

usually enters by the blossom end and bores straight downwards to the core, around which it feeds, finally emerging by means of a tunnel straight out at the cheek of the apple. It does not bore through and through the pulp of the apple making the brown tunnels so characteristic of the maggot, but confines itself largely to the region of the core.

The resemblance of the maggot injury to the so-called "bitter pit" disease is more striking. This disease is characterized by brown corky strands extending through the pulp of the apple, and usually by brown sunken areas on the surface. There are, of course, no real tunnels present, nor any sign of punctures in the fruit, as is the case when the maggot is actually responsible for the work.

Control.

The method formerly recommended for the control of this pest was the prompt picking up and destruction of the fallen fruit. This method, if persisted in, will eventually result in the eradication of the pest, but it is a laborious and tedious process.

We have had very good success from the use of poisoned sprays, applied as soon as the flies begin to appear, which should be repeated if the spray should be washed off by heavy rains. Either arsenate of lead or arsenate of lime are satisfactory, but the latter, if used alone, causes severe foliage injury and should only be used in conjunction with lime sulphur or Bordeaux.

In order to determine the time when the flies begin to emerge, a good plan is to place a large number of maggot infested apples in a barrel with a few inches of earth in the bottom, cover the top of the barrel with cheese cloth and, as soon as the first flies appear the next July, apply the spray. Good results should be obtained by simply deferring the last summer spray, (usually applied when the apples are about the size of acorns) for an extra week or so, particularly if flour paste is added as a sticker.