentioned-at the time the corn would be as high as you mention, there would be a good crop of clover -it woul, be well to cut off a quantity of the green clover, spray or sprinkle it with Paris green, and having loaded it on a cart, drive through the field and distribute it through the crop by means of a pitchfork.

There are one or two other insects I wish to speak of. I would like Plant lice tospeak about the troublesome plant-live or "green flies," which affect (Aphis) different kinds of plants, and have always been troublesome for the Entomologist to combat satisfactorily. The most useful remedy is an application of the kerosene emulsion-a mixture of two parts of coal oil and one of soap and water. Churn these for some time with a syringe, and then you get an emulsion like cream. If you mix this with nine times the quantity of water you will find it an efficient remedy for all kinds of plant lice.

By Mr. Bowers :

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Q. Would not this destroy the rose-bug ?- A. It would do so if it were sprayed right on to its body. Some insects are more difficult than others to destroy, and the rose-beetle is one of the very worst. I shall now speak for a few moments of scale insects.

By Col. O'Brien :

Q. I had, I may say, a crop of turnips killed by aphis ?- A On a dry knoll on the experimental farm some years ago we also had some plants attacked by it.

Q. I find the aphis is a hard enemy to deal with ?- A. It is, undoubtedly; but the kerosene emulsion will conquer it. This must be distributed by means of a proper nozzle; the best is the "Riley Cyclone Nozzle." It is called the Riley or Eddy Cyclone Nozzle, and by its means a very little liquid can be pumped upon the plant and falls as a fine mist. These nozzles are very necessary for the application of remedies to such plants as cubbages or turnips, which grow low and are attacked beneath the leaves. The turnip aphis does not occur very often. In Bruce peninsula last year it was very troublesome. Three years ago it was troublesome here, and in Hamilton two years ago.

I will now speak for a few moments on scale insects. These Habits of have been studied at Washington and here for a number of years, scale insects, and it is found that the best system of treating them is to deal with Phenomenal and it is found that the best system of treating them is to deal with propagation. them in the spring before the leaves are out. Although they are protected by a waxy scale which covers the whole insect, it is vulnerable to a wash or spray of kerosene emulsion, or coal oil diluted as before mentioned. The life history of the apple-scale is this: Its actual life begins about the first of June, when active little mite-like creatures hatch from the eggs which have passed through the winter beneath the scales on the bark of the apple trees. For a few days they are active, and have six legs, with which they crawl up to the new wood; they then pierce the young bark with their beaks and remain stationary for the rest of their lives. After taking their position, within three or four days, a waxy secretion begins to form, which gradually envelops the whole body, increasing with the insect. In about three months the insect has assumed the form of a scale, with a mass of eggs beneath The eggs are very numerous, and after being Inid, remain it. unchanged for nearly nine months, till the next spring. The females of many of the scale insects and plant-lice produce eggs which hatch without any communication whatever with the males. I do not think it is necessary for males of scale insects to have connection with the females for the latter to produce eggs and to carry

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