

spring they eat everything within reach, cutting off the plants just above the surface of the ground. The best way to reduce their numbers is by poisoned bait, such as bran saturated with Paris green. This may be used before the crop is sown by putting it in small heaps on the surface where land is known to be infested. After the plants are up the bait should be placed beside the plant. This applies to small garden areas.

Where large areas of farm lands have become infested, the worms may be destroyed in large numbers in trap furrows, as they are great travelers. To keep them out of a field, or to destroy them while moving from field to field, plow a steep furrow, which should be smooth on the sides and not broken or rough. Sprinkle shorts poisoned with Paris green at the rate of ten pounds for sixty rods, or strew green weeds or green alfalfa in the furrow after dipping the green stuff in a mixture of twelve gallons of water, one gallon of molasses, and one pound of Paris green. Late fall plowing helps to destroy the larvae.

Pea Weevil. This insect lays its eggs on the pod of the pea. The larva eats through the pod and enters the grain and destroys the germs. The weevil may be killed by placing carbon disulphide in the grain bins.

Hessian Fly. This insect attacks the stem of the wheat plant. It does not yield to direct treat-