

wise and merciful beneficence which disposes and adjusts all things for some excellent purposes, which do not appear to our eyes until the object for which the disposition was made is attained, and sometimes not even then.

The following table from the records of the Provincial Observatory has been kindly furnished by Professor Kingston—an examination of its contents will show the extraordinary character of May, June and July of the present year.

	May.	June.	July.
Mean Temp'ature 1862.....	52.17	60.52	66.70
Average for 22 years.....	51.39	61.36	66.85
Difference from average.....	+0.78	-0.84	-0.15

	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Depth of Rain, 1862.	1.427	1.007	5.244
Average of 22 years.....	3.241	3.100	3.490
Difference from average.....	-1.814	-2.093	+1.854

	Days.	Days.	Days.
No. of Rainy days, 1862....	8.0	10.0	15.0
Average of 22 years.	11.3	11.9	10.0
Difference from average.....	-3.3	-1.9	+5.0

May, 1862, was mild, and extremely dry, but it was thrice surpassed in that respect: it only records one-third of the average depth of rain.

June, 1862, was comparatively cold and extremely dry, the depth of rain recorded only reached one-third of the average; it was absolutely the driest June during the last 23 years.

July, 1862, was comparatively cold and extremely wet, shewing nearly double the average depth of rain, it was only once surpassed, viz. in 1841 when the depth received amounted to 8.150 inches.

A comparison of the foregoing with the corresponding months of the several years may be made by referring to the comparative tables that accompany the monthly reports for May, June, and July, 1861, published in the *Canadian Journal*.

A glance at the following table will show how dependent the prosperity of the country is upon a good harvest. It will be seen that the difference between the agricultural exports of 1856 and 1857 amounted to more than six millions of dollars, and that our exports last year exceeded those of 1857 by ten millions of dollars.

Table of the absolute value of all Agricultural products exported, exclusively of Canadian growth, for the years 1863 to 1861, inclusive.

Year.	Value of Ag. Exports.	Year.	Value of Ag. Exports.
1853	\$8,032,535	1858	7,904,400
1854	7,316,160	1859	7,339,798
1855	13,130,399	1860	14,259,225
1856	14,972,276	1861	18,244,631
1857	8,882,825		

In our next issue we shall endeavour to exhibit the use we make of a considerable portion of our rapidly increasing grain crops, and show how closely dependant many important manufactures in Canada are upon a good harvest.

FACTS FROM THE CENSUS FOR UPPER CANADA.

The quantity of butter made in 1861. amounted to 26,828,264 lbs., and of cheese to 2,687,172 lbs.

In 1851 there were 16,064,532 lbs. of butter, and 2,292,600 lbs. of cheese made, or

1861.....	26,828,264 lbs. butter.
1851.....	16,064,532 “

Increase in 1861...	10,763,732 lbs. butter.
1861.....	2,688,172 lbs. cheese.
1851.....	2,292,600 “

Incr. in 1861..... 394,572 lbs. cheese.

Beef in barrels :

1851	113,445
1861	67,508

Decrease in 1861..... 45,937 bbls. beef.

Pork in barrels :

1861	336,744
1851	317,010

Increase in 1861..... 19,734 bbls. pork.

The increase in barrelled beef and pork, and consequently in the export of these articles, is very small in ten years, and shows that in this branch of the provision trade Upper Canada has not made much progress by comparison with the years 1851 and 1861.

The exports from the Province of beef, pork, butter, and cheese, for the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, were as follows :

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Beef...	3,235 cwt.	1,846 cwt.	1,598 cwt.
Pork..	36,984 “	63,109 “	81,032 “
Butter	3,750,296 lbs.	5,512,500 lbs.	7,275,426 lbs.
Cheese	323 cwt.	1,100 cwt.	2,628 cwt.

The Fisheries of the Upper Province do not show that increase which might be expected from the valuable resources of the great Lakes.

In 1851 there were 11,886 barrels of fish cured; in 1861, 10,013 barrels; 2517 quintals, and 175,744 lbs. of fresh fish sold.

In Michigan, which is the largest inland fish producing state, the value of white fish returned in 1860, amounted to \$250,467. There is yet a vast field open for remunerative enterprise in the fisheries of Lakes Huron and Superior. The whole of the north shore of Lake Huron with its million islands will yet yield great wealth to the country from its clear and cold waters. The art of the preservation of fish is as yet unknown in Canada, or rather it is not practised. In Germany, France, and Britain, Pisciculture is now an acknowledged department of national importance. It would be