Table No. 8, however, showing the actual number of bud-moths which emerged from 1,000 leaf elusters collected in each of these same plots, shows that the two sprays with a mist nozzle actually kill more bud-moths than one applied half way between the two.

Table No. 4 bears out tables Nos. 2 and 3, in showing the superiority of the drive nozzle over the mist in bud-moth control.

Table No. 4 gives the work in the Hoyt orchard at Annapolis. In this orchard arsenate of lime was tested against arsenate of lead as well as the drive against the calyx nozzle. In comparing plots Nos. 1 and 2, the drive nozzle shows itself superior to the calyx nozzle in bud-moth control, and comparing plots 1 and 3 shows apparently a slight superiority of arsenate of lime over arsenate of \therefore d. In table No. 4, where the arsenate of lime is tested against the arsenate of lea¹ we find when we consider



Fig. 11.-Cluster of eggs of the eye-spotted bud-moth deposited in confinement, showing larvæ almost ready to emerge. (Original.)

the original infestation, that the arsenate of lime is again slightly superior to arsenate of lead. This point is more strongly brought out in table No. 9.

From tables Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, we have convincing proof of the superiority of the drive over the mist type of nozzle in bud-moth control. In table No. 6 we have counts of the number of apples set per 100 blossom clusters infested with bud-moth in some of the plots in the S. B. Chute experiment.