

Should any of our readers desire a full technical description of this insect, they will find a carefully prepared account of the larval and pupal states appended to Mr. Pettit's article in the *Canadian Entomologist* above referred to, and a description of the imago in Say's *Entomology*, (vol. ii., page 111.)

Wire-worms are usually found to be most destructive in freshly-broken up pasture lands, and during dry seasons. As we have elsewhere remarked, (*Canada Farmer*, 1871, p. 220), all sorts of remedies for them have been suggested and tried, but few are satisfactory. When a field is observed to be badly affected by them, it ought to be ploughed up and kept in fallow for a season, taking care to keep ploughing it as often as possible, and to burn up all rubbish, stubble, &c.; this will destroy the eggs and starve out the worms. Lime and soot, to be applied to the soil before sowing any grain, are highly recommended by some, but are of doubtful efficacy. Salt on sandy soils is considered to be efficacious, but not on heavier clay lands. In a garden or small field they may be got rid of by strewing about slices of potato, turnip, or apple, and examining the under side every morning when numbers will usually be found feeding upon the bait. Moles are very useful in destroying them in meadows, and a large number of our small birds devour them with avidity; ducks, turkeys and fowls will pick them up in ploughed fields, and toads are not averse to making a meal upon them. Our advice then is, break up and fallow the infested fields, ploughing often, and burning up the rubbish, and encourage in every way the farmer's best friends, the small birds. Make it an absolute law of the household that not one of them is to be shot or stoned, get your neighbours to do the same, and believe us, not many years will pass before you will find your insect plagues enormously diminished.

Another American, though not Canadian, enemy of the wheat plant that might be mentioned, is the Wheat-maggot (*Meromyza Americana*, Fitch), the larva of a two-winged fly; it has been observed by Mr. Riley in Missouri to inflict considerable damage upon the growing wheat crop. As, however, it is not likely to trouble us in this Province, we may dismiss it from our consideration without further description.

In concluding this portion of our report we would respectfully request those among our readers whose grain crops may be affected by these or other pests to afford us some particulars respecting the attack; information regarding the time of appearance of these insects, their duration, mode of operation, and the estimated loss they occasion, would all be of great practical interest not only to us but to the agricultural community at large.

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1. The three-eated, O
2. The Colored Spearm
3. The Striped Fabr.)

With the crop so universal for all classes as we all do at and gather the nearly one hundred ing that "they advantage to p its education, a general use bot scribed by the ing of little kn come an article acid in the hum soul together, a this verdict may wide difference to which proper we find that thi that affects its especially at thi that has comple The recent adv hensions among before our read the potato, and senior Editor of tive article on th of the potato, h the potato plant fined within cert widely as those in the perfect or in the larval sta