

number by placing at many different points in the field small bunches of poisoned weeds, grass or clover. These bunches are tied and rendered poisonous by dipping them in a mixture of Paris green and water in the proportion of two ounces of the poison to a pailful of water. The cutworms take shelter under the bundles of weeds and eat of the poisoned material and die. In hot weather these bundles should be put out after sundown and a shingle may be laid on each to keep it fresh. Cutworms are the caterpillars of dull-coloured active moths or "millers," which fly at night, mostly during the month of July. The caterpillars lie hidden during the day and come out to feed at dusk. They are smooth and naked, and are usually of some dull shade of greenish grey, or brown, with dusky markings. When these caterpillars are fully grown, which is usually in the latter part of June, they enter the ground and change to chrysalids, from which the moths emerge later in the season. These deposit their eggs on grass or other plants or weeds; the young larvæ hatch in about a fortnight and feed usually unobserved amid the abundant growth of summer, and when they reach a length of one-half to three-quarters of an inch they bury themselves in the ground in autumn, where they remain until the following spring. On emerging from their long period of torpor they become very active and feed greedily on almost any green plant which comes in their way.

Cutworms usually attack the plants about the base, and having eaten the stem through leave the greater part of the young plant to wilt and perish. Where a plant suddenly withers and dies, the author of the mischief can generally be found within a few inches of the plant, buried just below the surface of the ground. In such cases they should be searched for and destroyed. Where cutworms are plentiful it is necessary to look over the plants every day or two, and to promptly reset any which may have been killed.

After the cutworms have disappeared the caterpillar of a large sphinx moth, *Sphinx quinquemaculatus*, becomes a most troublesome foe to the tobacco grower. This insect spends the winter in the chrysalis state buried in the ground. Early in June the chrysalis wriggles its way up to the surface, when the moth escapes. It flies at dusk and in its flight much resembles a humming-bird, and soon begins to deposit eggs. These are laid singly on the under side of the leaf, where they hatch in the course of a few days when the young larva or "worm" begins to feed on the leaf, making small holes here and there in it. About the time when the leaves are as large as a man's hand these caterpillars appear. The plantation should then be gone over carefully, looking at every plant. A sharp eye will detect the small holes they make in the leaf very promptly, and on turning it up a small green caterpillar will be seen on the under side with a projecting horn on the hinder end of its body. These should be at once destroyed, which may be done by crushing them between the finger and thumb. As the eggs of these caterpillars continue to be laid during a considerable part of the season, constant watchfulness and frequent inspection is needed to prevent injury to the crop. Where the fields are neglected these caterpillars grow rapidly and