

have no control. We have with a degree of confidence, resulting from careful enquiry, prescribed quick lime as an effectual agent for subduing the wheat destroyer, when applied to our fields immediately before the insect has assumed its chrysalis state, and, moreover, we are confident in its power and efficacy; and if quick lime be really the remedy destined to counteract the influence of the wheat fly, then nature has not left us unprovided for. The immense strata of Limestone which abound in this section of the world, and which is so easily available, may certainly be destined by nature for various other purposes, but if in it we have the material wherewith a deep rooted plague can be removed, and our agriculture freed from the loss which it now annually sustains, we can only acknowledge the wisdom of nature's plans, and the facilities for comfort which her abundant and varied resources place within the reach of her creatures. Nor is lime a substance prejudicial to the soil—on the contrary, while we apply it for the destruction of an insect, we at the same time apply a valuable manure.

But the grubs which fall from the grain on the wheat field do not include the whole; countless numbers adhere to the grain and straw, and are thus conveyed to the barns. To dispose of these is a less difficult task, although great pains must be taken to destroy even those gathered within so small a compass.

After the wheat is threshed out, few will be found adhering to the straw, which is generally well tossed in being taken from the thrashing machine, and which is highly necessary to be preserved for provender, but the *dust* of the thrashing machine, and of the fanning mill, should be gathered up with the most scrupulous care, and either deposited in a convenient place, and well mixed with lime, or burned when that can be effected without danger.

With regard to seed wheat, (to which some of the in-