



"Agriculture not only gives Riches to a Nation, but the only Riches she can call her own."

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**CAN THE CANADIAN FARMERS SUBSTITUTE ANY SYSTEM OF MANAGING THEIR LANDS, THAT WILL MAKE UP FOR THE LOSS OF THE WHEAT CROP IN FUTURE YEARS?**

JUDGING from the history and habits of the Hessian and Wheat Fly in other countries, and especially in the eastern portion of our own, the inference may be very fairly drawn, that the loss that may be sustained as to the Wheat crop, will become so considerable, that all intelligent and observing cultivators will find it to be to their interest to discontinue sowing Wheat for a few seasons, until the fly has passed away. For ten consecutive harvests, the Farmers in Eastern Canada lost their entire Wheat crop; and the same disastrous results followed from these two small and insignificant-looking insects, in the entire Eastern, and portions of New York and Pennsylvania States. If the same results should happen in Canada, the loss would almost be incalculable. It is scarcely the province of the Conductor of an Agricultural Journal to dictate to his Patrons, as to what course they should pursue in the management of their business, but he can at least safely give advice, and should most certainly be the pioneer in all great and useful improvements, and it is with this

view we have resolved to give some plain advice, which we hope to practise ourselves, and see practised by others. The remarks which will follow, will be given in a friendly spirit, and it is to be hoped, that those for whom they are intended, will give them a careful consideration.

The cultivation of wheat has become too important an interest to abandon, without first adopting the most feasible measures to prevent its destruction by insects, or other causes. The principal ground of alarm, at present, is the injury which has been, and doubtless will be, sustained by the Hessian and Wheat Fly. These are two distinct insects, and in order to adopt any remedial measures to check their work of devastation, it is necessary thoroughly to understand their habits. The Hessian fly passes through two distinct generations per annum, and the periods that it is an active fly are, September, October, and May. The fly, about these periods, deposits its eggs near the sheath, a few inches above the roots of the plants. About a week after the eggs are deposited on the plants, they hatch, and become active and destructive insects, or grubs. They become so completely encased between the sheath and stalk, that no external applica-