

plants belonging to the same natural order, as cress, wall-flowers, cabbages, &c. It appears with the first warmth of spring. The reason of this is that it passes the winter in its perfect state. It feeds on cruciferous plants then in leaf, copulates, and lays eggs for another brood. From about the 15th to 30th of June we see very few of these turnip fleas. This then is the best time to sow. The reason these small beetles are so injurious is that they attack the turnips when they can least stand it, when they are young, and they take the food which is provided in the seed leaves for the young plant.

Q. What influence has Paris green when it is put in with the seed?—A. It would not do to sow it with the seed. It would check the seeds in germinating, and would have no effect on the insects. What is necessary is to dust the plants with a thin film of powder containing Paris green—a very light sprinkling is sufficient. This can be applied by putting the powder in a small tin canister with a perforated top. Have this fastened to a short handle, and then distribute it by shaking it over the plants. Another and more simple contrivance is to put the powder in a small bag of muslin, hung by a short string to a handle, and tap the bag with a light stick. The reason for tying it on a string is that it makes a great difference to the person who has to apply the poison. If you have to stoop down for a long time in walking along the rows, it very soon becomes exceedingly tedious and painful. By tying the bag to the end of the handle it can be held easily at the proper height by a person walking upright.

I will now pass on to another illustration. Anyone who has a farm or a garden must too often have suffered from the attacks of some of the numerous Cut-worms, which are very injurious from one end of the country to the other. I have had numerous inquiries this year concerning these insects from all parts of Canada, from farmers, gardeners and others. Lately the President of the Board of Trade at Lethbridge, N.W.T., telegraphed to know what to do to stop their ravages in garden crops.

Cutworms.

Q. These are not the wire-worms?—A. No, sir; these are grey caterpillars, which cut off many kinds of plants, close to or just beneath the surface of the ground, particularly young tomatoes and cabbages, when they are planted out in the spring.

*By Mr. McMillan:*

Q. And Indian corn?—A. Yes. Indian corn is destroyed sometimes, but not so often in this locality as other plants, perhaps every three or four years; but cabbages and tomatoes are destroyed every year. Indian corn, however, is destroyed by cut-worms in certain districts much more than in others. The most applicable remedy for fields of Indian corn would probably be poisoned traps—that is, bundles of loose herbage tied together, dipped in Paris green and then distributed about the fields at, say, fifteen or twenty feet apart. The habits of most of these insects are as follows:—The young caterpillar hatches from eggs, laid about August or September of the year before its ravages are noticed. It feeds upon various plants in the autumn, and then its ravages pass unnoticed, because there is a large amount of vegetation. It passes the winter in a torpid state, and in the spring comes forth and destroys the farmer's crops. After the winter all vegetation is cleared off the surface of the fields. The farmer then puts in his crop, and the only vegetation above the ground is what the farmer has planted; this the cut-worm eats. Now, if you forestall the cut-worms and give them food in the shape of these poisoned bundles before the new crop comes up, they will poison themselves and the crops will be saved. I have frequently observed the utility of these traps on different fields. Mr. Craig our