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Vegetable Garden Insects and Their Control

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partment of Agriculture.

Cabbage Maggot.—The cabbage maggot in the adult stage is a fly. The eggs are laid at the base of the plant and hatch in four to ten days. The worms bore into the larger roots and lower parts of the stalk. They feed on cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips and radishes. The control measures are: Dissolve one ounce corrosive sublimate in warm water in a wooden or crockery container and dilute to a ten-gallon solution. Watering should be done from three to five days after setting, about one cup to each plant next to the root. Two more waterings should be made ten days apart.

Cabbage Worm.—Any worm that eats the leaf of cabbage can easily be controlled by spraying with 2 pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water, just as soon as the first worms are seen working. Much can be done in the line of control by clean cultivation and cutting out weeds in the vicinity of the patch. The addition of one-half pint of nicotine sulphate to the spray will control plant lice on cabbage.

Cutworms.—In the spring when the cutworms are found working, the use of the poison bran mash is the best control method. Sprays are impractical, as the worms feed at night and then only

on a small portion of each plant visited. Cutworms are very fond of bran and molasses, and a mixture of these with paris green will destroy them. The mixture should be broadcast in the garden around the plants late in the evening after sundown.

Bran	1 quart
Paris green	1 teaspoonful
Molasses	$\frac{1}{4}$ teacupful
Water	Just enough to moisten

Cucumber Beetles.—Altho cucumber beetles are heavy feeders on the leaves of squash, cucumbers, and melons, they have been difficult to control because they avoid poisoned areas on the leaves. Excellent control has been obtained by dusting the plants, especially under the leaves, with the following mixture: One pound of calcium arsenate thoroly mixed with 20 pounds of gypsum land plaster. It would be advisable to run the gypsum through a screen three or four times in order to pulverize it. In mixing the land plaster and calcium arsenate, rub them through the screen several time in order to get a thoro mix. This, if applied as a dust to the under side of the leaves, will be found effective.

Potato Insects.—Potatoes are usually infested with several different insects, therefore it is necessary to use a combination spray. The spray giving the best results is made as follows:

Bordeaux mixture (4-4-50)
1½ pounds arsenate of lead

Spraying should begin when insects first appear, followed by successive sprays at ten-day intervals, using a high pressure sprayer and three nozzles to the row.

CORN EAR WORM CONTROL

No practical method of controlling the corn ear worm in field conditions has yet been discovered. The injury to sweet corn may be greatly reduced by dusting the silk with a mixture of 50 per cent powdered arsenate of lead and 50 per cent flowers of sulphur. The first application should be made soon after the silk appears, followed by one or two others before the corn is ready to pick.

The insect also infests tomatoes.

Injury to tomatoes may be somewhat controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead, using 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water, making two applications before the fruit is half grown.

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