

is not attacked. Paper also is chiefly made of vegetable matter and as it is not attacked, any box or receptacle can be made moth-proof by simply pasting old newspapers on the outside. In this district I know of several of our farmers' wives who have adopted this method of putting away their winter clothes and fur robes; any old box or packing case will answer. If there are no eggs laid by the moths before the garments are put away, there certainly can be none laid afterwards, because no moths can get inside to lay eggs after the box or other receptacle has been pasted up, and the caterpillars which do the damage can only originate from eggs laid by the mother moths. The moths are only beginning to appear now and there is yet time to put the clothes away without fear of their being infested. Packing away clothes with camphor or that abominable malodorant called "moth camphor" will have no effect in destroying the moths after the eggs have been laid. It makes an unpleasant place for them to live in just in the same way as it does for ourselves, but it does not kill the caterpillars. Clothes should be shaken or beaten thoroughly and then put away in a box made moth-proof in the way I have mentioned.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Would you advise the use of tar paper for robes?—A. It will help.

Q. I have tried successfully for years and I have found tar paper the very best thing you can get?—A. It is a good deal more trouble and expense to get tar paper than ordinary newspaper.

Q. Moths are so susceptible to its influence?—A. Yes, it certainly is a good deterrent, but it does not matter how susceptible they may be to the odour, if the moths do not lay their eggs upon clothes and robes, no injury can be done.

Q. But I mean to wrap them in tar paper in boxes?—A. Certainly, it is very effective if it is done soon enough, but if the robes were not wrapped up until the eggs were laid, even that would not prevent them being injured.

Q. I would suggest the robes be thoroughly beaten out before putting away. Farmers lose so many by leaving it a little late in the season?—A. They do most certainly, and that is the chief point I wish to emphasize.

Q. But if they are thoroughly shaken up and put in the sun, and then wrapped in the tar paper, I think they will be entirely cleared of moths?—A. Yes, but if the eggs are hatched all the beating and putting in the sun would not have the effect of destroying them. You might beat many out and destroy many more by the heat of the sun, but if any were left, damage would be done. The chief thing is to do it soon enough, and to recognize that directly the winter is gone, woollen things and furs should be put away as soon as possible. If there is any doubt about eggs having been laid, it is a good thing to keep robes and everything else in a convenient place where they will be frequently seen, and not wrap them up too soon, but keep them shaken and beaten frequently for some time before putting them away, so that you can examine them and see if they are safe. A caterpillar does not come except from an egg laid by a moth, and no conditions or susceptibility of the material can produce a caterpillar unless the eggs have been laid. If we put off wrapping up clothes till late in the season, we are liable to have injury. The thing is to shake and brush things well, and then put them away carefully.

*Carpet Beetle*.—Another insect which has appeared rather strangely in Canada, and has lately spread alarmingly through the Brantford district and west to London, and from London to Toronto in considerable numbers, is a little beetle known as the "Carpet beetle" or "Buffalo moth" (*anthrenus scrophulariae*). I have said that it is strangely distributed, because the only other places I have heard of it besides those mentioned are at Fort McLeod, North-west Territory, and here at Ottawa. It is called a "moth," because it destroys clothes, as does the carpet moth. It is, however, really a little black beetle with conspicuous white and red marks on it; it is less than one-eighth of an inch long. It affects carpets where they are nailed down close to the skirting board, and particularly those carpets which have any red in them. Evidently the red dye has an attraction for the insect, for it will eat out the red and leave the rest of the colours untouched. I have seen an account of injuries