

and the young lice are crawling over the limbs; this takes place about the end of May or early in June, according to the season. As soon as observed, the twigs where the young lice appear, should be brushed with a strong solution of soft-soap and washing soda, or showered with a solution of washing soda in water, made by dissolving half a pound or more in a pailful of water. The emulsions mentioned for use against the *Aphis* may also be employed with effect.

THE BEAN WEEVIL.

This insect, *Bruchus obsoletus* Say (*B. Fabæ*, Riley), is often exceedingly injurious to bean crops, especially in the neighbouring state of New York. The wood cut, Fig. 36, represents the tiny beetle life size, and *a* highly magnified; *b*, an infested bean from which the insects have emerged.

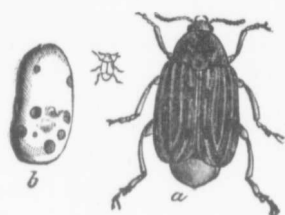


Fig. 36.

In order to get rid of this pest, seed beans intended for next year's sowing should be carefully examined in the autumn or winter, and if found to be infested by the insect, should be placed in tight boxes—tins would be the best—in a very warm place. In a very short time, the heat will cause the creature to complete its transformations and come out of the bean; it can then be easily killed by dipping in hot water, or left to die; the beans, if not badly perforated, may then be safely used for sowing the next spring.

Another method, similar in its character, is to keep the beans in tight vessels in a dry place over one year before sowing; by doing so, the beetles will come out and die during the first summer and leave the seeds in good order for the following year. There is, of course, some danger of a failure to germinate, if kept so long in a warm and dry place. Dipping for a few moments in very hot water just before sowing may also be employed as a remedy.

CABBAGE BUTTERFLIES.



Fig. 37.

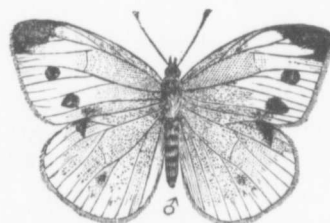


Fig. 38.

There are three white butterflies whose caterpillars feed on the cabbage, all belonging to the same genus *Pieris*, but the only one whose injuries are serious is the imported species, *P. rapæ*, Linn. Fig. 37 represents the male butterfly; Fig. 38 the female; and Fig. 39, *a*, the caterpillar, and *b*, the chrysalis. As this has become of late years one of our commonest butterflies, every one is no doubt familiar with it; and every gardener must know equally well the green caterpillar, clinging closely to leaf or stem, and resembling so nearly the colour of the plant, whether cabbage, cauliflower or mignonette, as to be scarcely distinguishable without close searching.



Fig. 39.

It is difficult to apply remedies for this pest as the caterpillar feeds within the folds of the leaves, and any poisonous preparation applied for its destruction is liable to remain within the cabbage and render it unfit for food. This is certainly the case with violent poisons, such as Paris green or hellebore; but the "Persian insect powder," made from the flowers of the *Pyrethrum*, may be used with good effect. It should be dusted freely on the infested plants, or mixed with water and poured or syringed into them. While destructive to most insect life, this remedy is quite harmless to man, and in any case can be pretty well removed by washing before the vegetable is cooked. It has been found at the New

York Agricultural with three parts. It is applied with powder is driven part of the powder showed that the

A still cheap table-spoonful of after heavy rains. It is said by those

The caterpillars are also injurious plants. One of the *brassicæ*, Riley, increasingly destroying States, Province. Fig. 4 the chrysalis, and caterpillar is pale and has a few spots from small whit loops its body in in the cut. The almost brown, is the silvery spots



There are two worms; the most autumn, those of in the spring. The habits; the remedy