

nomus rubidus, Say) and in a few instances black currants were also injured. The Spiny Caterpillar of the Currant (*Grapta Progne*, Cram.) appeared abundantly but readily succumbed to a weak treatment of Paris Green.

The Currant Bark Louse (*Lecanium ribis*, Fitch).

Attack.—Brown, polished, bark-lice thickly clustered on the stems; beneath these in their early stages are small lice bearing a beak with which they suck the sap of the plant.

One of the severest attacks reported by this large scale insect, which infests the red and white currants, occurred at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, P.Q. Mr. Magloire Simard writes me that he procured a supply of young white currant bushes, and the next year they were entirely covered with these bark lice, of which he sent me some specimens. Upon the branch he sent me I was pleased to find that many of the insects had been destroyed by some small parasite, as was evidenced by the perforated scales.

Remedy.—Sponging or spraying the bushes before the leaves expand with a strong soap or alkaline wash, or with a kerosene emulsion (1 of kerosene to 15 of water), would be the best way to clear them of these pests.

STRAWBERRIES.

The only serious injury reported by insects to strawberries was from Cowansville, P.Q., and was referred to me by Mr. L. A. Woolverton, the editor of the *Canadian Horticulturist*, in the beginning of June.

The Strawberry Weevil (*Anthonomus musculus*, Say).

Attack.—Very small brown beetles, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, with a black blotch, bordered with white, in the centre of each wing-case. The head extended into a beak, which is slightly curved and nearly half as long as the body. These beetles bite off the buds and flowers of strawberries, or injure them so much by puncturing the stems that they dry up.

Remedies.—Very little is known of the life history of this insect, so preventive remedies only were suggested. These were the Kerosene Emulsion (see page 19), and the Carbolic Wash (see page 23).

FOREST AND SHADE TREES.

HARDWOODS—MAPLES, OAKS, ETC.

One of the most remarkable visitations of the year was the appearance in enormous numbers of the Tent Caterpillars, already alluded to on a previous page. In the immediate neighborhood of Ottawa the forest presented a most peculiar aspect. The leaves were riddled and cut up so that on some trees there could not have been more than half the amount of green vegetation to perform the functions of the foliage. This was particularly the case on the Quebec side of the river and along the river banks. Considerable alarm was expressed by farmers who did not understand the habits of these insects, lest when they had consumed all the foliage of the maples, oaks, aspens, &c., they should destroy the grain crops. This was probably due to the fact that they were incorrectly spoken of as the "Army Worm." The idea, however, took such hold in the district that some of the farmers proposed burning their fences