

3. **TENT CATERPILLARS** (*Clisiocampa*).—Two kinds attack the foliage of the plum as well as many other trees. The Apple-tree Tent Caterpillar forms a tent in the fork of two twigs; the Forest Tent Caterpillar does not make a tent but spins a flat mat of silk on the side of a branch or on the trunk; to these resting places the young caterpillars resort when not feeding. The mature insects are thick-bodied, reddish-brown moths expanding about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the wings, which are crossed obliquely by two bands. These bands are pale in the first named, but dark in the moth of the Forest Tent Caterpillar. During July the females lay rings of about 200 eggs on the twigs of the trees, in which state the insect passes the winter. *Remedies*:—Collect and destroy the egg clusters during the winter. Spray the trees with poison (Formula I. or V.) directly the young caterpillars are noticed. All tents should also be cut off and destroyed early before the leaves hide them.

4. **PLANT-LICE OR APHIDS** (*Aphis prunifoliae*, *Hyalopterus pruni*).—In appearance and habits much the same as the Apple Aphid, clustering on the underside of leaves, sucking out the juices and causing the leaves to become wrinkled and twisted. *Remedies*:—Whale-oil soap 1 lb. in 6 gallons of water, tobacco and soap wash (Formula IV) or kerosene emulsion (Formula II). Begin to spray when the plant-lice are first noticed.

5. **THE PEAR-TREE SLUG OR CHERRY-TREE SLUG** (*Eriocampa cerasi*).—In June and August, slimy, greenish-brown, slug-like caterpillars, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, feeding on the upper surface of the leaves, often doing considerable damage to plum trees. *Remedies*:—Spray with a weak solution of Paris green or dust with freshly slaked lime, or Paris green diluted with 50 times its weight of some dry powder.

6. **PLUM LEAF CATERPILLARS**.—There are other kinds of leaf-eating caterpillars which occasionally occur in sufficient numbers on the foliage of plum trees to do serious injury. *Remedy*:—Spraying regularly with Formula V. will prevent injury from these insects.

ATTACKING THE WOOD.

7. **THE SHOT-BORER** (*Xyleborus dispar*).—Small blackish beetles, which bore into the trunks and limbs, causing serious damage in apple and plum orchards. *Remedy*:—Wash the trees liable to attack three times, early and late in June and once in July, with the following:—Soft soap, 1 gallon; water, 3 gallons; carbolic acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

OCCURRING ON THE BARK.

8. **THE SAN JOSÉ SCALE** (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*).—Minute, almost circular scale-insects, one-thirtieth of an inch wide, shaped like an inverted saucer, with a depressed ring around a central point; inside this ring, black or dark coloured. This very inconspicuous insect when in small numbers is easily overlooked, but when abundant gives to the bark a dirty, scurfy and grayish colour, as though dusted with ashes. *Remedies*:—This is by far the most difficult insect to eradicate which the fruit growers have ever had to deal with. The treatments which have so far given the best results are: (1) the ordinary kerosene emulsion (Formula II.) two treatments during the summer (an extra one may advantageously be applied in May, just before the foliage is so thick that it is difficult to reach all parts of the tree), the first summer spraying in the middle of June, and the second one after the fruit is picked; this to be followed in winter or spring with a thorough general spraying with lime and sulphur, 1 lb. lime and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sulphur to one gallon of water boiled together until dissolved. (2) Whale-oil soap $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the imperial gallon of water, the best time to spray being just before the buds burst in spring. The soap should be dissolved in hot water and applied as hot as is practicable.