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York Agricultural Experiment Station, that a mixture of one part of powdered Pyrethrum, with three parts of plaster or air-slacked lime is quite effective in destroying this insect. It is applied with a small bellows, by inserting the nozzle among the leaves, so that the powder is driven through the plant. Another mixture, cheaper than the foregoing, is one part of the powder to twenty of flour, applied in the same way; experiments with this showed that the caterpillars were killed by it in twelve hours.

A still cheaper remedy, and one more quickly applied, is the following:—Dilute one table-spoonful of the cheapest black carbolic acid in one gallon of water, apply sparingly after heavy rains, and at intervals of three or four weeks, if the caterpillars are observed. It is said by those who have tested it, to give them uninjured crops of cabbage.

CABBAGE MOTHS.

The caterpillars of two kinds of moths, are also injurious to the cabbage and allied plants. One of these, the Cabbage Plusia, *P. brassicae*, Riley, has of late years become increasingly destructive in some of the neighbouring States, and is also found in this Province. Fig. 40, *a* represents the larva, *b* the chrysalis, and *c* the perfect insect. The caterpillar is pale green, lined with white, and has a few scattered black hairs rising from small white spots; when walking it loops its body in a peculiar manner, as shown in the cut. The moth, which is dark gray, almost brown, is especially distinguished by the silvery spots on the forewings.

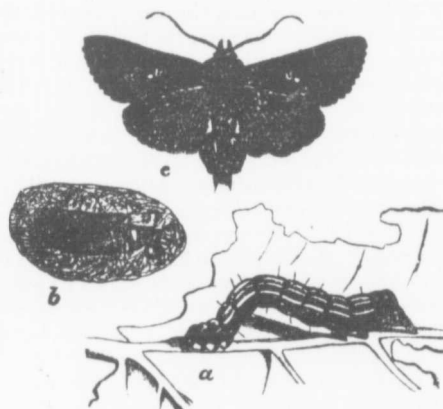


Fig. 40.

The other cabbage moth is represented in Fig. 41, in both stages of caterpillar and perfect insect. It is known as the Zebra, *Mamestra picta*, Harris, from the peculiar markings, which render the caterpillar quite handsome.

As the larvæ of both these moths feed for the most part on the outside of the plants they infest, they may often be kept in check without difficulty by hand picking. They may also be destroyed by sprinkling the plants with hot water a little below the boiling point. The Pyrethrum insect powder may be employed as well; a tablespoonful thoroughly mixed through two gallons of water and sprinkled over the plants, is said to be effective in destroying the caterpillars.



Fig. 41.

CANKER WORMS.

There are two species of insects whose caterpillars are commonly known as canker worms; the moths of one species, *Anisopteryx pometaria*, Harris, appear chiefly in the autumn, those of the other, *A. vernata*, Peck, partly in the autumn, but most abundantly in the spring. They resemble each other very much in appearance, and possess the same habits; the remedies to be employed against them are therefore the same in both cases.