At the approach of winter the larvæ are still very small, and they lie more or less dormant tor several months until the warmth of the soil in the spring again induces them to continuo feeding. The main injury is eaused in the early spring months, for the reason that the larvæ commence to grow rapidly at this time and start feeding upon roots proportionate to their size. This feature of the life-habits of this insect accounts for the fact that plantations show little sign of injury until the spring, and then the evil results rapidly become apparent. Pupæ are formed in the soil in the late spring, and adults appear in due course on the surface of the soil.

It may be seen, therefore, that there is only a single generation of this weevil in a single year. Further, inasmuch as an individual adult female does not lay very many more than fifty eggs during the course of her life, it may be understood that unless the adults occurred in great numbers no severe damage would result. We know, however, that the adults do frequently occur in great numbers, and it is from the numbers present that we find so much injury. The endeavour, therefore, should be to reduce the numbers of adults as much as possible, because few weevils in a plantation would eause no material damage.

Strawberry-growers are inclined to expect a recommendati of some simple insecticide by the application of which the injurious effects of this root-weevil would be mitigated. Insects which affect the roots of plants are necessarily difficult to control, and while certain processes of fumigation, by such substances as earbon bisulphide and pulverized cyanide of potassium, have been suggested, not one of these substances, or for that matter any other known insecticide, can be applied satisfactorily with commercial results. If the insecticide is strong enough to destroy the weevil larve in the soil, the plant has been observed to suffer. Vice versa, if the plant is not affected, only a small proportion of the "grubs" are destroyed. Consequently, growers must be satisfied with cultural control measures and they must realize that the control of this weevil is dependent almost altogether on hortienltural considerations.

On this understanding the following are suggested:-

(1) Rotation of crops.—Beeause the weevil is unable to fly and remains more or less localized in a given area. This naturally involves a judicions proportioning of strawberries to the land available on each farm and a consideration of the areas planted on neighbouring farms.

(2) The growing of strawberries on the one- or two-year cropping plan.—Because this prevents the weevil becoming too thoroughly established in a given area. This measure involves the question as to the choice of varieties of strawberries which thrive under this system of culture in the locality. Further, it appears that land which has been growing strawberries for too great a length of time is not conducive to the mos' healthy growth. The presence of the weevil in this instance only intensifies the trouble, which is largely based on soil and other conditions.

(3 Autumn ploughing.—Because the weevil contemplates its egg-deposition in late summer (September), and very minute larve are present in the soil at this time. If de plantation is ploughed after September and kept enlivated so thoroughly as to prevent any weed-growth, the small larve are practically starved out of existence. Cultivation should be continued again early in the spring and as much harrowing as possible undertaken during the winter-time. If ploughing is performed in the middle of summer, at a time when egg laying is in progress and the adult beetles are on the surface of the ground, the adult females will be forced to migrate to the nearest plantation and there complete their egg-deposition.

(4) The use of chickens,—Because it has been observed that chickens readily devour the larvæ in the soil. This plan is more suitable to growers who farm only 5 and 10 acres, inasmuch as the old strawberry plantation may be ploughed up after the crop is removed and the land made available for other crops in the same year.