

neither scorched by the sultry summer of the South, nor blasted by the tardy, bitter, biting winters of the North; surrounded by the most magnificent lakes, and possessing the most extensive internal navigation in the known world, it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to find in any other region of the Globe, a tract of country of the same magnitude with so many natural advantages, as that part of Upper Canada which lies between the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, and the Ottawa, or Grand River, nine-tenths of the whole extent which are calculated for almost every description of Agricultural labor, with such a prospect of success as, perhaps, no other part of this continent could realize. A part of this tract of country, commencing in the neighborhood of Kingston, and running westward nearly five hundred miles, to the Sandwich frontier, by a depth northward of from forty to one hundred miles, is alone capable of supplying all Europe with grain of every description; besides being rich in cattle.

Much has been said at a distance, against the climate of this fine country. Those, however, who have removed to it from Great Britain, are agreeably disappointed in finding it most pleasant. It might be said with no great impropriety, that the present inhabitants of Canada have but two seasons—summer and winter; for winter has no sooner disappeared, which generally happens by the middle of April, than the whole animal and vegetable creation starts into renewed life with a vigor and rapidity that leaves the season of Spring with such doubtful limits as to be scarcely perceptible, or deserving a specific character; again, in the fall of the year, the months of September and October are generally so fine and summer-like, and these being succeeded by what is so aptly termed the Indian summer, in November, (that men) that we should have great difficulty, were it not for an artificial calendar, in saying when it was autumn."

With a view to show the increase in the population of Upper Canada, from the beginning of the present century, we submit the following calculations:—1800, 57,738; 1810, 73,492; 1820, 119,645; 1825, 158,027; 1830, 221,567; 1835, 346,166; 1840, 437,441; 1842, 486,055; 1848, 723,332; 1850, 791,420; 1852, 950,330; 1861, 1,396,091. The estimated population in 1864, assuming the same rate of increase as between 1852 and 1861, would be 1,586,150.

It will thus be seen that the natural advantages possessed by Canada, have a steadily increasing population to develop them. Having an area of 121,260 square miles, with thousands of acres of valuable lands yet unsurveyed on its Northern and Western boundaries, with Municipal, Political, and Educational institutions second to those of no other country in the world, we may certainly predict a bright future for our country.

With a view to exhibit the progress made by Upper Canada, we give the following statistics: Upper Canada had, in 1851, 99,906 occupiers of land. They numbered, in 1861, 131,983. It produced, in 1851, 12,682,550 bushels of wheat; 11,391,867 of oats; 9,982,186 of potatoes; 3,110,118 of turnips; of flax or hemp, 59,680 lbs.; 3,669,874 lbs. of maple sugar. Its produce of these articles was, in 1861—wheat, 24,260,425 bushels; oats, 21,220,874;