

Cabbage Worm

An insect common on the leaves of cabbages is the Cabbage Worm, the larvae of the imported Cabbage Butterfly (*Pieris rapae*). These larvae, which are of a pale green color, do considerable damage by eating holes in the leaves of the cabbage. They later develop into the pale white butterfly seen flitting about the cabbage fields during the summer. Collecting and destroying refuse lying about the cabbage fields and spraying the leaves of the cabbage with a solution of White Hellebore in the proportion of two ounces to one gallon of water is effective in holding the insect in check.

Blister Beetle and Potato Beetle.

Leaves of the potato are frequently destroyed by leaf eating beetles. The old fashioned Blister Beetle (*Epicauta pennsylvanica*) and the Colorado Potato Beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*) are frequently found in potato fields. The latter, which was first found in the state of Colorado, is particularly destructive, the larvae and adults eating both leaves and stems. There are usually two broods during a season, the second being most destructive. The insects winter as adult beetles, and for this reason all refuse should be collected and destroyed. The spraying of the leaves with arsenical poisons, such as Paris green or arsenate of lead, should be effective in keeping these insects in control.

Army Worm.

The Army Worm (*Leucania trimpuncta*) is a species of climbing ent worm and the larva of a night flying moth. The Army Worm derive its name from its peculiar habit of marching over the fields in large numbers and occasionally does serious injury to garden crops. These insects feed and carry on their migration during the night and remain dormant during the day. The use of coal tar barriers or spraying the affected plants with arsenical sprays may tend to check the onward march of these insects and keep them under control.

Grass Hoppers.

Grass hoppers are sometimes injurious to garden crops by eating the leaves. The young hoppers, which hatch in the spring from eggs laid in sand the previous fall, begin feeding on the leaves soon after hatching. They reach their development by fall. Grass hoppers may be collected in specially designed hopper dozers. Destroyed by scattering about the garden or fields the "middle manure," which is prepared by thoroughly mixing one pound of Paris green and two pounds of salt with sixty pounds of fresh horse droppings. These insects are very fond of this mixture and evidently prefer it to the food plants.

Plant Lice.

On garden vegetables, fruit plants and on plants growing in greenhouses are to be found small sucking insects known as Plant lice or Aphids. These insects, on account of the rapidity with which they develop, frequently become very numerous and do considerable