

In towns and villages where there are usually only a few apple trees in each garden, it is not easy to control the insect; because spraying the trees of one garden and not those of the neighboring gardens is not sufficient. In such cases keeping the fallen fruit picked up and shaking off and gathering all infested fruit just before it becomes ripe and then boiling or burning this, where there are no hogs or cattle to which it may be fed, will help much if widely practised. The best plan, however, would probably be to purchase a community spray machine and pay somebody to spray all the trees in the village according to the directions given above. Every kind of fruit tree should be sprayed and not apples alone. A line of hose 100 feet or more in length would make the work easier as it would avoid the necessity in many cases of driving the machine into the gardens. If such a machine were purchased it could be used also for all the regular sprays that are so valuable in producing clean fruit.

Two years of careful treatment should almost exterminate the Apple Maggot in any orchard unless situated close to untreated, infested orchards. One year's treatment is not sufficient because some of the pupae, as previously shown, pass two winters instead of one in the soil. The flies from these would therefore attack the apples the second year no matter how complete the control of the pest the first year.

After two years' treatment it should be possible usually to rely upon the regular Codling Moth spray or this supplemented by one application the first week in July.

There seems no doubt that wherever the Codling Moth spray has been heavily applied year after year it has controlled the Apple Maggot, but where it was applied lightly or applied some years and omitted others it has not done so.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The use of a poison spray to control the Apple Maggot was first suggested to the writers by the results obtained from sweetened poisons on other species of fruit-flies in Italy and South Africa. The main suggestions, however, were received from the work of J. F. Hingworth, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., who was the first entomologist in North America to demonstrate the value of this method against Cherry Fruit-flies and the Apple Maggot.