

THE PLUM CURCULIO.

ton, writes: "The only perfect results that have been reached have come from the application of two pounds or more of commercial fish oil, or whale oil soap to a gallon of water, soon after the leaves fall in the autumn."

The following is a list of food plants of the scale, viz: Apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, apricot, quince, spiræa, raspberry, rose, hawthorn, cotoneaster, gooseberry, currant, elm, linden, osage, orange, enonymus, acacia, alder, Weeping willow. It is evident, therefore, that

if once this insect becomes distributed throughout our country it will be impossible to extirpate it.

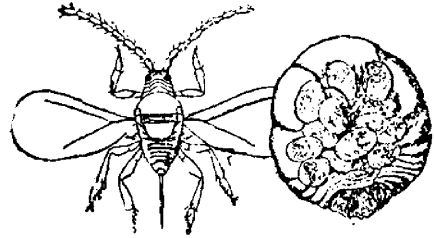


FIG.—1145.—MALE AND FEMALE SCALE
MAGNIFIED.

THE PLUM CURCULIO.



FIG. 1146.—THE GENEVA TYPE OF CURCULIO-CATCHER.

THE mature curculio lays the eggs in the fruits when they are very small, usually beginning its work as soon as the flowers fall. These eggs soon hatch and the little maggot bores into the fruit. Those fruits which are attacked whilst very young ordinarily fall from the tree, but those which are attacked when they

are half or more grown may adhere to the tree but are wormy and gummy at the picking time. The mature beetles are sluggish in the mornings and are easily jarred from the trees. Taking advantage of this fact, the fruit grower may jar them into sheets or a large canvas hopper which is wheeled from tree to tree upon a wheel barrow-like frame