

When the blossoms have just fallen the calyx leaves are widely opened. It is claimed by some of the best authorities that this is our best chance to deal an effective blow at the first brood of larvæ of codling moth, which usually enter the apple at this point. The trees should be thoroughly sprayed within a week after the blossoms have fallen that a quantity of poison may rest in the calyx cup and be protected by the leaves which close up rapidly and retain it for the first meal of the larvæ. If this spraying is followed by rain it will be necessary to repeat the application.

Remedy.—1. Feed the fallen apples which may contain larvæ. 2. Spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, as directed for the treatment of the apple.

4. CANKER WORMS.—*Anisopteryx vernata* and *A. pometaria*.



The spring canker worm was very common in 1896. Both worms are much alike, about an inch long, of a darkish brown color, slender, and move with a hoop-like motion, hence, sometimes called "measuring worms." They can drop from a tree by a silken thread.

A. vernata, the moths, appear in spring; the female is wingless, the male is ash-colored and has wings. *A. pometaria* is much the same, but the wingless females in the fall. The wingless females in

both species crawl up the trunks to lay their eggs upon the twigs.

These insects attack the plum, cherry and apple. The accompanying cuts illustrate *A. vernata*.

Remedy.—1. The females may be trapped by putting a band of some adhesive material around the tree.

2. Paris green is an effective remedy, as directed in the treatment of the apple, if used in time. If the worms are full grown and numerous, use six ounces of Paris green instead of four.

3. Tree collars.

5. OYSTER-SHELL BARK-LOUSE.—*Mytilaspis pomorum*.

This insect appears in the form of minute brown scale upon the bark of the apple tree, and being much the same color is difficult to distinguish. The eggs are beneath the scales. They hatch about the end of May or the beginning of June. The young lice are almost invisible; they seek the ends of the young twigs, where they become fixed, and continue to suck the juice from the twigs. Soon a scale forms over them. All scales the shape of an oyster-shell are females, and their eggs are laid under the scale. The scale of the male is more oblong and is rarely seen.

Remedy.—1. In winter, or early spring, scrape off the rough bark from the trunk and large limbs, and rub in with a scrubbing brush the following solution: One quart soft soap, or one-quarter pound hard, in two quarts boiling water;



Oyster-Shell Bark-Louse.

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