

Closely associated with the insect I have just referred to is "the Lesser Apple-leaf Folder" (*Teras minuta*, Robs.), which has also been very abundant this year, (Fig. 2). The caterpillars of this insect appear in early spring and commence their depredations upon the tender foliage which has just come forth from the opening buds. They draw the opposite sides of the leaves together to form a habitation, and devour the foliage nearest to them. When they occur in large numbers they cause the trees to look as if they had been scorched by fire at the extremity of the branches. The moth is about a third of an inch long, with bright orange fore wings and silky white hind wings. There are two broods in the year, the first moth appearing early in spring and the later ones towards the end of July.

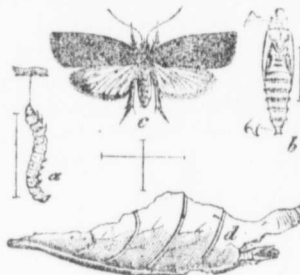


Fig. 2.

The larvæ of another and larger moth, "the Oblique-banded Leaf-roller," (*Cacaesia rosaceana*, Harris), have also been very numerous and destructive. This insect feeds upon a large variety of plants, both fruits and shrubs, but has been especially injurious to the apple during the past season. Like the two species already mentioned, it begins its attack in early spring by rolling up the young leaves of the plant and fastening them with silken threads. In the hollow cylinder thus formed the caterpillar (Fig. 3) takes up its abode, and when disturbed at one end quickly slips out at the other and lets itself down and away from the threatening danger by means of a silken thread. There are a great many species of leaf-rollers known to entomologists—they belong to the family of Tortrices and are well represented everywhere. Their habits are much the same

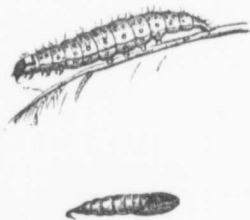


Fig. 3.

in all cases, and when numerous they become a positive injury to the plants they attack. The moths may be at once recognized by their peculiar flat shape, resembling the outline of a bell when the wings are closed, (Fig. 4) and having the outer margin of the fore wings wavy (Fig. 5.) In the species now referred to the fore wings are of a cinnamon or brown colour, and the hind ones a lighter yellow. The best remedy for this insect and the leaf-folder is the use of Paris green in the manner I have already described.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

Canker-worms, the larvæ of the moths *Anisopterix vernata*, Peck and *A. pometaria*, Harris, which are injurious almost every year in the Maritime Provinces, have this year been injuriously abundant in the eastern counties of Ontario, and have also been particularly destructive at Winnipeg, where they have in many cases stripped of their foliage the large trees of the ash-leaved maple which are there grown in the streets for shade. There are two classes of remedies for these insects. The object of one is to prevent the wingless female from climbing up the trees from the ground in order to lay their eggs after their emergence from the chrysalis state, which they pass in the earth. A common mode of doing this is to encircle the trunk of the tree a short distance above the ground with a band of cloth or thick paper, folded to a width of four or five inches and thickly smeared with tar or a mixture of tar and molasses. This should be applied to the tree in the autumn and kept on till the leaves are expanded in the following spring. The tar requires to be renewed from time to time, and should be looked to whenever any mild days occur at the beginning or close of winter. Tin and wooden troughs filled with oil have been used for the same purpose; also collars of tin, sloping downwards like an inverted funnel have been found effective in preventing the female moths from ascending the trees. The other style of remedy is that directed against the caterpillars when they

have gained power or London-purple for all foliage e

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The insect (Americana) was it was attended keep it in check their old meadow manure.

The turnip injurious. Some it hops off from l has been abunda country, where it safe to employ a times the quantit is when the leave

Another "p (Bruchus pisi, Lin be on the increas of choice varietie the seed, it is a v be perfectly free f be taken is to ma sown is free from only thing that ca sect and its worki found to be infest should be taken to doing this, but the perfectly tight ves saucer containing e ter of a pound is e This substance, w verted into a gas, phere, sinks down It is necessary to e light brought near to be treated into a cover is taken off.