

who uses poison should take. I am convinced that any white material such as white arsenic, would be far too dangerous to recommend for wholesale application, and as we have such a cheap and effective remedy as Paris green, for the present at any rate, I recommend it for general use. Undoubtedly even Paris green is used in much greater strength than is usually necessary; or than it is safe to apply to the foliage of many trees. One pound with one pound of fresh lime in 200 gallons of water, is all that is necessary for most insects, if used when they are small.

#### THE TENT CATERPILLAR,—WHEN AND HOW TO TREAT IT.

*By Mr. Clancy:*

Q. Will that kill the tent caterpillars?

A. Yes, when they are small; but unfortunately most people do not notice them when they are small. It is only those who know their habits that are on the lookout for them at the proper time, when they first hatch. The tent caterpillars hatch from eggs in the last week of April. The eggs are laid in July, and within a month the young caterpillars are fully formed inside the eggs, although they do not emerge from the eggs until the following spring. The warm weather of spring revives them when they eat their way out of the shells and attack the buds as soon as they burst.

*By Mr. Macdonald, (Huron):*

Q. What is the proper strength to kill the potato bug?

A. The potato with its coarse leaves is able to resist injury better than some other plants, and one pound in a hundred gallons of water is not too strong. If an equal quantity, or better, if double the quantity of fresh lime is put in the water this neutralizes the arsenious acid and reduces very much the danger of burning the leaves without lessening its poisonous properties. I always now recommend that an equal or double the quantity of fresh lime should be used with Paris green and then there is little danger in using it on all foliage. When the young tent caterpillars first hatch they are much more easily destroyed than when they become larger; but usually people do not notice them till they are larger and then they are not so easily destroyed. This is the reason that you hear people say that Paris green will not kill the tent caterpillar. It will however; but if the caterpillars are allowed to grow to half their full size they are much harder to kill, and in order to make the mixture strong enough to kill the caterpillar, you run the danger of killing the foliage also. The use of lime in the proportion of one or two pounds to a hundred gallons of water prevents injury to the foliage. Last season the tent caterpillars were very bad in many districts, and, in some cases, whole districts were overrun. In the Quebec province their attacks on the sugar maple-groves have given rise to much anxiety, and many letters have lately been received asking if sugar bushes which were stripped of their leaves last year can be used for tapping this season. I judge that the ravages were more serious among the sugar-maples than upon any other trees, except perhaps apple-trees in orchards. The tent caterpillar is not really a very hard enemy to fight and there is no reason at all for those who grow fruit trees in orchards, allowing them to be destroyed by this pest. Last year I was in many of the infested districts and I saw many careful fruit growers who saved their trees by strict attention to spraying at the proper time. Moreover, this same strict attention to spraying paid them very well indeed in the returns they got from their orchards. The labour and first expense of spraying should not be considered at all; what a fruit grower should consider is the question, whether the cost is commensurate with the proportion of profits. Some remedies pay better than others, and that remedy which pays us best is the one we should adopt. When a remedy is recommended I am frequently told that it costs too much. That is a very mistaken idea, for nothing costs too much if you make money out of it. Few in this country farm for amusement; most want to make money out of it. No matter how much a remedy may cost, it pays to use

it if it g  
profit, bu  
last year  
operation

Q. V  
A. Y  
caterpillars  
young ca  
probably  
open.

Q. A  
A. Y  
of May m  
must stop  
great bene  
killed if t  
brought up  
whether the  
spraying w  
ers, because  
the flowers  
to be spray  
and falling  
proves very  
blossom is l  
disk of the  
delicate.

The gen  
in the winter  
remedy for t  
on large trees  
eggs during t  
ical use. All  
in many inst  
from which t  
few inches fr  
any one will  
whether there  
have very sh  
would not rec  
spraying early  
not one in half  
eggs in winter  
spraying with  
and strip whole  
food. When t  
fences or paths  
This accounts f  
it does not take  
and insects, and  
will be enough  
depth of tent c.