

resumed life sooner, and appeared stronger, than those which had remained exposed during the winter. Our observations would thus seem to indicate, the futility of the suggestions of those who would advise the farmer to plough deep, so as to destroy this insect.

We must not here be understood as deprecating deep ploughing, on the contrary there is nothing in connection with proper rotation and drainage more essential to successful farming; what we say is, that deep ploughing is next to useless as a mode of destroying the grub.

Having by the most careful observation ascertained the facts above stated, it was not too much to hope that we had succeeded in divesting the subject of at least a portion of the difficulty surrounding it. We assume, first, that the appearance of the wheat insect, is due to a certain transitive state of the soil, in connection with atmospheric action, as also, that wheat is its peculiar food; secondly, the period at which the fly deposits its eggs; thirdly, the adaptation of the time which wheat takes to ripen, to the wants of the grub—it being matured generally at the period when the grain is fit for cutting; fourthly, (as is generally known) that in a given time it assumes its chrysalis form, in which state it remains secure against the rigors of climate, till the following spring, when with returning heat, a new generation succeeds in the fly form—and, lastly, that it seems to thrive as well, if not better, when buried in the ground, as when left exposed upon the surface.

It was yet, however, to be ascertained how, when scattered in myriads over the mown fields, the larva could successfully be attacked and destroyed.

Careful observation had revealed to us the different stages through which the insect had passed during this year. It first appeared a fly, which busied itself in depositing its eggs in the wheat, and having fulfilled this end, it died. Those eggs being matured, the young grub appeared