

orchard and garden. As the larvae do not live in a "tent," the method mentioned above cannot be employed, but they have a habit of assembling in masses on a carpet of silk on a trunk or limb of the tree they infest, and can then be crushed with a spade or other convenient instrument. Paris green may also be employed.

The eggs of both species are laid in broad rings or bracelets on the twigs of the trees they infest. With a little experience they can be seen on apple and other trees during the winter when the leaves are off. If removed and burnt at that time much further trouble will be saved.

The caterpillars of the two species may be distinguished from each other by the continuous white stripe down the middle of the back in the case of the "American," and the series of spots in the same position on the "Forest" variety. When fully grown the caterpillars wander away from the trees and form their cocoons in any nearby shelter, such as a fence, bits of board, chips or other rubbish. The cocoon is made of whitish silk, within which is a sulphur-like powder producing a yellowish color.

The moths are thick-bodied fluffy creatures, of a dull reddish-brown color; the fore-wings of the "American" species are crossed by two oblique parallel whitish lines enclosing a pale space, while those of the "Forest" have similar lines of a dark brown color and enclosing a dark space. In other respects they are very much alike. They appear early in July, and flying at night are attracted by lights and come into houses, where they dash about, and sometimes cause much annoyance by getting into the cream-jug or butter-dish, and covering the contents with their fluffy scales. The eggs are laid at this time of year, and remain on the trees till the following spring. Usually these insects are abundant for only a few years at a time; there is then a period of freedom from them, caused no doubt by the attacks of parasites and disease.

THE GALE WEB-WORM (*Hyphantria textor*). Late in summer, webs may again be found upon the fruit-trees, larger in size and darker in color than those of the Tent-caterpillar. These are filled with a numerous colony of hairy caterpillars which cover the whole of the leaves where they are feeding with a loosely woven silken web, and live within it at all times. These webs become very unsightly from being filled with the skeletons of leaves and the cast-off skins and excrement of the inmates. As they are very conspicuous there can be no excuse for leaving them on the trees. It is easy to get rid of them by winding them up with a rod in the same manner as the "tents" of the preceding species, or when large by cutting off the affected branch; the colony should be disposed of by crushing under foot or burning, as may be convenient.

The parent moth is pure white without spots on the wings, or sometimes more or less spotted with black. It appears in early summer, having spent the winter in a silken cocoon, and lays its eggs in patches on the under side of leaves, from which the caterpillars emerge in July or August and proceed to form their webs. The caterpillars vary to some