

per cent of the fruit showed Tussock injury. Forty-four trees receiving the second or pre-blossom spray only, 6.5 per cent of the fruit showed Tussock injury. Forty-four trees receiving the third or after-blossom spray only, 4.9 per cent of the fruit showed Tussock injury. Forty-four trees receiving the fourth spray only, 11.8 per cent of the fruit showed Tussock injury.

These figures show how necessary it is to have the spray on the leaves before the emergence of the larvæ of biting insects from the egg, in order to get the best control, and that the residue of a spray applied two weeks before the emergence of the larvæ is of more value in control by poisoning the larvæ when they eat their first meal than a spray applied at full strength two days after the larvæ emerge.

For the control of outbreaks of Tussock Moth in orchards, we would recommend for the spray immediately after the blossoms, or the Codlin Moth spray, either of the following:—

*First Choice.*—Standard paste lead arsenate 12 to 15 pounds to 100 gallons of water, and no fungicide; the lead arsenate at this strength is an efficient fungicide.

*Second Choice.*—Sodium sulphide (soluble sulphur 3 to 3½ pounds, Sulfofocide 2-2½ quarts, Spray sulphur 3 pounds; arsenate of lime, 1½ pounds (in serious outbreaks 1½ to 2 pounds); hydrated or water-slaked lime, 20 to 25 pounds; water, 100 gallons.

*Third Choice.*—Lime-sulphur 1.006 sp. gr. or two gallons commercial concentrate to 100 gallons water. Arsenate of lime 1½ pounds (and in serious outbreaks, 2 pounds), to 100 gallons. (In applying lime-sulphur for the third spray, do not wet the under side of the leaves, apply the spray to the upper side).