

by smuggling, but which was vanquished on the spot; so that it did not become general even in limited districts. During the portion of the present century which has already elapsed, the plague has been almost unabated in the steppes, to which it was confined by the countries bordering, on their adopting a rigid police system; and, it leaped this boundary only at the outbreak of wars, which necessitated the movement of armies. According to official accounts pleuro-pneumonia raged in forty-seven governments or departments of Russia, during the years 1814 to 1847, during which period upwards of a million and a half of cattle fell victims to it. In the years 1848 and 1849, it was by no means abated, but spread over Podolia, Volhynia, Bessarabia and Poland.

The Austrian dominions have suffered nine invasions of this destroyer, during the present century, and have suffered immense losses of cattle in consequence. The last two eruptions were in 1848 and 1853: the first of these continued until 1852, and gave the country a respite of one year only, until the Crimean war broke out, and the plague followed as a faithful companion, and devastated the country until the year 1856. During the latter period, Galicia and Hungary, together with the military borders of Lower Austria, Moravia and Austrian Silesia, were visited with terrible destructiveness, and lost over a million of cattle.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

We make the following extracts from the Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, to which we alluded in our last number. Circulars of Agricultural Queries were sent to the Presidents of all Societies in both Provinces, and to many others. One hundred and two replies were received—72 from Upper Canada, and 30 from Lower Canada.

WHEAT.

“In analyzing the seventy-two Returns received from Upper Canada, it appears

There are six Counties out of the 24 from which there is only one Return each; four from which there are only two Returns each; and five from which there are three Returns each: five Counties give four Returns each, and the rest have five or six—none exceeding the latter number. The highest is Carleton. Winter Wheat, 28½ bushels to the acre; Spring Wheat, 22½

The next highest is Northumberland;—27½ for Winter, and 19 for Spring Wheat. The next is Simcoe;—26¼ for Winter, 22¾ for Spring. York gives, Winter Wheat, 27, and Spring Wheat, 20; but there is only one Return. Bruce gives, Winter Wheat, 25, Spring Wheat, 20. Leeds,—Winter Wheat, 25, Spring Wheat, 16½. Peel gives 24½ Winter Wheat, 18½ Spring Wheat. Ontario gives, Winter Wheat, 22¼, Spring Wheat 23½. The total average is 21 bushels for Winter Wheat, and 18½ for Spring Wheat: and this appears reliable. There is great reason for rejoicing that the averages are so far beyond those of last year, which were for Winter Wheat, 11¼ bushels, and for Spring Wheat, 13½; being an improvement on last year's growth of about 76 per cent. on one, and about 46 per cent. on the other, and being about 16 per cent. above the general average of the last twenty years.

As to damage done to the Wheat crop by midge and rust, forty-two report that no mischief was done to Winter Wheat in 1859. Eighteen report that very slight damage was done; eight report serious and extensive injury—say from 10 to 25 per cent.; and three report a loss of 50 per cent.—one from the County of Welland; one from Haldimand; and one from Wentworth. Six Returns further report serious injury by heavy frost on the 5th June.

The remedy for the midge universally given, is to sow early kinds of Winter Wheat, very early, and the Fife Spring Wheat, either very early, or not till after the 20th May. The Soules, White, Flint, and Blue Stem, and also the White Kentucky, are mentioned in very many of the Returns as the earliest and best Winter Wheat, and the Fife as the best Spring Wheat. Good draining and good cultivation are much recommended; and, in fact, good drainage is the grand essential of successful husbandry. Without it there cannot be early and luxuriant crops, except on very peculiar soils. In five or six cases, however, it occurred that the earliest wheat was the most injured by the June frost; but this frost was exceptional, never having occurred in Canada, except once before, since wheat began to be cultivated in Upper Canada, and but for this early frost, this wheat would have been of the very finest.

The Hon. Mr. French, in what is said to be one of the completest essays ever published on the subject of drainage, thus sums up the loss to undrained land which the excessive evaporation from its surface entails upon it: