

sect may still adhere,) the heaviest should in every instance be chosen, and even this should be exposed to water,* (although only for a few minutes,) previously to its being sown. While subjected to this process, and the wheat well stirred and allowed to settle a few minutes, the insect will be found floating in large numbers on the surface, like small atoms of dust, and can easily be removed and destroyed, after which the wheat being allowed some time to dry, may be sown.

It cannot be argued, even by the most fastidious, that the plans we have here submitted for the destruction of the wheat midge, are either complicated or expensive; on the contrary, they are such as come within the reach of the poorest of our farming community. We, therefore, trust that every farmer in whose hands this pamphlet may be placed, will first carefully peruse it, and immediately act according to its simple directions—we assign him neither a difficult nor laborious work, nor have we submitted our ideas in language unintelligible to even the most superficial, or ill informed reader. Let the farmers of Canada rest assured that the results now given them in this little treatise, are due to a patient and indefatigable research extending over many years, and if even the smallest amount of good can arise from those labors the writer will not only feel well rewarded, but encouraged farther to devote to the agricultural interest in its varied departments his close and unremitting attention, and from time to time, to give to the world, as the only legacy he can bestow, the results of his experience as a practical farmer.

In conclusion, we may be pardoned for departing from our subject so far as to express a hope, that in Canada a new era is beginning to dawn on the agricultural interests of the country, and as the benign influences of education

* See Professor Hind's valuable Prize Essay on this subject, pp. 66 and 67.