ths belonging to the genus Noctuidae. With tender garden plants, unchecked, the ravages of cut worms may become serious.

These larvae, which are brownish or greenish, live in the soil, and come out during the evening and cut off tender garden plants, such as cabbages, cauliflowers and tomatoes. The injury caused by them is most noticeable when the plants are young.

Young Plants in the Garden may be protected from Cut Worm ravages by small cylinders of tin or wire mesh.

The most effective means of dealing with these troublesome garden pests are by protecting the plants with paper, cards, or applying poisoned baits or poisoned shorts, mixed in the following proportions:

Shorts	50 lbs.
Paris Green	1 lb.
Molasses	1 gallon
Water	1½ gallon

White Grubs.

In gardens the work of white grubs, which are the larvae of a large brown beetle known as June beetle (Lachnosterna fusca), may often be detected. These insects require from two to three years to complete their development and during their larval period are found feeding on the roots of tender garden plants and grasses. Poultry are fond of these large insects and if given an opportunity will destroy large numbers of them.

Wire Worms.

Wire worms are often found in the soil attacking the roots of garden crops as well as field crops. These insects, which are of a peculiar amber color, develop into long narrow beetles known as Click Beetles (Agriotes lineatus). They are called Click Beetles because when placed on their backs they turn over with a peculiar clicking sound. Their resistance to poisons makes their destruction difficult. Late fall plowing, which breaks up the pupae cells, is an effective way of dealing with them.

White Maggots.

Every year injury is done to the roots of onions and cabbages by small white maggots. These insects prove to be the larvae of small flies Phorbia ceparum and P. Brassicae) which when fully developed are about the size of the common house fly. The eggs are laid by the adult insects on the surface of the soil near the roots of young plants. The newly-hatched larvae work into the soil and begin burrowing into the roots of the young plants, causing a decay. They pupate in the ground and emerge later as flies. In their control, rotation of crops should be practised and a strong growth of plants should be stimulated by the use of such quick acting fertilizers as nitrate of soda. Watering the soil around young onion plants every seven to ten days with hellebore solution in the proportion of two ounces to one gallon of water is quite effective in controlling the onion maggot.