

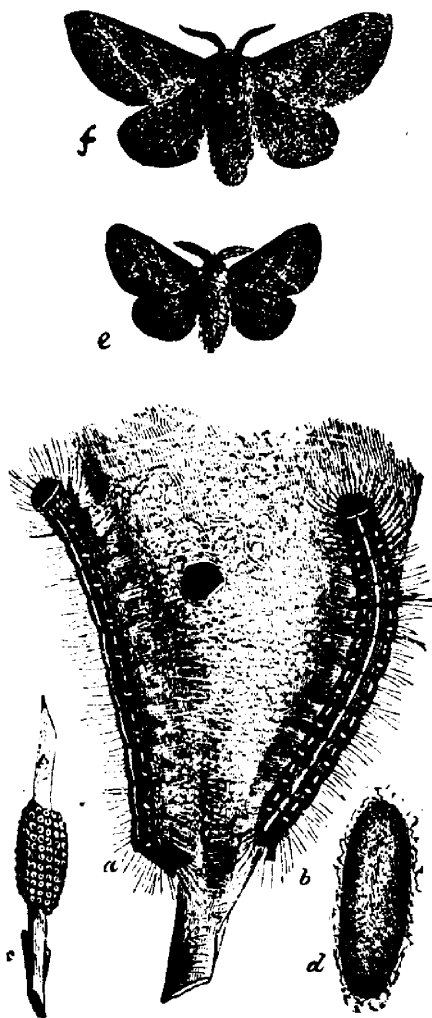
FIG. 1942. CODLING MOTH.

cleaning be left till the spring many of the insects will have left their winter-quarters, and got away, prepared to continue their depredations for another season. When the foliage falls from the trees many cocoons will reveal themselves, tucked away in crevices or crotches, and in folded leaves, which still cling to the branches. Egg clusters, too, will be readily seen if present. All these should be removed and burned. A little time spent at this season among the trees, searching for cocoons, folded leaves, and egg-clusters is money saved for the next season.

People often wonder how it happens that certain insects appear in such alarming numbers during the summer. A few careful observations during the fall and winter will show how these insects pass the cold period of the year. The egg masses of the tent caterpillars will be found encircling the smaller branches. If these bracelets of eggs be removed whenever seen much serious injury will be averted the following spring. The canker-worms pass the winter in the egg state, and these eggs are often to be seen in masses on branches. The codling-worm passes the winter in a cocoon, under bits of bark, boards, and in crevices, and a general clearing will get rid of many of these

troublesome pests. The grapevine flea-beetle and the plum curculio pass the winter in their full-grown beetle condition in sheltered spots, often near the base of the plant. Squash-bugs also winter over full-grown in sheltered spots, under boards, and in corners of outbuildings.

There is also a necessity for a thorough cleaning up of the orchard for the purpose of destroying many of the fungi which remains on the ground in diseased leaves and

FIG. 1943. AMERICAN TENT CATERPILLAR—
a and b, caterpillars on nest; c, egg cluster;
d, cocoon; e, male moth; f, female moth.