

Such is a brief outline of a plan which I have practised for many years, and know it to be easily worked, cheap, and very efficacious.

Simply stated, it is to destroy injurious insects only in such a way as not to destroy nor injure their natural insect parasites, and to preserve parasitic species in every possible way.

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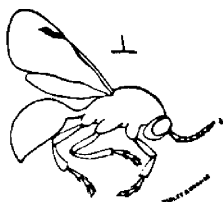


FIG. 75.
A SPECIES OF ORMYRUS

THE PITHY GALL OF THE BLACKBERRY.

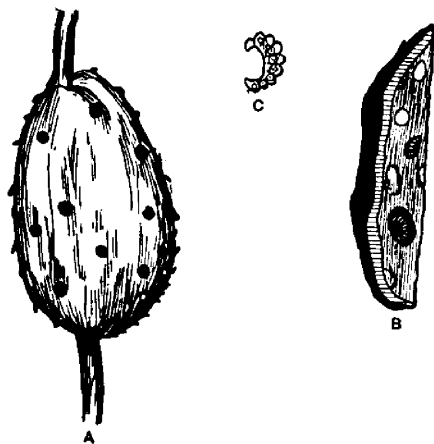


FIG. 76.

In connection with Dr. Brodie's valuable article regarding the raspberry gall-fly, it may be interesting to call attention to another species of the same genus, *Diastrophus nebulosus*, which sometimes causes a curious gall on the blackberry canes, such as is shown in Fig. 76. If cut open transversely, it will be found to contain a number of oblong cells, about one-eighth of an inch long, each containing a single larva. The latter remains in this state till toward spring, when it pupates, and the perfect insect appears. The fly is described by Prof. Saunders as about $1\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long, black,

with transparent wings, and red feet and antennæ. Parasitic insects also prey on this as well as on the raspberry gall-fly.

THE SOUVENIR DE CONGRES is a beautiful pear, and "takes" with the market, but the quality, according to a writer in the *Rural New Yorker*, is "so miserable that it ought to have some distinguishing mark, warning uninformed people against it." This pear is among the varieties recently being shipped to London, England, from California.

FOR STREET SHADE TREES, the same writer condemns the soft maple as being very brittle, and easily broken down by ice storms or heavy winds. The elm, hard maple, tulip and white ash are considered more desirable. In our opinion the elm is the finest of all.