

Horticulturist, had a field of tomatoes and cabbages, this spring, which was planted on a piece of land which was found to be badly infested by cutworms. He had several of these traps put out, and the insects fed on them and were destroyed by the Paris Green, but hardly any of the plants he set out were cut down. In very hot weather it is advisable to put shingles over the traps, to prevent them from fading too soon. They will thus last for four or five days.

Q. How do you apply the Paris green?—A. The easiest way is to mix it with water and add a little soap, then sprinkle it over the bundles or dip them into it. If you mix soap with the water you will find that it will adhere much better to some vegetation than if water alone is used. Of course, care must be taken to put down a sufficient number of bundles; I believe if they are put even twenty or thirty yards apart it will be found sufficient in most cases.

By Mr. Bowers :

Q. All these cutworms don't commence at the fall of the year, do they?—A. No; but I think that most of them do. There are no less than three hundred different moths, the caterpillars of which are known as cutworms.

Q. We never see them before the crops are come up. They are grey worms, about an inch and a-half long?—A. There are a great many different kinds of cutworms, and they vary somewhat in their habits, and some varieties are much more troublesome than others.

Development
of insects
affected by
the weather.

Q. I find that those I speak of commenced their ravages about the first of June, when I was home, just after Sir John Macdonald's death?—A. The habits and development of insects are modified by the weather. The greater number of cutworms hatch in late summer and begin their growth in the autumn, pass through the winter as half-grown caterpillars, and then complete their growth in the spring. There are some kinds, also, which pass the winter as eggs or in the perfect state as moths which lay eggs in the spring. A remedy for those which hibernate as caterpillars is late ploughing. They pass the winter in little cells beneath the surface. Late ploughing breaks these up and exposes the caterpillars to the elements. Clean farming and seeing that the weeds are all kept down late in summer, also prevent the mother moths from laying eggs, because they will not lay them where there is not suitable food for the offspring. There is, again, another very simple remedy which is very little trouble. It is simply to wrap around each plant a piece of paper such as I have here, two and a-half inches by three inches; the paper can be tied up in little bundles and hung from the side of the basket in which the young cabbages are carried to the field, and as you take each cabbage from the basket put the paper round the stem, then as you put the plant into the ground you hold the paper round it, and cover it up, leaving about one and a-half inches of paper above the ground.

Q. I got tins made. How do you regard them?—A. If you go to the expense of tins, it is of course so much the better, because the cut-worm cannot climb up the smooth surface and the tin bands will last for many years. This remedy is not, of course, perfectly infallible, but often a very little trouble will save a great deal of the mischief that would be done if things were left alone.

Q. We had a considerable deal of corn that the cut-worm eat off last year. We had 14 acres, and there were 3 acres in which it cut off one-third of the corn?—A. Did the insect cut it off, or bore into the stem?

Q. Oh, it cut it off. I found little worms in each recess that was cut. They may be different from the others?—A. These would be