

with regard to the following form :—  
fruit grower and

to destroy it would be this. In the spring of the year when the beetle makes its appearance—which can be known by their flying against the window at night, attracted by the light—build bonfires through your grounds in the evenings, and I think they would fly into them. I believe the skunk is one of the greatest destroyers of this grub. It has been known to follow them up row after row and make a thorough work of cleaning them out. I have been asked if I have sown salt. I say “yes,” and it does not seem to have any effect at all. I have sown ashes also, and it does not seem to affect them.

MR. PAGE.—I have heard it stated that sowing salt kills these grubs.

MR. BEALL.—I recently saw an article, I think in the *Country Gentleman*, giving the opinion of a gentleman in the Western States, that it was not advisable to experiment too largely with specifics for anything of this sort. He said that he had been troubled a great deal with this white grub, and that he had been told that salt was an effectual remedy. He had tried that himself, putting on two or three times the quantity sometimes that he did in other places, and the only result was, that the more salt he fed the grubs the better they grew. Five or six years ago I lost an acre of onions by them myself. I mean the worm that runs along the surface.

THE PRESIDENT.—That is not the same one.

MR. BEALL.—This I refer to, which was mentioned in the paper, was the white grub, whatever one that was.

THE PRESIDENT.—That is the one under discussion.

MR. DEMPSEY.—Six years ago we were terribly bothered on a sandy piece of land by those white grubs. Our strawberries and even our raspberries were injured by them, some of them destroyed. Two years after that, we noticed immense swarms of the May beetle in the air every evening. At the same time we had a large quantity of pine stumps that we did not know what to do with. One evening we touched fire to those, and I have not seen one-twentieth the quantity of the grubs since. I fancy that if we could get some combustible matter together and get up a good fire just in the dusk of a warm summer evening, we should destroy millions of these insects. I have noticed that they are quite inclined to deposit their eggs in the droppings of animals if they are left on the surface; or if manures are left on the surface, spread and not turned in, I notice that a great many thousands will be found. I have also observed a great many of the larvæ hatching by the side of a compost heap. Now, I fancy, it is best to turn our manure under the soil quickly after applying it, unless we apply it in the fall or winter. In this way, I think, we can prevent the attacks of these insects to a great extent. I am satisfied salt will destroy them. I am satisfied that wood ashes will also destroy them, but according to my experience, the quantity of salt or ashes that is required to destroy the insects will also destroy all vegetation.

MR. DOEL.—I know what this white grub is, and the May beetle too. I have noticed an immense quantity sometimes when the manure is put on. The grub is a very small one, and I have had the idea that it is the May beetle grub when it is first hatched. It is from an eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch long. It apparently would be white if it was not filled with some dark substance. It has a dark head. Is that the May beetle grub when it is first hatched?

THE PRESIDENT.—I think not; I think that Mr. Dempsey is mistaken on that point. There are quite a number of insects belonging to a family called the Coprofagi that feed on dung, animal manures, and they are always present in very large numbers. They lay their eggs in manure, hatch in it, and the young are matured in it. I do not think there is any probability of the larvæ of this grub being seen; their eggs are laid close to the roots of plants, and when very young they burrow into the ground and commence to feed on the roots. I have no doubt that the May bugs deposit their eggs in manure, and find it a very pleasant place to hatch; but they at once penetrate under ground upon being hatched.

MR. DOEL.—I agree with Mr. Beall as to the May beetle grub coming up, and not burrowing along under the ground; that has been my experience with them. When I bought my place eleven years ago there was any quantity of them there; they are not near so thick now, although we come across a great many still. I attribute that to this:—I keep a number of fowls, and I have a great deal of small fruit, and in the spring when we are

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