

Lead Arsenate.—This insecticide may be obtained in quantity in the form of a paste. This must be worked up in a small amount of water before being diluted. It is used on fruit and shade trees at the rate of two pounds mixed in forty gallons of water. This strength will readily control young Tent Caterpillars, but the older ones, one-third grown and over, need a stronger spray, four pounds per barrel (40 galls.) of water. Lime is not needed with this insecticide.

When the hatching caterpillars are *extremely* numerous the stronger sprays may be used with advantage.

In orchard practice these poisons are added to the fungicide used, at the rate given above. Paris green may be added to Bordeaux mixture; lead arsenate to either Bordeaux or lime-sulphur wash.

It must be remembered that both Paris green and lead arsenate are violent poisons.

Shade trees may be most easily protected by spraying the infested branches with lead arsenate as soon as the caterpillars appear, and promptly banding the trees with "tree tanglefoot" or a similar preparation, as previously suggested, to prevent reinfestation. When spraying apparatus cannot be obtained, other means, recommended above, may be employed to remove the caterpillars from the trees.

THE DESTRUCTION OF USELESS TREES.

It too often happens that useless and neglected apple, wild cherry, and hawthorn trees are allowed to live in the neighbourhood of apple orchards. On these the Tent Caterpillars, other leaf-feeding caterpillars, certain boring-beetles, and fruit pests breed undisturbed, and readily spread to nearby orchards. Particular attention should be paid by orchardists to the removal of these useless and dangerous trees, and, as already suggested, to the protection of our native birds.