

laid. The larva soon hatches, burrows through the fruit, and causes it to drop before ripening. The larva then enters the ground to a depth of several inches. There it becomes a pupa, and then a mature beetle that emerges to winter in cracks and crevices.

Burn orchard trash which may serve as winter quarters. When the curculio is laying its eggs, it may be made to fall to the ground by jarring the tree. By spreading a sheet under the tree and jarring the tree we can collect and destroy enough insects to prevent serious injury. Another remedy is to spray the tree twice with a mixture of arsenate of lead.

Fowls in the orchard do good by capturing the larva before they can burrow, while hogs will destroy the fallen fruit before the larva can escape.

The Grape Phylloxera is a serious pest. You have no doubt seen its galls upon the grape leaf. These galls are caused by a small louse, the Phylloxera. Each gall contains a female, which soon fills the gall with eggs. These hatch into more females, which emerge and form new galls, and so the Phylloxera spreads.

The Clinton grape is most liable to injury from this pest. Hence it is better to grow other more resistant kinds. If the lice disturb the roots, apply carbon disulphide, one part of disulphide to three parts of hot water. Cover closely with earth the part treated, to prevent the evaporation of the mixture.

The Peach Borer is an insect that effects the tree by girdling. The eggs are laid on the peach or plum trees near the ground. As soon as the larva emerges it bores into the bark, and remains there for a few weeks, passing through the pupa stage before it comes out to lay eggs for another generation.

If there are only a few trees in the orchard, digging the worms out with a knife is the best way of destroying them. Different kinds of birds are a great help in destroying the borer; especially is the red-headed woodpecker very efficient in this kind of work. The numerous holes seen in orchard trees of various kinds are evidence of the assistance these birds are rendering in destroying these pests.—MICHAEL MCLEOD, SENIOR.

(To be concluded next month.)

THE PLANT LOUSE

The plant louse is not only very industrious, but very prolific. At this time of the year, especially, can it be seen clinging with all its might to the tender shoots of the rosebush and other shrubbery, to the leaves of house plants, and to the plants in green houses. During the