

white, after about twelve days they turn purplish, and in nineteen days (in September and October) the young caterpillars eat their way out of the eggs.

When first hatched they are reddish-brown, with dark heads, slender, hairy, and very active. They at once begin to spin a silken thread wherever they go. When full grown the caterpillar is three-quarters of an inch in length, slender and cylindrical; of a greenish-white, but pink where the skin overlaps. The head is reddish-brown. Upon the segment next to the head, and on the last segment, are two chitinous plates of a honey-yellow colour, known, respectively, as the thoracic and anal shields. Along the sides of the body are four rows of dark piliferous tubercles, the most distinct of which are those upon segments 2, 3 and 13. These tubercles are arranged in four series, as follows:—Subdorsal (two on each segment, from 5 to 12), lateral, substigmatal, and supra-ventral. The substigmatal series is double throughout, each tubercle bearing two bristles, separated a little at the base. On segments 3, 4 and 13 the subdorsal and lateral series are represented by a single double tubercle instead of two separate tubercles, as on the other segments.

These tubercles are small but distinct, the dark colouring is in the form of a cloud round the bases of the bristles. On the anterior section of segment 13, the two subdorsal rows of tubercles are joined by a dark cloud, and there is a large double conspicuous tubercle in the lateral area. When full-grown the caterpillars crawl to some crevice or corner and enclose themselves in close cocoons, into which they spin particles of flour dust, or any other material at hand. The chrysalis is honey-yellow at first, but turns darker as the moth matures within it. In about three weeks the moths appear, pairing takes place and eggs are laid within 24 hours.

*Remedies.*—As to remedies, these will have to be applied according to circumstances. In the attack above referred to, all machinery was brushed and subjected to a blast of super-heated steam. Fumigation, with sulphur and chlorine, was also resorted to. The experience of all who have had the misfortune of being visited by this pest is, that the only safeguard is scrupulous cleanliness. In Canada, where we have several months consecutively of severe winter weather, there should be no very great difficulty in keeping this pest down if millers will only recognize the danger of being indifferent. It is hardly probable that cold will kill