

beetle, to form an idea of its appearance, and so to recognize it if it should visit their vines.

There are a few other insect enemies which have been found in Canada preying upon the vine, but thus far they

ters of fruit. Figure No. 6, *d*, shows the perfect beetle. Should the beetles become numerous, so that they threaten serious damage to the vines, the following method of destroying them may be adopted :

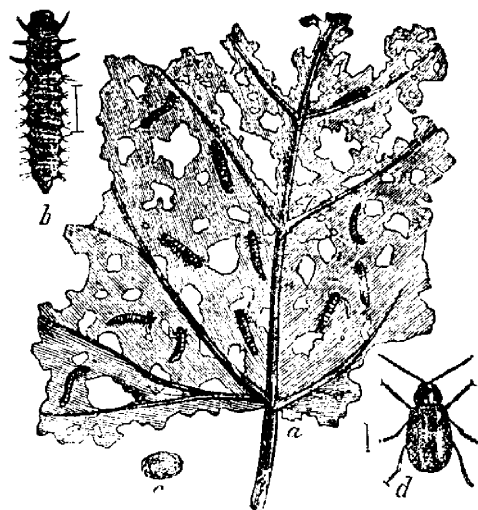


Figure No. 6.

THE GRAPE VINE FLEA-BEETLE. (*Haltica Chalybea*).

*a* shows a leaf of the vine perforated by the larvae, which are at work on the under side. *b* is the larva magnified, the line at the right indicating the natural length. *c* is the cocoon, and *d* the perfect beetle enlarged, the line at the left being intended to shew the natural size.

have not appeared in sufficient quantities to do much harm.

The Grape Vine Flea-Beetle is a little greenish-blue, jumping fellow, that should be carefully looked after whenever he makes his appearance, lest the number should multiply so as to become formidable. It feeds on the grape-vine in both the larva and the beetle state. Figure No. 6, *a*, shews the insect in the larva state, and its manner of feeding upon the leaves. At this time there is no difficulty in gathering and destroying them, but in the beetle state they are so active as to make it difficult to catch them. If anything they are more destructive in the beetle state, eating into the bursting buds, and devouring the entire embryo branch with its clus-

Take two pieces of common cotton sheeting, each being two yards long and half as wide; fasten sticks across the end of each piece to keep the cloth open, and then drench with kerosene. Give the sheets thus prepared to two persons, each having hold of the rods at opposite ends of the sheets. Then let the persons pass one sheet on either side of the vine, being careful to unite the cloth around the base of the vine; then let a third person give the stake to which the vine is attached a sharp blow with a heavy stick. Such a blow will, in nearly every case, jar the beetles into the sheets, where the kerosene kills them instantly.

This process, after a little experience, can be performed almost as rapidly as