Huron, South Riding.—Fall wheat and much of the spring wheat received 50 per cent. damage from the midge.

Huron, North Riding.—Damage by the midge, say 33 per cent.

Haldimand.—Damage to wheat by midge about 8 per cent.

Halton.—No mention of the midge.

Kent.—Fall wheat free from damage by midge. Spring wheat damaged by the midge.

Lambton.—Damage by the midge from 15 to 30 per cent.

Lanark, South.—Wheat 20 per cent. damaged by the midge.

Lanark, North.—Not much damage by the midge.

Middlesex, East.— Damage by the midge not mentioned, but the following note by the Secretary of the Society is appended:—"It has long been my opinion that if the old Mosaic Law were enforced, and farmers were prohibited from sowing white straw crops each seventh year, we should thereby get rid of the midge and save millions of dollars to the country. I believe I could easily prove this did space permit."

Middlesex West.—No mention of the midge.

Middlesex, North.—50 per cent. of the crop damaged by the midge.

Monck.—No mention of the midge.

Norfolk, North.—Fall wheat not much damaged by the midge. Spring wheat nearly destroyed, the crop only averaging 5 bushels per acre.

Northumberland, West.—No mention of the midge.

Ontario, South.—Severe damage by the midge.

Oxford, South.—Not much damage by the midge.

Oxford, North.—In early-sown spring, 25 per cent. damage by the midge; in late-sown, very little.

Peel.—About 30 per cent. damage by the midge.

Peterborough.—Wheat very little damaged by the midge.

Prescott.—Wheat damaged by the midge

Perth, South.—Wheat, both spring and fall, considerably injured by the midge.

Renfrew, North.—Wheat not damaged by the midge.

Renfrew, South.—Not any damage by the midge.

Simcoe, North.—No mention of midge.

Victoria, North.—Damage by midge perhaps 20 per cent.

Victoria South.—"Platt's midge-proof" tried, but did not resist the midge. 20 per cent. damage by the midge.

Stormont.—Scarcely any damage by the midge.

Waterloo, North.—Nearly two-thirds of the "Soule" or "white chaff" wheat destroyed by the midge.

Waterloo, South.—No mention of the midge.

Welland.—Ditto.

Wentworth, North.—About 20 per cent. damage by the midge.

Wentworth, South.—Fall wheat not injured by the midge. The spring wheat injured 25 per cent.

Wellington, South.—Scarcely any damage by the midge.

York, West Riding.—Not over 5 per cent. damage by the midge.

York, East Riding.—But little damage done by the midge.

York, North Riding.—Not much injury by the midge.

From the remaining Societies no crop return is reported, which is much to be regretted. It will be observed from the above returns that, except in some few favoured localities, the midge has not disappeared to the extent that was fondly anticipated, but that its ravages, on the whole, have been something frightful to contemplate.

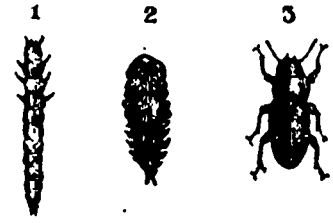
The Meal Worm.

"R. P.," writing from Ashworth, desires to be informed how to prevent a scaly worm, about an inch long, from breeding in his flour bins in summer. He says that he has a good bin himself, and some of his neighbours have them almost air-tight, but still they are unable to keep out the nuisance.

Our correspondent has not sent us any specimens of his insect trouble in any of its stages, whereby we might have known with certainty its order and species. There is, however, an insect called the "Meal-worm," that is so common in flour and meal, that we do not hesitate to ascribe his trouble to it. Should we have guessed wrongly, perhaps he will make good his omission by sending us some specimens of the worm.

The Meal-worm (*Tenebrio Molitor*, Linn.), like many of our greatest insect nuisances, is an imported animal from the old world, but by no means one of the kind of stock that tends to the improvement of the country. In this case we have the satisfaction—if we are selfish enough to think it a satisfaction—to know that America has given Europe, in this particular, "tit for tat." They have sent us their *T. Molitor*, and we have returned the compliment by sending them *T. Obscurus*, both of which are very destructive to all kinds of flour and meal. Mr. Carter says that the American worm, introduced in American flour, is now very abundant in London and the Provinces, and that it prefers the sound, dry flour, while their old *Molitor* is good enough to show a preference for that which is damp or damaged.

The worms of both species are very much alike, so that the same general description will answer for either. Though they belong to a totally different family (*Tenebrionidæ*), they yet bear a very strong resemblance to the well-known Wire-worms (*Elateridæ*), being, like them, hard, smooth, and cylindrical, of a shining yellow or pale brown colour, with russet bands on the rings of the body; they have two short feelers (antennæ) in front, and six legs near the head.



(Fig. 1.) When full-fed, they enter the pupa state (Fig. 2.), during which they neither eat nor move about, and at length turn into black beetles. These beetles (Fig. 3.) are nearly three-quarters of an inch long, oblong-oval in shape, of a deep black or very dark chestnut colour; the European species is a little polished and shiny, while the American is quite dull, without any gloss; the former is much the most common and destructive in this country. We have found these beetles swarming in flour-mills and store-houses in all parts of Canada, and not the slightest attempt appears ever to be made to destroy or keep them out. In one country mill, a few years ago, we saw a heap of meal perfectly alive with the beetles and worms, but the owner did not appear to care in the least. There is no doubt that they destroy hundreds, aye, thousands of dollars' worth of our most valuable article of food every year; and not only that, but what many will think still worse, we are quite sure that a very large number of these insects are annually ground up with the wheat, and enter into the composition of our bread!

For this, like all the nuisances about a house, cleanliness is the grand remedy. We can hardly help sometimes getting the eggs or larvæ of this insect in our flour from the mill; but a farmer who takes his own grist can, if he chooses, be sure of its cleanliness, and then, by the use of air-tight vessels or bins, keep out the intruder from his flour. When a bin is already infested with the pest, it should be thoroughly cleaned out, and then scalded with boiling water, or fumigated with sulphur. The lid of the bin should never be left open in the summer time, as then the parent beetles are constantly on the wing, "seeking what they may devour."

Anti-Curculio Plums.

In a recent number of that valuable publication, the *American Entomologist*, mention is made of two varieties of plums that may be successfully grown without any trouble from the depredations of the curculio:—