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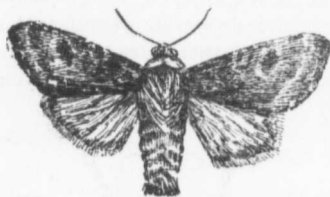
crop, which would otherwise be realized, is lost. About midsummer, or sometimes earlier, the insects hatch. They at once leave the limb or cane and do not further injure it. At first they feed more or less on plant lice but later in the season on ripe fruit and other succulent food.

REMEDIES.

Late in the fall or early in the spring cut out all those portions containing eggs and burn them. Wherever the eggs are deposited the regular rows of punctures are easily seen. The mature insects may also be destroyed in the autumn by suddenly jarring the bushes or canes on which they collect, and when they drop to the ground, they may be trodden under foot before they have time to hop or fly away.

CUT WORMS.

(*Agrotis*, *Noctuidæ*, etc.)



(FIG. A.)



(FIG. B.)

Of these destructive worms, which have the habit of leaving their places of concealment in the soil at night, coming to the surface and cutting off almost every kind of newly set vegetable and flowering plant, there are now known to be many species. Those of the genus *Agrotis*, being mostly thick, greasy-looking caterpillars of some shade of gray, brown, or green, variously marked, are the best known and may well be looked upon with dread.

These troublesome pests, which are doubtless the cause of more loss to the farmer in the spring months than any other insects, are the caterpillars of a number of different dull-colored moths (Fig. A.) which fly at night. The worms, one kind of which is shown in (Fig. B), are smooth greasy looking, dark caterpillars, ranging from about one-half an inch to two inches in length at the time they injure crops. They feed at night and hide during the day time. The eggs of most species are laid in autumn, and the young caterpillars make about a quarter of their growth before winter sets in. They pass the winter in a torpid condition, and are ready in spring to attack the young

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