

in motion simultaneously with the wheat assuming a milky state, but it did not begin to feed until the grain had commenced to harden; it then began its work of destruction, and as we have already said, attained its maturity when the wheat was ready for cradling. At this stage they become less tenacious, fall to the ground in large numbers, and after a time again, in turn, assume the chrysalis state. The idea which now presented itself was, at what stage could the insect be attacked with the best effect? As a fly, no power could arrest its progress, and while inhabiting the ears of wheat, in the larva form, its destruction would be equally impracticable, while as a chrysalis, it was found by repeated experiment bidding defiance to every possible means which might be devised for its destruction. Our experiments, therefore, were negative, but we ascertained the periods at which it could *not* be destroyed. We still resolved to try, and as before, prepared a small plot of ground, equal in size to that formerly chosen, namely, the area on which a sheaf of wheat could be grown, and as usual, taking a sheaf in which the insect abounded, we carefully shook it over the prepared plot in such a manner, as to sow the smoothed surface with the matured grub,—this done, and the place secured from every disturbance, we next divided the ground into two equal portions, applying our remedy to the one half, and allowing the other to remain as in former years, undisturbed.

The application consisted of quick lime, supplied in quantities sufficient to color the ground grey. While performing this operation, we covered up the one half of our plot, so as to keep it free from the effects of the lime, and this completed, we anxiously awaited the result,—furnishing ourselves with every facility for the detection of the most minute change.

This was a most anxious and wearisome task, and all