

cellars, it seeks some sheltered nook in which to change to a chrysalis; if out of doors, under the loose bark of trees, or other convenient hiding place; if in the fruit cellar, it may often be found about the barrels or bins in which the fruit has been stored. Having selected a suitable spot, the larva spins a tough papery-looking cocoon firmly fastened to the place of attachment, and within this enclosure remains in the larval state until early in spring, when it changes to a brown chrysalis, which shortly produces the perfect moth.

The early brood of moths appear about the time of the opening of the apple blossoms, and the female deposits her eggs singly in the calyx or eye just as the young apple is forming. In about a week a tiny worm is hatched from the egg, which at once commences to burrow into the fruit, eating its way to the core. The occupied apple generally falls prematurely to the ground, excepting in the case of early fruit, which often approaches maturity before it falls. When the fruit drops, sometimes the worm is found in it, but more commonly it leaves the apple before this occurs, and crawls down the tree seeking a sheltered spot in which to change to a chrysalis. From these chrysalids the second brood of moths make their appearance during July, before the end of which month the eggs for the later brood of moths are usually deposited, the larvæ maturing, as already stated, late in the fall or early in the winter.

REMEDIES.—These consist of either picking the wormy apples from the trees, or gathering them up promptly as they fall to the ground and feeding them to pigs or sheep, or of entrapping the worms in bands or other contrivances. The bands used are of different materials—strips of old carpet, cloth, canvas, or cotton, or even strips of strong paper cut about six inches wide and wound around the tree and fastened with a string or tack. Within such enclosures the worms hide and transform, and by examining them once a week or ten days from the early part of June until the last of August, and once after the crop is secured, and destroying each time the larvæ and chrysalids found there, a very efficient check will be placed on their increase, and if generally practiced in any section of country, care being taken also to destroy the worms in the fallen fruit, the apple crop would shortly be wholly or comparatively free from attack. These remedies can be relied on, and may be adopted by every apple grower with comparatively little labor, and the saving of fruit will amply repay for his trouble.