

culties when the nursery is at a distance. Anyone could furnish himself with fine trees from the woods at a very trifling expense. Of course, trees taken from the forest suffer from the change unless taken up when very small and first cultivated in nursery rows. The best way is to take little seedlings from the woods with a trowel and grow them in the garden or in nursery rows, until they have grown good roots, after which they are fit for planting in the open field. In this way, any farmer with very little expense, may provide himself with an abundant supply of forest trees for windbreaks, shelter belts or ornament.

Mr. R. W. Phipps, of Toronto, took up the subject of "Windbreaks for Fruit Growers," of which he was convinced that there was great benefit. The Norway Spruce was much planted for this purpose; it grew very rapidly, but it was not sufficiently durable. The Canadian White Pine was better suited to the purpose than the Norway Spruce on this account; the White Spruce also promised to be very desirable.

For hedges, the Arbor Vitæ, sometimes called the White Cedar, is excellent for the vicinity of Toronto, near which place he had seen a thicket which was twelve feet wide at the base, and twenty feet high. Where it succeeds there is nothing better for the purpose.

BLACK CURRANT BORER.

SIR,—I am going to plant about four hundred Black Currant Plants, Champion, on black soil. Will that suit Black Currants? Can you say anything about the borers that trouble these bushes? An answer would oblige me very much. JOHN MILLER, *Orono, Ont.*

Black Currants should succeed well on the soil spoken of. We find that as a rule the currant is more fruitful on heavier soil, providing it is not too heavy to be easily cultivated, and kept fine and porous.

The borer does not affect the black Currant bushes quite as badly as the red and white; but still it does affect them seriously, especially the imported Currant-borer, called by Entomologists, *Ægeria tipuliformis*, and to this species we will devote a few lines.



FIG. 39.

The moth (Fig. 39.) is a pretty wasp-like creature, measuring about three-quarters of an inch from tip to tip of its wings. The color is bluish-black, and the wings are transparent. It may be seen in the month of June, flying about, and seeking suitable places in which to deposit its eggs. These, says Prof. Saunders in his excellent work on "Insects Injurious to Fruits," are laid near the buds, where in a few days they hatch into small larvæ, which eat their way to the centre of the stem, where they burrow up and down, feed-