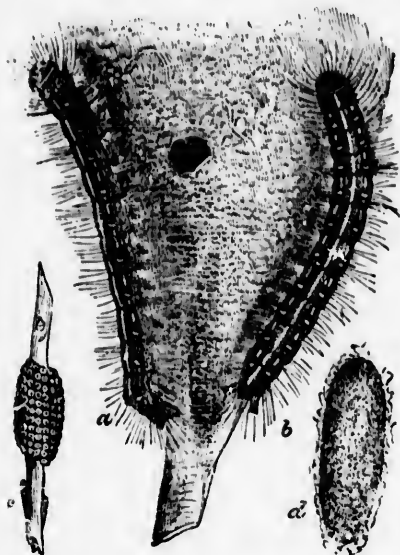


INJURIOUS INSECTS.

The following are some of the most common injurious insects that are troublesome in the garden and orchard. To destroy these, syringing as directed will be effective. To destroy insects use only an insecticide, but if treating for a fungoid pest at the same time use a combined fungicide and insecticide.

1. TENT CATERpillARS.—*Glisiocampa Americana* and *C. distria*.



Tent Caterpillar: *a* and *b*, caterpillars; *c*, egg cluster; *d*, cocoon.



Tent Caterpillar Moth.

These insects weave large webs in the branches of the apple tree and do much damage feeding upon the foliage of the tree. They also attack the plum and cherry. The eggs—200 to 300—are laid in rings upon the twigs of the trees and can be readily seen, so that many of them might be easily destroyed during the winter. The caterpillars grow rapidly. *Americana* has a white strip down the back, and *distria* a series of white spots, and thus they are readily distinguished from each other. Both develop into brown moths. The accompanying cut represents the different stages of the insects, *C. Americana*.

Remedy.—1. Collect the egg cluster in winter 2. Crush the "tents" when full of caterpillars. 3. Apply Paris green with lime or with Bordeaux mixture.

The young caterpillars mature in the fall and remain dormant in the egg calls during winter, whence they emerge during the first warm days of spring. They have been discovered on the buds as early as the fifteenth of April waiting for the young leaves to appear. If the tree is sprayed with Paris green mixture at this period their destruction is almost certain.

Much may be done to lessen the ravages of the tent caterpillars by the destruction of the egg-masses in the fall, winter, and spring, and by burning the tents as soon as they appear in the spring, but there seems no practicable method of dealing with the tentless caterpillars, which come from the woods to the orchards and lawns. These make their home primarily in the forests, where it is impossible to clear off the egg-masses.

All shade trees should be sprayed, as soon as leaves are opened, with arsenate of lead solution, made by dissolving in a wooden pail three ounces of acetate

of lead in arsenate of into a barrel. Tar bands may be used

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3. CODLING MOTH

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