

2. *Tinea tapetzella*, Linn. The moth has the base of the wings black and the tips white or gray. The caterpillar lives always in a tube which it spins through and over the article it is destroying, working into it particles of the cloth or other material attacked.
3. *Tineola biselliella*, Hum. The moth is silvery fawn-coloured with the wings sloping when at rest. The caterpillars pins only a slight tube or path of silk on its food or is frequently found uncovered. When full grown it spins a close cocoon something like the case of No. 1, but rounder at the ends and less regular.

These all pass the winter as caterpillars without feeding and change to chrysalides and a little later to moths in the spring.

No article, however short, upon these troublesome insects would be complete without some suggestions as to the best means of preventing their injuries. The whole damage is done by the caterpillars and none by the perfect moths.

The habits are as follows: The moths which lay the eggs from which the caterpillars hatch, appear in spring and through the summer. These fly to any object composed of suitable food for their young to feed upon, and lay eggs which hatch into minute caterpillars; these feed till winter and then remain torpid through the winter changing to moths the following spring. When possible all articles of clothing liable to attack should be well shaken, brushed and put away in tightly closed paper parcels before the moths appear in spring. The caterpillars only feed on animal substances, therefore articles wrapped in paper, cotton or linen are safe. Clothes which are not packed away before the moths show themselves should be hung in a conspicuous place where they will not be forgotten so that they may be frequently shaken or brushed.

Carpets, furniture, or furs which have become infested may be sprinkled or saturated with benzine or gasoline which will destroy all insect life. Care must, of course, be taken not to have a light near when these inflammable substances are being used.

Putting camphor, naphthaline, pepper and cedar amongst clothes, have the effect of keeping the moths from laying their eggs upon them to a large extent, but they are not sure remedies.—J.F.