

The comparison between Upper and Lower Canada stands thus in relation to population and the production of the following articles:

	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.
Population, 1851	952,004	890,261
“ 1861	1,396,091	1,110,664
Wheat crop of 1860, bus.,...	24,620,425	2,563,114
Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and peas.....	36,122,340	23,534,903
Total bus. grain in 1860....	60,742,765	26,098,017

Proportion of grain produced in Upper Canada to each inhabitant, 43 bushels.

Proportion of grain produced in Lower Canada to each inhabitant, 23 bushels.

The change is astonishing which has taken place in Lower Canadian husbandry during the last half-century, and is certainly worthy of special study, and even of the attention of the Government. When a province which once was a large exporter of wheat becomes incapable, under her present system of husbandry, of raising one-half the quantity of a staple product of human food necessary for home consumption, questions of much moment arise. Does it result from a change in climate, from insects destructive to wheat crops, exhaustion of the soil, or bad farming practice? No doubt, more or less, from all of these causes united; but we must chiefly look to the manner in which the soil is cultivated, and the practice prevailing in Lower Canada, for the solution of this problem.

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

Year.	Wheat produced, in bushels.
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:

Produce.	1848.	1850.	1851.	1860.
Wheat...	1,451,384	2,038,677	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 preëminently 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 ineffacable destroyers of the wheat crops in Lower Canada, whose wide-spread devastations it would be vain to attempt to arrest.

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

The insect which created the greatest alarm at one time was an Aphis, a very common and most prolific creature, whose powers of multiplying itself almost surpass belief, and furnish us with one of the most astonishing marvels of insect life, out of the vast number by which we are daily surrounded. If the reader has noticed the extremities of the shoots of currant bushes during the latter part of August and the beginning of September of the present year he will have observed, no doubt, a vast number of green and brown insects feeding on the leaves, causing them to curl up, and often assume a dark or a bright colour according to the stage of insect growth. The green and brown insects are Aphids, similar to those which were found in such infinite numbers upon the succulent parts of the wheat and many other plants where they are not commonly observed during the early part of the summer.

The Aphis, or Plant Louse, is a name given to a very extensive genus of insects, whose destructive habits and wonderful productiveness make the study of their history especially interesting to farmers and gardeners. Certain species of Aphids affect different plants. Dr. Fitch describes twenty-eight species, which feed upon the juices of Indian corn, the pear, apple, cherry, and a number of