

the chrysalis state, and in the following June the chrysalis wriggles itself against the slight skin covering its passage, and breaking it, pushes itself partly out of the hole; soon afterwards, the chrysalis case bursts, and the perfect insect flies off in search of food and companions. As remedies, Mr. Saunders recommends searching for and burning all infested canes, and destroying all the moths observed about the bushes.

ORDER COLEOPTERA—FAM. CERAMBYCIDÆ—THE AMERICAN
CURRANT BORER—*Psenocerus supernotatus*, SAY.

This insect is a small cylindrical beetle of a brown color, with a white dot before the middle of each wing cover, and a larger oblique spot of the same color just behind the middle. Its habits are similar to those of the preceding species, and the same remedies apply to it. It is generally distributed throughout Canada, but is not abundant. I have found it about wild currant bushes in the vicinity of Montreal, but never observed many of them. If not kept in check, it may, however, prove troublesome in gardens.

FRUIT CULTURE IN L'ISLET COUNTY.

BY AUGUSTE DUPUIS.

I —APPLES.

All I could learn from the oldest inhabitants here, and particularly from A. Morin, Esq., N. P. (this gentleman, lately deceased, 85 years old, planted an orchard of twenty acres 50 years ago, trees all grafted by himself), in 1871, is that the first French settlers paid much attention to the growing of apple, plum and cherry trees, and were very successful with a few varieties of each.

Mr. Morin told me that, when a young boy, he remembers having seen at different places on the shore of the St. Lawrence—at St. Rochs and St. Jean Port Joli—apple trees of immense size bearing heavy crops of good fruit. He told me