

Turning now to Upper Canada, we find the following encouraging statistics:

Year.	Wheat produced in bush
1842	3,221,991
1848	7,558,773
1851	12,674,503
1860	24,620,425

In some counties in Upper Canada the cultivation of wheat is progressing with extraordinary rapidity (too rapidly, we fear, for good husbandry), as the following comparative table, showing the produce of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel for the years 1848, 1850, 1851 and 1860, will tend to show:

Produ:c.	1849.	1860.	1851.	1860.
Wheat	1,451,384	2,038,676	2,362,932	3,469,002

The United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel produced in 1860, as much wheat as Lower Canada in 1831, and nearly one million more bushels than Lower Canada in 1860.

We would remind those among our readers who are inclined to the view that the Wheat Midge and the Hessian fly are pre-eminently destructive in Lower Canada, that by the use of early-ripening seed, draining, and improvement in farming practice, the "fly" has been overcome in many parts of Upper Canada, and there is no fear that with the adoption of well-known artifices the ravages of these destructive insects will be held in check. And why we ask, might not the same artifices have been employed in Lower Canada, which have proved so successful with us? Probably an answer will suggest itself when we compare the number and circulation of the newspapers published in the French language, with the number and circulation of the same means of diffusing information in the English tongue in Upper Canada. It is a question, we submit, which might reasonably engage the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, whether an enquiry should not be set on foot to obtain information respecting the cultivation of wheat in Lower Canada, and the best means of circulating a knowledge of the most successful remedies against the ravages of the Midge and Hessian fly, which are so generally instanced, and, we think, most erroneously, as the ineffac-

able destroyers of the wheat crops in I
Canada, whose wide-spread devastations it
be vain to attempt to arrest.

The present year has been remarkable for infinite number of insect-pests which have invaded the wheat crops, but fortunately without, so far as we can learn, occasioning any widespread damage.

The insect which created the greatest-
at one time was an Aphis, a very ro-
and most prolific creature, whose powers of
tipling itself almost surpass belief, and fo-
us with one of the most astonishing mar-
insect life, out of the vast number by
we are daily surrounded. If the reader be-
iced the extremities of the shoots of c-
bushes during the latter part of August at
beginning of September of the present y-
will have observed, no doubt, a vast num-
green and brown insects feeding on the l-
causing them to curl up, and often assume
or a bright colour according to the stage
sect growth. The green and brown inse-
Aphids, similar to those which were for
such infinite numbers upon the succulent
of the wheat and many other plants whe-
are not commonly observed during the
part of the summer.

The Aphis, or Plant Louse, is a ramage of a very extensive genus of insects, whose destructive habits and wonderful productiveness make the study of their history especially interesting to farmers and gardeners. (Many species of Aphids affect different plants.) Fitch describes twenty-eight species, which upon the juices of Indian corn, the pear, cherry, and a number of other trees. In the collection of the British Museum no less than 100 species of this insect are described, and it is worthy of notice that almost every species of plant has its own peculiar Aphis. The Aphis and Bean-dolphin have occasioned immense destruction in Britain. In 1802 the hop crop fell from £100,000 to £14,000 on account of the great increase of the Aphis. When the Aphis has been absent the duty has risen to £5. This insect is well named the Aphis or Plant Louse. They are so prolific that one insect may become the progenitor of one quintillion in the 10th generation. As many of our insects may not be quite familiar with the vast number represented by the word 'quintillion,' and its tails may be useful. Professor Owen says in his lectures on 'Comparative Anatomy,' that *Aphis lanigera* produces each year ten thousand broods, and one which is oviparous each generation averages 100 individual

1st Generation—	1 Aphis produces
2nd “ —	100. One hundred
3rd “ —	10,000. Ten thousand
4th “ —	1,000,000. One million
5th “ —	100,000,000. One hundred millions
10th “ —	1,000,000,000,000,000,000 one sextillion.