

9. The NEW YORK PLUM SCALE (*Lecanium cerasifera*).—Conspicuous, dark brown, hemispherical scales, about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch long by  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch wide, occurring at all times of the year, clustered along the small branches, particularly along the lower sides. The presence of this enemy upon a plum tree may be detected, especially in July and August and also in the spring, by the filthy black condition of the bark due to the growth of a fungus upon the copious deposit of honey-dew which is emitted by the young scale insects during the time of their growth. *Remedies*:—Spray the trees during the winter with kerosene emulsion (Formula II.) diluted with four parts of water, or with the whale-oil soap solution (Formula III.)

#### ATTACKING THE FRUIT.

10. The PLUM CURCULIO (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).—Small, rough, grayish beetles about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch long. The females, in the operation of egg-laying, make upon the sides of plums small crescent-shaped marks, with a single hole in the centre of each. An egg is laid in the central spot, from which hatches a white grub; this soon destroys the fruit. *Remedies*:—(1) The mature beetles feed in early spring upon the unopened buds and afterwards upon the young leaves and may be reached by spraying the trees before the buds open with Paris green (Formula I), repeating this as soon as the fruit has formed and spraying ten days later with the poisoned Bordeaux mixture (Formula V). (2) The beetles are sluggish in the early morning and drop from the trees if a sudden jar be given to the trunk. This jarring, if repeated every day or two over a sheet or other receptacle, will be the means of greatly lessening the numbers of the mature insects. The beetles drop readily and lie quietly for some time, when they can be easily collected and destroyed.

#### NOTE.

The operation of 'spraying' consists of applying liquids by means of a force pump and spraying nozzle, with such force as to break up the liquid so thoroughly that it falls upon the plants treated as an actual mist or spray. The word 'spraying,' however, to many who endeavour to practise this operation, has still little more meaning than doing something in any sort of way, to fruit trees with a spraying pump. Such terms as 'sprinkling' and 'showering' are inaccurate for the operation here intended. Unfortunately, much of the so-called spraying as usually carried out, could more accurately be designated as sprinkling or showering, which describe a much less careful and less even distribution of liquids.

The Entomologist and Botanist will be glad to give further information concerning attacks upon crops by insects if inquiry be made by letter.