

The control consists in a spray of lead-arsenate, 2 lb. to 40 gallons of water, within a week after the blossom-petals have fallen. Sufficient pressure must be employed to drive the mixture into the lower calyx-cup. This spray may be used in conjunction with lime-sulphur or other fungicide. Sometimes a second spray may be necessary ten days after the first.

*The Lesser Apple-worm.*—This pest has often been mistaken for the codling-moth, from the similarity of its habits and appearance. The larva of the lesser apple-worm differs from that of the codling-moth in being somewhat more tapering towards each end, and of a rather deeper flesh colour. It does not, as a rule, penetrate as deeply into the fruit as the codling-worm, the burrows being usually quite shallow, frequently causing ugly blotches to appear upon the surface of the fruit. The same methods of control employed for the codling-moth are also used for this insect.

*Teat-caterpillar and Fall Webworm.*—These may be controlled by cutting off and destroying their webs, or simply burning on the tree with a torch. These and all other leaf-eating caterpillars may be easily destroyed by a spray of lead-arsenate, 2 lb. to 40 gallons, when they first appear.

*Pear and Cherry Slug.*—The adult of this insect, a small, four-winged fly, deposits her eggs in crescentic slits beneath the skin of the leaf. The larva is dark-coloured and shiny, with front part of the body much swollen, almost concealing the head, giving the insect the appearance of a minute tadpole. The young slugs feed upon the upper surface of the leaf, skeletonizing it, nothing remaining except the veins and lower epidermis. The leaves will then have a brown, scorched appearance, many dying and dropping off altogether, so that the tree, in some cases, is forced to put out a new set of leaves. There are two broods, one appearing in June or early July, and another in August.

Though this is one of the easiest pests to control, the damage it will do, if unchecked, is considerable. A spray of lead-arsenate, 1 lb. to 40 gallons of water, is very effective. Contact insecticides, like whale-oil soap, or Black Leaf, may also be used. Simply dusting the foliage with hellebore, shikil lime, or even road-dust, will destroy the slugs.

*Peach-tree Borers.*—There are three of these and their life-histories differ; the control methods recommended are much the same. The presence of the borers is revealed by exudations of gum about the base of the tree and by the dust-like castings of the insects. Careful cutting-out of the borers in the spring with a sharp knife and a piece of short stout wire should be practised. Do not cut away any more of the bark than is necessary to get at the borers. Mounding the trees up with earth in June and forcing the borers to enter higher up the stem, where they can be more readily reached, is useful in controlling these pests. Lime-sulphur, with considerable extra lime added, sprayed around the base of the tree acts as a deterrent. The use of various other repellent washes and of paper wrappers has been tried with more or less success.

*Flat-headed Apple-tree Borer.*—This insect makes flat, shallow tunnels in the trunk and lower branches of the tree, sometimes girdling it. Its presence is revealed by its sawdust-like castings, by small depressions or discolorations of the bark, and sometimes by the exudation of sap. The full-sized grub is of a pale-yellow colour, legless, and with the head end of the body greatly enlarged and flattened.

An orchard should be carefully watched and the borers cut out with a sharp knife and wire when first detected. Repellent washes have been used with some success in preventing the females from depositing their eggs in the trunk. A saturated solution of washing-soda, made into a thick paste with