

difference between a city and an agricultural population.

In this favoured portion of the province of Upper Canada—blest with a salubrious climate and a fertile soil, watered with crystal springs and brooks in every direction, reposing upon a table land whose natural drainage flows uninterruptedly onwards to the streams and great rivers which intersect it in every quarter towards the noble Huron or lake St. Clair—the energies of the people have been steadily devoted to practical progress and improvement, having in the short period above alluded to brought upwards of eighty thousand acres of the wilderness under cultivation, erected five thousand dwelling-houses, fifty-six schools, fourteen churches, twelve grist mills with nineteen run of stones, five oat and barley mills, five distilleries, two breweries, eight tanneries, and twenty-four pot and pearl ash factories.

Among other matters which crowned their industry in 1850, I may shortly state the following productions:—

Wheat .....	292,949 bushels.
Barley .....	13,012 "
Rye .....	2,181 "
Oats .....	215,415 "
Peas .....	54,657 "
Indian corn .....	5,352 "
Potatoes .....	210,913 "
Buckwheat .....	673 "
Mangel wurtzel .....	297 "
Turnips .....	143,725 "
Hay .....	12,823 tons.
Flax or Hemp .....	7,359 pounds.
Maple sugar .....	351,721 "
Wool .....	54,347 "
Fulled cloth .....	10,303 yards.
Linen or cotton cloth .....	1,197 "
Flannel or other unfulled cloth .....	41,397 "
Cheese for market .....	7,761 pounds.
Butter for market .....	59,873 "
Beef or pork for market .....	1,308 barrels.

And they further rejoice in the possession of the following stock:—

Neat cattle .....	26,260
Horses .....	2,646
Sheep .....	20,022
Hogs .....	14,655

The above gratifying examples speak loudly for the industry of the settlers; and where hired labour can with difficulty be obtained at a high remuneration, notwithstanding the yearly increasing ratio of new comers, and moreover where all are diligently employed in the onward march to happiness and independence, we may truly be thankful to a superintending Providence that prosperity is in the ascendant, and that crime is on the decline.

All which is respectfully submitted by  
DANIEL LIZARS,  
Clerk of the Peace.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, }  
Goderich, May, 1851.

A CRYSTAL COW-HOUSE.—An experiment of this nature has been tried by T. W. L. Lawford, Esq., F. H.S., of Firdail, near Llandilo. The building is 96 feet long by 18 feet wide. Mr. Lawford has found

that his cattle increase more in health under a transparent roof than under one of impervious material. And not only is there this advantage, but a cow-house constructed of glass is cheaper than these now in use.—Mr. Lawford has flowers, strawberries and grapes, &c., growing under the same roof, which expedient constitutes another advantage, as an amount of heat is secured, which is favorable to the cattle, and repels frost. He has been so much pleased with the success of the experiment that he has erected a larger one for the accommodation of two lines of cattle.

## CAPABILITIES OF CANADA—PROFESSOR JOHNSTON, &c.

For the Canadian Agriculturist.

{ WOODSTOCK, C. W.,  
March 29, 1852.

SIR:—Having carefully read, and still more carefully thought over, Professor Johnston's able work on a visit to New Brunswick and the Northern parts of the United States, it has frequently occurred to me that it would be of inestimable consequence to this Province to induce him to extend his services to it. I believe even Canadians themselves (except some few surveyors and others whose vocations call them all over the Province) know little or nothing of the Agricultural capabilities of the different sections of their country, and there are few people who would not appreciate the value of such information. The general ignorance of the English public concerning Canada also requires very great enlightenment in all that relates to the soil and climate of this Province. I believe that in all respects there can hardly be a finer country in the world than Canada; but, in England, Canada is classed in the same category with Hudson's Bay and the extreme North of the continent, viz., intense frost and snow for eight or nine months in the year, and violent heat, with a plague of flies, for the other three or four. Professor Johnston's work on New Brunswick and the late very creditable show made at the World's Exhibition in Hyde Park, by Canada, certainly ought to have disabused the minds of the English public on that point; but still official information, derived from one of his high standing, would certainly be of great advantage to the country in pointing out a vast field, not only of lands already cleared, but also in our primeval forests, for the industrious emigrant to achieve for himself and his family a certain independence, and that, too, without forfeiting his rights and privileges as a British subject.

But more particularly would I insist on the immense, the inappreciable value to the farmer of information from a man of his great acquirements and experience. Pointing out our best and most fertile tracts of land, with the geology of each, detailing all the points of husbandry