

33. **ONION MAGGOT** (*Phorbia ceparum*, Meigen.)—Equalling in destructiveness and more difficult to deal with than the Cabbage and Radish Maggots, is the Onion Maggot (Fig. 26.)

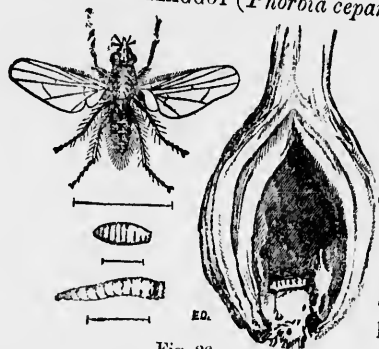


Fig. 26.

Remedies.—Rich, well-worked soil and early planting are advised.

(i). Kerosene emulsion watered along the rows when the onions are found to be infested has proved successful.

(ii). A sprinkling of gas-lime, sown broadcast over the beds every two weeks, was also found to protect the crops considerably, and was thought to act as a good fertilizer.

Suggestion.—I would suggest the use of Nitrate of Soda, at the rate of 200 lbs. to the acre; this is a valuable fertilizer, and has been found of marked use in checking the ravages of the Cabbage Maggot.

34. **RADISH MAGGOT** (*Anthomyia radicum*, Bouché).—The most serious pest of radishes is the root maggot. This is the larval form of a small fly closely resembling the fly of the Onion maggot (Fig. 26).

Remedies.—Early sowing and the use of new ground are recommended, but are by no means sure remedies. I have obtained the best results from using Prof. A. J. Cook's carbolic wash, Remedy IV. The use of salt and gas lime are also beneficial, but are not infallible remedies.

35. **SQUASH BUG** (*Anasa tristis*, De Geer).—Numbers of large, ill-smelling, dark-brown bugs, paler beneath, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, clustering round squash vines about the end of June and sucking the tops. The eggs are laid on the leaves, and the young are soon found with the full grown bugs.



Fig. 27.

Remedies.—Constant hand-picking, from the vines when they first appear, and by placing shingles close to the hills beneath which the bugs hide during the day time, are generally effective. Coal oil and plaster scattered amongst the vines will drive away many.