

in the United States has been 17 per cent., whilst in Upper Canada it has been 133 per cent.,—in Lower Canada, 41 per cent.,—and in both united 70 per cent.

In Peas we find the increase in Upper Canada has been 140 per cent., in nine years—that of the United States, or any of them, is not given in the Abstract of the Census; but, with them, it appears to be an article of little importance, the whole crop of all the States and Territories, being only a few bushels over the produce of Canada.

In comparing the different columns of the foregoing tables, some not uninteresting inferences and deductions may be drawn.

It will be perceived that though the number of cultivated acres in Ohio is one-fourth greater than those of Canada, being 9,800,000 to 7,300,000, or rather more than ten to seven, yet the bushels of Wheat are one-twelfth less, being in Ohio 14,487,000 to 16,202,722.

Ohio, in cultivated acres, possesses $\frac{1}{2}$ of all the United States. In uncultivated acres, possesses $\frac{2}{3}$ of the same.

She possesses one-fourth more cultivated land per inhabitant than Canada, having five acres to four.

All Canada produces one-seventh more bushels of Wheat than Ohio, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels more per individual. Upper Canada, however, produces six bushels more Wheat per individual than Ohio—the latter producing in her staple Indian Corn twenty-nine times more than Canada, which produces 77 times more Peas, and 54 per cent. more Oats than Ohio. The land of Ohio is valued at nearly double that of the average of the Union,—(see the Report of Mr. Kennedy, page 46,)—and has more than three times as many inhabitants to the square mile as the Average of the Union—she having $49\frac{5}{8}$ and the average of the States being $15\frac{5}{8}$.

The produce of Wheat per acre in Upper Canada is $16\frac{1}{2}$ and Lower Canada $7\frac{5}{8}$ bushels per acre. The Census Superintendent in not giving an account of the number of acres under any particular description of crop, and thus we can form no just opinion of acreable produce. This is much to be regretted as the more we particularize comparisons, not only of County with County, or State with State, but Townships with Townships, Fields with Fields, and Acres, with Acres, the more easy shall we find it to draw useful deductions to account for success here, or failure there, and to ascertain whether it be climate, or soil, or management, or skill, or the absence of them, or defect in them, that gives one locality an advantage over another.

To give an example of this, it is only necessary to see the vast difference which exists in the amount and value of different productions in different parts of the same country.

In the article of Wheat, we find that the whole United States produced in 1850, only 100,479,000 bushels, whilst the one State of Ohio,—one out of 32 and 4 large territories—produced more than one-seventh of the whole Union.

Again, Ohio produced $7\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for each inhabitant, whilst the whole of the United States produced only $4\frac{1}{2}$ —the former having one-eighth of her cultivated land under wheat, whilst the whole Union has not one-twentieth of the cultivated land under that crop.

With perhaps equal advantages, we find an enormous discrepancy in some of our own wheat-growing districts. In the year 1850, the Township of Esquesing in the County of Halton, produced 26 bushels of wheat to the acre, and that of Adolphus-

town, in the County of Lenox, only 6 bushels to the acre, and this with soil and climate perhaps equally good. This is at once accounted for by the ravages of that fearful plague to the farmer the weevil. The worst wheat crops in Canada West, in the year 1851, were in those counties where the weevil was prevalent. It committed the most serious depredations, in very many cases rendering whole fields of most promising wheat not worth the threshing. This fly, which deposits its larvæ in the blossom of the wheat, in order to feed upon the milk of the grain as it ripens, was unfortunately in that year the most abundant in the Counties of Frontenac, Lenox, Addington, Hastings, and Prince Edward, and is travelling gradually west at the rate of about nine miles every summer, and remains from five to seven years in a locality. The only prevention yet discovered has been to sow early seed on early land, and very early in the autumn, so that the wheat may blossom before the enemy takes wing, the period for which depends much upon the earliness of the season. So destructive was the fly in 1851, that the fine agricultural county of Lennox produced only 6 bushels per acre, Hastings about 10, and Prince Edward, Addington and Frontenac, about 11. It had not in that year reached the County of Northumberland, but was very destructive in that county the following year, 1852.

Canada possessed, in 1851, 46,939 more milch cows than Ohio, and yet Ohio produces $\frac{1}{3}$ more butter, and nearly eight times as much cheese as Canada.

This is a most important feature in the difference between the two countries—amounting annually to the large sum of £276,122 for butter, and £376,703 for cheese, in favour of Ohio, although Canada possesses nearly 47,000 more cows. How to account for so great a difference, the prices being taken at the same rate in both countries, is a very difficult matter. The having a more congenial climate than Canada East, shorter winter, and the supply of green food continuing for a larger period, may account for a great deal, but certainly not for such a serious discrepancy. The natural inference is that the breed of cows in Canada must be very inferior to those of Ohio.

It may, however, fairly be observed that Ohio exceeds the average of the whole United States, in the amount of butter per cow, 27 per cent., and in the amount of cheese, 133 per cent.; Upper Canada exceeds the average of the whole Union by about 9 per cent. in butter, but is very deficient in cheese. The difference in the value of the yield of one cow in Upper Canada and Ohio, calculating the price of butter at 7½d. per lb. and cheese at 5d., in both places, would be 16s. 10½d. in favour of Ohio, and the extra milk and whey would make 20s., supposing the returns to be correct, which there is no good reason for doubting. As a proof, however, if proof were necessary, that the climate of Ohio is much less severe than that of Canada, it may be stated that although she has one-third more horses, viz: 78,020—about 63,000 more young cattle, and 2½ millions more sheep, she produces less hay by 204,203 tons, and very much less straw and other fodder, even allowing that she has 29 times more corn stalks.

The increase in the production of the articles of butter and cheese in Canada, has notwithstanding been enormous, and we find that within the three years, 1849, 1850, and 1851, the amount of butter produced has, in the Upper Province, increased 372 per cent., and that of cheese during the same period, 233 per cent., which leads to the inference, that our milch cows are rapidly improving in quality. The census returns of the Lower Province, previous to the year 1851, are very deficient as to the amount of these articles.

The next most important feature in the difference between Ohio and Canada is in the number of their sheep, and the consequent