

SpRIMg oIstruction of terrapin bugs Colly Adulif Bugs Surive the Winter Rate
of nocrease. How to Destroy Them. of hactease. How to Destroy Them.
The anuual lose cansed by ter

rapin puge sucking the life out or | collarde, cabbages, turnips and |
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| allied plants is difficult to esti- | mate accurately, but certainly amonnts to tbonsands of dollars

in North Carolina. A large por-
tion of this loss may be prevented if farmers, gardners and trucker


 will take the troable to colloeqt or
in oome way to destroy the bugs
that firat appear this sping. We We that first appear this sping. We . We
have conclusive evidenco intatsoch
work may be made a paying investment. We wainanot, however,
contine to wait, as is usanally
done, until the bags become so numerous as to canse very notice-
able injury to gardens or filds,
but on the contrary they muat be deatroyed before they commene
to lay eggs ; othewiee the annua lose will
incrase In November last this station farmers to immediately collect
and klll the terrapin bags, then in their fields, to prevent their living ter. Now it seems advisable $t$ of destroying those individaal that escaped last fall, and whic wrin soon commence to come out
from thir winter riding gantrers.
Eggs and yoong bags do not live through the winter in thre state ;
henoe it it only full-grown, strong,
adallt males and females which

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neasal in the spring.
We coald not consistantly urge wintering bugs if they commenced
to lay eggs upon their first appear ance. Careful observation has
shown that at least two weeks before the first eggs are deposited. actively feeding and mating, an the majorit ${ }^{\text {w will congregate in }}$ t turnips are favorite food plants
and collards, with their leaves, often harbor a large num
ber of them. is to emphasize the fact that the farmer or gardner who watches
closely for the first terrapin bags to appear has abous atill preevent
time to kill them and
the majority from laying egge for the first generation.
Have you ever considered the actanal benefit that resultts from when she first appears in spring? The average number of egge laid by each bug varies from elghty-
four to ninety-six-that is, seven ach, deposited over a period
rom four to eight weeks. Ther are three full generations each year
Suppose we kill a single terrapi
a bug and thus prevent ninety-s which one-half might be female If these forty-eight females re
produced at the same rate, the
second generation woald number 4,608 individuals. Counting onl $f$ producing ninety-six youn he third generation would reac the progeny of one female in
ingle year. We can divide th number by one handred and stil bugs prevented by killing one in ividual when she firt appears.
Daring the warm summe months a minute parasite in
a Remarkable Man.

