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e-fly, arent wings crossed with four irregular black bands. The eggs are laid in early summer beneath the skin of the fruit, and the young maggots which hatch from them become full-grown in about six weeks. The fruit then drops prematurely to the ground, and the maggots soon bury themselves in the soil, where they form their puparia and remain till the following spring. (Fig. 3.)



Fig. 3. Fruit injured by the Apple Maggat (Trypeta).

From the habits of the insect it is evident that it cannot be reached by any poison; the only remedy for it that has been found effective is the immediate destruction of the fallen fruit in order to prevent the maggots escaping into the ground. This may most easily be done by keeping a sufficient number of pigs or sheep in the orchard to devour the fruit as fast as it falls. If this should not be practicable, the work must be performed by hand, and the collected fruit fed to stock or otherwise destroyed. All refuse or injured apples in storage should also be similarly disposed of in order to prevent the flies from coming to maturity.

Tent-Caterpillars (Malacosoma & nericana and diss ria), Figs. 4-8. As soon as the buds open and the young leaves begin to appear, there are hatched out from the eggs in which they have speir he winter, tiny caterpillars which form a web in a convenient fork of the branch for their shelter and concealment when at rest, and from which they travel up and down, leaving a thread of silk as they go, and the tender foliage, completely stripping all leaves from the tender foliage, completely stripping all leaves from the accompanying figures. They are easily disposed of by the round the trees in the early morning, or towards evening, and clearing at the webs with the enclosed colony of worms. A simple plan is to tie to rag around the end of a long rod, insert it into the nest, and by revolving the stick, wind up the whole web with its inmates. This can be to oved and trodden under foot, and the operation repeated till there are the one left.