

APPLE TREE TENT CATERPILLAR.

cherry crab trees, *Pyrus baccata*, the young caterpillars crawling about very actively and beginning to feed on the then partially expanded leaf buds. This, it will be noticed, was only the third day succeeding a night when the temperature fell 5 degrees below freezing, and illustrates forcibly the vitality of the insect in the early larval form, and the promptitude with which the eggs hatch when food is prepared and on the arrival of favorable weather. It is a striking fact, too, that one notices in connection with the habits of this insect, that a large proportion of the egg masses are deposited upon varieties of trees which leaf out particularly early in spring, for instance, *Pyrus baccata* and other forms of the Siberian crab, Choke Cherry and various species of genus *Prunus*; also, that the eggs do not hatch till food is within easy reach. The accompanying illustration is from a photograph taken by Mr. F. T. Shutt, Chemist, of Experimental Farms, on April 29th, and shows the early stages of development of the destructive form immediately succeeding the hatching period. After taking the photograph the

twigs with the young caterpillars still on them, were held under a water tap for five minutes, from which water of a temperature of 39 degrees was running; The larvæ not washed off appeared quite lifeless. The twigs were then placed in a sunny window. Before half an hour had elapsed the caterpillars were apparently in good health and enjoying a promenade up and down the twigs, not omitting though to show a marked preference for the portions represented by the partially open buds. They would seem to be well fitted to withstand the vicissitudes of the climate peculiar to "The Lady of the Snows," even outside the peach belt.

Fruit growers and farmers should pay more attention to these unsightly webs and promptly remove them from their trees as soon as noticed in the spring. If pains were taken to examine trees and remove the egg masses in the autumn or when pruning during the winter, the work in spring would be very much lessened.

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TRIM THE SHRUBBERY.

IN many country and village door yards or lawns, the shrubbery consists of rose bushes, lilacs, wistaria and honeysuckle. Often these have not been trimmed for years and they present a most ungainly mass of tangled growth, often rendering it quite difficult to obtain even a fair view of the house by the passers-by. This untrimmed collection is frequently supplemented by rampant growing evergreen trees, that were all right for the first five or six years of their growth, but they were neither cut back nor topped and many of them now have branches spreading from ten to twenty feet. Where it is not thought best to remove them entirely, cut off the lower branches close up to the body of

tree for a distance of about eight feet. This will remove the foliage that obstructs the view, and the remaining lower branches will droop a little, giving the tree a pleasing appearance. Other fruit and ornamental trees, by branching low, may obstruct the view, but judicious pruning will regulate this trouble.

Use the pruning knife freely on the shrubbery and if the bushes are of some desirable kinds try to improve the flowers they produce. Turn down the sod about them, applying well-rotted manure, ground bone or wood ashes, well mixed, and you will be more than paid for your trouble. Let this pruning be an annual operation — *L. D. Snook in Fruits and Flowers.*