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WHEAT GROWING IN CANADA.

It has long been a generally received opinion, that by far the largest portion of Upper Canada is, from soil and climate, peculiarly adapted to the production of wheat, particularly the winter varieties. The Genesee country in the neighbouring State of New York has, till recently, been highly distinguished for the abundance and superior quality of its wheat; and we have in our own western peninsular a wide tract of land, extending to the shores of Lake Huron, comprising similar soils, and resting upon the extension of the same geological formations as prevail in western New York. In the centre and west of that State, wheat-culture of late years has been gradually contracted; and in some formerly favored districts, which used to produce thirty bushels and upwards, per acre, this crop has been almost entirely abandoned. Judging from results of the last few seasons, we are in a fair way of following the example. The evil has been gradually, and therefore to some, perhaps, almost unobservedly coming upon us, till of late the crop has been reduced in amount from thirty to forty per cent. below the ordinary average of former years. The yield of last season, as shown some months ago, in the able report on the subject by the pains-taking and efficient Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, was extremely deficient. And this circumstance, coming in the wake of a commercial panic, almost unparalleled for its sudden and wide spread desolation, is sufficient to account for our present depressed and embarrassed condition.

Without attempting, at present, an analysis of this complex and difficult subject, which has already engaged the serious attention of many of the best statesmen, agriculturists, and men of science, on this continent, we may observe that the two chief proximate causes of the failure in wheat have been the midge and rust. These evils have not taken us by surprise, but have been coming on by degrees; in some seasons more marked than in others, yet, upon the whole, progressively increasing in the extent and intensity of their effects. In the absence of any reliable specific, which the most rigid investigators have hitherto been unable to discover, we may be permitted to offer a few plain and practical sug-