

CUTWORMS (see page 8).

THE ONION THRIPS, *Thrips tabaci* Lind.

The Onion Thrips is a very small insect about one-twenty-fifth of an inch long and of a pale yellowish colour. In addition to the onion the insect feeds on the leaves of cabbage, cucumber, tomato, etc.

Remedies.—Any of the contact insecticides mentioned on pages 7 and 8 are useful in controlling this insect. Tobacco preparations are preferred by many growers.

ATTACKING CARROTS, PARSNIPS, PARSLEY AND CELERY.

THE CARROT RUST FLY, *Peila rosae* Fab.

In Eastern Canada, the Carrot Rust Fly is an important enemy of carrots and parsnips, particularly the former. Occasionally celery is also attacked. The maggots which work in the roots in a somewhat similar way to the root maggots, are of a yellowish-colour and when mature about one-quarter of an inch in length. Very often whole plantings of carrots are destroyed before the roots are two inches in length.

Remedies.—Spraying the plants with kerosene emulsion (page 7) has been successfully used to control the insect. The first application should be made when the young carrots are large enough to thin out and further applications once a week throughout the latter part of June and into July. Late sowing has been found of advantage in escaping injury and in districts where the insect occurs regularly it is a good practice to make several sowings of carrots a week apart. Very often the maggots will be found in carrots stored in sand for winter use. When such happens the sand should be carefully removed in spring and buried in a deep hole or thrown into water as it will doubtless contain many of the insects which have entered it to pupate.

THE CELERY CATERPILLAR, *Papilio polyzenes* Fab.

This insect is often found in sufficient numbers on the leaves of celery, carrots and parsnips to attract attention. The caterpillar is a beautiful one, green in colour, with conspicuous velvety black transverse bands, and when mature it is about two inches in length. If disturbed it has the habit of extruding near the head a pair of soft retractile organs.

Remedies.—Under garden conditions owing to the conspicuous colouring of the caterpillar, hand picking is a usual remedy, or they may be knocked off the plants and crushed with the foot. Should they become very abundant spraying with either Paris green or arsenate of lead (page 6) would soon destroy them.

ATTACKING PEAS AND BEANS.

THE PEA WEEVIL, *Bruchus pisorum* L.

The Pea Weevil, often called the pea bug, has caused enormous losses to field peas in the province of Ontario. In years of abundance it is also present in garden peas. The grub feeds on the forming peas in the pod and when mature there changes to the well-known small, brownish-gray beetle about one-fifth of an inch long. The Pea Weevil has recently been found in garden peas in British Columbia.