

THE APPLE TREE BORER.—I find this insect is troublesome in some sections of the country. I never heard of it doing any harm in this neighbourhood, until last year, though it has been known in the States for a number of years. Downing says it is a striped brown and white beetle, and is three quarters of an inch long. It deposits its eggs in June, in the bark of the tree near the ground. Here the larva is hatched, and becomes a whitish grub, which saws its way into the tree, sometimes girding it completely round. The most effectual method of destroying it, is to insert a small wire into its burrow and kill it.

Since writing the above, I have received a communication from W. Allan, Esquire, Cheltenham, wishing information about a certain insect that destroys great numbers of fruit trees in his neighbourhood, working its way between the bark and the tree, eating the inner bark, and sometimes girding the trees all around. This I think is nothing more or less than the apple tree borer described above. When lately in Streetsville, a gentleman told me that he had lost a number of trees by the same insect. Trees in the neighbourhood where this insect works, should be kept clean and smooth near the ground thereby preventing a lodgment for the eggs, with a sharp look out with a wire or a shoemaker's awl, piercing into all the small holes.

THE APPLE WORM.—This insect deposits its eggs in the eye or calyx of the young fruit. The grub is there hatched, and eats its way into the fruit, leaving behind it a brown powder, the fruit sometimes dropping off before it is half grown. Early apples are more subject to be affected than late ones, because they are in a more forward state when the eggs are deposited.

Professor Harris says, when the fruit falls to the ground, the grub leaves immediately prepares itself a place in some crevice in the bark of the tree, and spins a paper like a cocoon in which it spends the winter, and comes out in spring. There are two ways of destroying this insect—one at pruning-time in April, to search carefully for the cocoons and destroy them, the other is to pick up all fallen fruit and feed them to the pigs, or otherwise destroy them. The increase of this insect is creating great alarm among fruit-growers in the Southern States.

CATERPILLARS.—Of these there are many kinds more or less destructive to fruit trees; some are large, jet-black, and others striped of all colours. They are soon observed, and when they commence feeding on the foliage, they weave themselves a bag to live in during the heat of the day. In the evening they spread out on the leaves till they fill themselves, then return to their bag again. They are easily destroyed by cutting off the branch they live on, or take bag and all, and put them in a tub of water.

THE CHERRY AND PEAR SLUG.—This is a most destructive insect, which appears for the first time in June and July, and a second brood afterwards. They are small, slimy, dark brown insects, like snails, on the upper sides of the leaves of cherries and pears, and sometimes on plums and quinces. They devour the leaves rapidly, leaving only the bare net-work, which stops the growth immediately. We destroy them by throwing dry earth, ashes or lime on them with the hand, and if they are looked after in time, they are easily overcome.

THE CURCULIO, OR PLUM WEEVIL.—This is a small greyish brown beetle, a quarter of an inch in length, with wings and power of flying, but is not at all active, and by jarring the tree, or a branch of it at a time, they suddenly fall to the ground, draw in their legs and appear to be dead. It is the most troublesome of all insects injurious to fruit. They destroy nine-tenths of the plum crops all over America, and sometimes attack the peach, nectarine, apricot, and even the cherry. I shall say but little about this worst of all insects; it has baffled the world; volumes have been written about it, and no effectual remedy found out. The only, but too troublesome way to destroy them, is by spreading a sheet under the tree, and shaking or jarring it. This operation must be done about dark in the evening, or very early in the morning.

There are a few animals that are injurious to fruit trees.

BIRDS.—The early cherries are generally the greatest sufferers from birds, and various modes are taken to frighten them away; but as a general thing, birds do more good than harm, as they pick up insects that would otherwise destroy a large quantity of fruit and vegetables.

FIELD MICE.—The most effectual way to prevent deprivations from field mice, is clean culture. If you leave no grass, weeds, rubbish, heaps of brush or stones around the