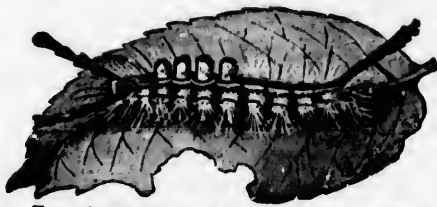


of lead in one quart of water, and in another wooden pail dissolve one ounce of arsenate of soda in one pint of water; empty the contents of each of the pails into a barrel of water (40 gallons). Stir well and add one quart of glucose. Tar bands, moreover, should be placed around the trunks, and pyrethrum powder may be used to advantage about the tree.

2. THE TUSSOCK MOTH — *Orgyia leucostigma*



Tussock Moth : a, wingless female on mass of eggs; b, caterpillar; c, female pupa; d, male pupa; e, male moth; f, full grown caterpillar.

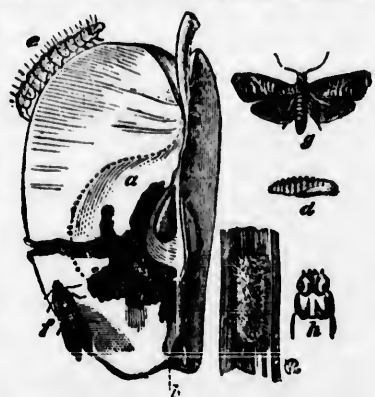


The caterpillar of the Tussock Moth is very destructive some years, but with care the trees may be kept quite free from its ravages. The white, froth-like masses of eggs, which remain over winter on the trunks and larger branches, and even on buildings and fences near by, may be scraped off and destroyed during the winter. If a few survive this treatment to show themselves as larvæ, spraying with Paris green will kill most of them. The bands of tar brushed on the trunks three or four feet from the ground will prevent the wingless female from ascending the trees to lay her eggs.

3. CODLING MOTH. — *Carpocapsa pomonella*.

The eggs of this tiny moth are laid on the leaves and stems and sometimes on the skin of the young apple. As soon as hatched the larva burrows into the apple, where it feeds until fully developed. Affected apples fall to the ground, and often contain the worm in them. The cocoons are frequently under the bark and in other sheltered spots.

The moth appears about the time the trees are in bloom, and is one of the worst pests that attacks the apple.



Codling Moth : a, burrow; b, entrance hole; c, pupa; d, larva; e, moth.