

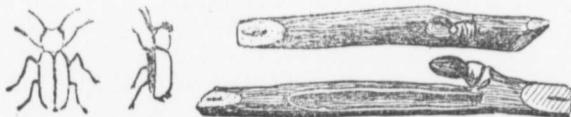
easily dissolved by rain. This soap solution should be applied in May, and a second time the latter part of June.

All trees liable to be troubled with borers of any kind should be examined at least twice each year and the earth removed from about the base of the tree, and wherever the castings of the larvæ are found protruding through the bark an application of unadulterated coal oil should be made by means of a small can. The saw-dust castings absorb the coal oil and it permeates the burrow and soon comes in contact with the larvæ which ends his destructive work. The amount of oil used will in no way endanger the health of the tree and does away with the old process of digging them out with a knife which usually badly mutilates the tree and it is also a great saving of time and labor as a person can inspect and treat many trees in an hour.

The following wash, applied hot to the trunk and large limbs of the tree, in May and again in the latter part of June, will not only keep the trees free from borers but also from any other insects that infest these parts of the tree, viz.: One pound of potash and one pound of lard dissolved in five gallons of boiling water, stirring in one pint of crude carbolic acid, slack four pounds of lime in one gallon of water and while hot mix all together adding four gallons of water.

THE APPLE-TWIG BORER.

(*Omphicircus bicaudatus*.)



This Borer was found in some numbers in the Chilliwack district. It is a small cylindrical beetle, from one fourth to one third of an inch in length of a dark chestnut brown colour above, black beneath.

Unlike most other borers which do their mischief in the larvæ state, this insect works in the beetle state, boring into the branches of apple pear and cherry trees just above a bud, and working downwards through the pith in a cylindrical burrow one or two inches long. The holes appear to be made partly for the purpose of obtaining food and partly to serve places of concealment for the beetle. They are made by both sexes alike. They work throughout the summer months, causing the twigs operated on to wither and their leaves to turn brown.

This insect does not often occur in such numbers as to inflict any material damage. Should it at any time inflict serious injury, the only remedy as yet suggested is to search for the bored twigs in June and July and cut them off and burn them.