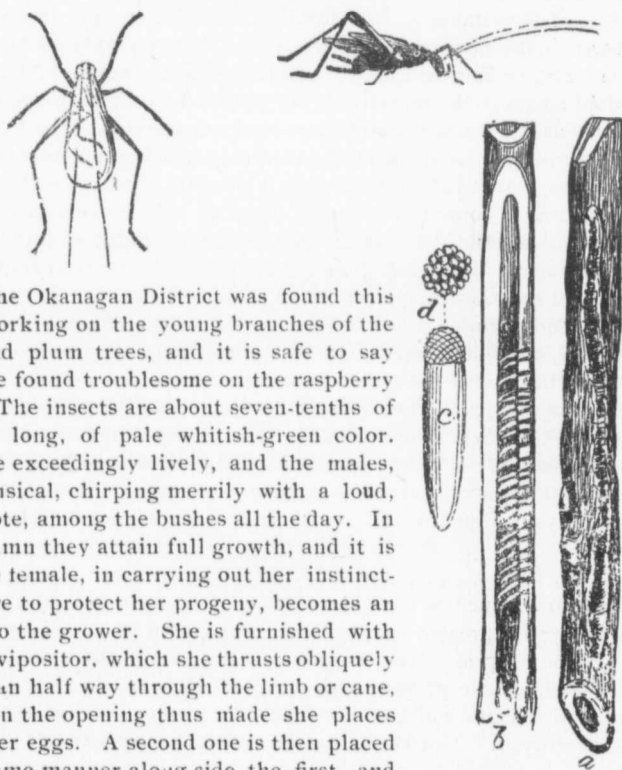


tember, after egg laying has ceased and the moth has disappeared. Another preventive, which we regard as much better than mounding trees, is the use of stiff paper one foot high about the base, extending some two inches below the surface, and fastened at the top with string or wire. The washes recommended for the apple tree borer are also good to be used on the peach.

### THE TREE CRICKET.

(*Æcanthus Niveus.*)



In the Okanagan District was found this insect working on the young branches of the apple and plum trees, and it is safe to say it will be found troublesome on the raspberry canes. The insects are about seven-tenths of an inch long, of pale whitish-green color. They are exceedingly lively, and the males, quite musical, chirping merrily with a loud, shrill note, among the bushes all the day. In the autumn they attain full growth, and it is then the female, in carrying out her instinctive desire to protect her progeny, becomes an enemy to the grower. She is furnished with a long ovipositor, which she thrusts obliquely more than half way through the limb or cane, and down the opening thus made she places one of her eggs. A second one is then placed in the same manner along side the first, and so on until from five to fifteen eggs have been placed in a row.

Owing to the presence of these eggs the limb is much weakened and is liable to break on slight provocation. Sometimes the part beyond the puncture dies, but if it survives and escapes being broken in the winter, it is very apt to break from the action of the wind on the weight of the foliage as soon as it has expanded in spring, and the

crop, which or sometime or cane and on plant lie food.

Late in containing the regular may also be or canes on they may be away.



Of these places of cutting off a plant, there *Agrotis*, being of gray, brown may well be

These trees loss to the fact the caterpillars which fly at (B), are smooth one-half an inch. They feed at species are la quarter of th in a torpid co