

brown spot, streaked with bright bronze or gold color. In the West, the insect has two broods in the year, but in this Province it is probably only single brooded, the worm hibernating and producing the moth in spring or early summer.

The female lays her tiny yellow eggs in the apple blossoms, or in the blossom end of the young fruit. Each egg in due time produces a very small worm of a whitish color, with usually a black head and a black shield on top of the first segment of the body. Piercing the apple, the worm feeds on the interior, growing with the growth of the fruit, and at last making a passage to the rind for its escape when full grown. It takes about five weeks to reach this stage, and is then about three-quarters of an inch long, of a pinkish tint, especially on the back and the head, and top of first segment is more brown than black. It now leaves the apple and spins a silken cocoon in a crevice of the bark, or in some other sheltered place, in which it remains as a larva or worm until the following spring, when it changes to a chrysalis, and then emerges as a moth. Where the insect is double brooded, the moth emerges in spring; and a second brood in July lays eggs for a second generation, which hibernates and produces the moth the following spring.

Many remedies have been proposed for the injury done by this insect, but only partial success has followed their application, owing to the habits of the moth and the insidious way in which the harm is done. Some varieties of the apple remain on the tree after the worm has left the fruit, but the greater part fall prematurely, with the worm still inside. Hence much good may be done by destroying the fallen fruit as quickly as possible. It is also found useful to turn hogs into the orchard, when circumstances render it practicable. The hogs eat the apples and so destroy the worms.

The favorite remedy with fruit growers in the United States—a remedy which is highly recommended by Riley and other authorities, and is always easily applied—is to entrap the worms by twisting hay-bands two or three times around the trunk of each tree. These hay-bands are examined every few days, and the worms and cocoons found underneath are destroyed.