

fly, wire-worm, joint-worm and blight. And experience and evidence tend to show that the best general protection against the first seven of these is a well cleared, open country, well drained and well farmed. For the next three, I would say, starve them out if there is no better way to get rid of them. As for blight, a change of seed is worth trying.

Professor Brown says, the principle cause of success generally is good farming, and is of the opinion that the yield of wheat is steadily on the increase, caused by more root growing and cattle raising. And that well drained land holds moisture longer than any other land, only it holds it more evenly, saves time by being able to get onto it earlier in the spring, hastens the harvest, increases the nutritive value of grains, renders water more pure, and improves the general health of a district.

With respect to shelter for fall wheat, the professor says he has not had much experience; but believes that in the northern portion of the province fall wheat is more successful than in the southern portions, simply because of greater protection afforded by a greater bush area.

Mr. Douglas, St. Vincent Township, says: "The reason that fall wheat was not grown so extensively was that it was very apt to get winter-killed, until these last few winters, when it has stood very well. It stands the winter now (1880) better than it did ten years ago." He attributes this to there being more clearing; the snow is not so heavy, which used to kill it, and, as the land gets older, it is not so subject to wet.

Mr. Hobson, of Mosborough, says: "When the country was wooded, we used to have pretty good crops of fall wheat, but in the northern part of Wellington, when the country was wooded, they could not grow fall wheat, and since the woods have been cleared they have been very successful in growing fall wheat."

So here are two opposite results. I think the land in the north and the south are pretty much the same." Mr. Drury is strong on protection for fall wheat.

Mr. Dickson, of County of Huron, says: "I cannot give the reason why fall wheat is more productive and a surer crop than it was a few years ago."

Mr. Stephen White, of County of Kent, says: "They have had no failure of the fall wheat crop for several years, and it never was better in the county than it has been for the last three years; and thinks the average would be greater if the cultivation was better; and knows of cases where proper methods of cultivation have brought an average yield of 40 to 45 bushels per acre.

Mr. Iler, County of Essex, says: "The growth of fall wheat is increasing in our county, and it is producing larger crops."

Mr. T. L. Pardo says: "I follow a system of mixed farming. I had the present year 46 acres in wheat, and it yielded 35½ bushels per acre."