

REMEDIES.

Cut out late in the fall or early in the spring all those portions containing eggs and burn them. Wherever the eggs are deposited the regular rows of punctures are easily seen. The mature insects may also be destroyed in the autumn by suddenly jarring the bushes or canes on which they collect, when they drop to the ground and may be trodden under foot before they have time to hop or fly away.

THE IMPORTED CURRANT BORER.

(*Egeria Tipuliipormis*.)



This insect has made its appearance in Vancouver and New Westminster cities and is a serious impediment in the way of successful currant culture.

The parent of this destructive larvæ is a pretty wasp like moth and appears about the middle of June, when it may be found in the hot sunshine darting around with rapid flight. The female is said to lay her eggs near the buds when in a few days they hatch into small larvæ which eat their way to the centre of the stem where they burrow up and down feeding on the pith all through the summer, enlarging the channel as they grow older, until at last they have formed a hollow several inches in length.

While this insect chiefly infests the red and white currants it attacks the black currant also and occasionally the gooseberry. Where the hollow stems do not break off indications of the presence of the borers may be found in the sickly look of the leaves and the inferior size of the fruit.

REMEDIES.

In the autumn or spring all stems found hollow should be cut out and burnt. During the period when the moths are on the wing they may often be captured and destroyed in the cool of the morning at which time they are comparatively sluggish.