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develop early and produce a second. This is a point in the life-history of the insect of very great importance, and every fruit-grower should endeavor to find out whether there are two or only one brood in his own locality.

Where there is but one brood the remedy for the insect is comparatively easy. It consists in spraying the trees with Paris green (combined with Bordeaux mixture for the purpose of warding off fungus diseases) just after the blossoms have fallen and again a week later. This will ensure the destruction by the poison of the majority of the young larvæ. Most of those that escape can be got rid of by gathering up the fallen fruit and feeding it to pigs or burying it deeply in the ground. An easier plan is to let the pigs have the run of the orchard, and they will make away with the fallen fruit themselves.

In all that section of the country where there are two broods it is necessary to adopt further measures in addition to the above. One plan is to spray the trees again towards the end of June and at about ten days' interval till the end of July. A more effective remedy is to bandage the trunks of the trees with burlap, sacking, or other coarse material. The bands should be about eight or ten inches wide and attached to the tree by a string tied tightly around the middle, leaving the top and bottom loose, and fastened to a nail. The worms will go to these bandages as a convenient shelter under which to form their cocoons, and can readily be destroyed. It is necessary to remove the bandages at least as often as every ten days; the larvæ attached to them may be killed by passing the bandages through a clothes-wringer carried on a wheelbarrow. Many, however, burrow into the bark to make their chrysalids, and require to be got rid of by scraping with a wire brush. By adopting these measures the second brood of worms, which is by far the most injurious to the fruit, will be reduced to a minimum. Careful spraying in the spring, continued year after year, will so effectually get rid of the insect that very few will survive to form a second brood, and the fruit-grower may hope to be relieved of the labor and expense of the summer campaign.

A parasite of the Codling-worm has recently been introduced into California, and is apparently doing good work by reducing the numbers of the insect. It is too soon yet to form a definite opinion regarding its permanent usefulness, and experiments will require to be made in order to prove its ability to thrive in the climate of Ontario.

THE APPLE-MAGGOT (*Rhagoletis [Trypeta] pomonella*). This insect attacks the fruit by burrowing in all directions through the flesh which it feeds upon, and leaving brown channels—thus rendering the fruit perfectly valueless. Fortunately it has so far been found in few localities in Ontario, but it is quite common in New York and New England States, and may at any time spread over this country.

The parent is a two-winged fly, somewhat smaller than a house-fly, black in color, with a yellowish head and legs, green eyes and transparent