first of June, obviate in a great measure this evil, as the fly that stings the pod by that time has gone, or ceased to deposit its eggs.

I hope these numerous queries will not interfere with more important business. I should also be glad if you could recommend any book or phamphlet that may have been published either here or in the United States, on wheat, its growth and culture.

T. JESSOP.

REMARKS.—We publish the above more for the purpose of eliciting the views of some of our readers, than of attempting a full reply ourselves. Our space is too limited in the present issue for a thorough examination of the subject, and as the essays called for by the Minister of Agriculture will probably be published before another wheat harvest, we may find it necessary to devote considerable space to the matter in future numbers. If our correspondent will refer to the *Agriculturist* of last year, page 196, he will find an account of the Hessian Fly from the best American authorities. We shall briefly answer the queries of Mr. Jessop from our own observation, leaving it to any correspondent who may be able to do so, to add further information, or correct our statement.

1st. We are not aware that the Hessian Fly shows a preference for any particular soil. We have found it in about equal numbers upon clay-loam, and sandy-loam, where the soil was of about equal fertility.

2nd. Yes. Our own observation, as well as the testimony of intelligent farmers in this country and in the United States, proves that on good soil, and well cultivated, the wheat crop is able to resist the attacks of the Hessian Fly much better than on poor soil &c.

3rd. We doubt whether "superabundant moisture" is directly favorable to the larvæ of the Hessian Fly; but by injuring the wheat plant, and rendering it less able to resist the fly, too much water is no doubt an evil. Under draining, by improving all the conditions of growth, &c., must help the wheat plant to resist the attacks of insects.

4th. Late sowing is recommended to avoid the Hessian Fly, but as late sowing exposes you to the ravages of a much greater enemy, the wheat-fly, or wheat-caterpillar, we prefer early sowing.

5th. We are not aware that the *kind* of manure has any influence. The *quality* should be good, and the *quantity* plentiful, and the Hessian Fly will not give much trouble in this country, judging from past experience.

6th. We have no knowledge on the point—should think it unlikely. Experiments should be made.

7th. Burning stubble, fall-ploughing stubble, late sowing, abandoning fall wheat, selecting varieties with strong stems, such as white flint, &c., and probaby other expedients, but upon the whole, with indifferent success. High cultivation and thick sowing is the best remedy in our opinion.

8th. Answered above.

9th. We do not think any reliable observations have yet been made on this subject. We have not met with them at all events. The fly is much worse some years than others in the same locality, no cause being apparent but that of climatic influence. We require a series of accurate observations at different points, for a number of years, to furnish reliable data. But as the seasons are beyond our control, we do not readily perceive what great benefit we can derive from these data when obtained.

The true "Weevil" is but seldom seen in this country. The insect that has lately done so much mischief in Canada, so far as we can judge from specimens sent us, and our own examination, is a species of caterpillar. It is called Gaylord's Wheat Caterpillar in the State of New York. The "Midge," a smaller insect, has committed some ravages