

was 504,963, in 1848, 654,845, being an increase of 10 per cent. in 6 years. In 1851, they amounted to 745,594, being an increase of 32 per cent. in 3 years, or 64 per cent. in 6 years. In 1842 the number of horses was 113,675; in 1848, 151,389, or 33 per cent. more in 6 years. In 1851, their number was 203,300, being upwards of 33 per cent. increase in 3, or 66 per cent. in 6 years. In 1842, the number of sheep was 575,730, in 1848, 833,807, being 45 per cent. more in 6 years. In 1851, their number was 959,222, or at the rate of 32 per cent. increase in 6 years. In 1842, the number of hogs was 394,366; in 1848, 484,241, or an excess over that in 1842 by 23 per cent. In 1851, their numbers were 570,237, being at the rate of 36 per cent. increase in 6 years. The total of live stock in Upper Canada, in 1851, was, therefore, 2,488,653, or nearly 3 to 1 of the population. In 1844, the whole number in Lower Canada was somewhat less than that of Upper Canada in 1842, but it also has greatly increased, and in 1851, amounted to 1,654,773, or about two-thirds of that in the Upper Province. The total estimated value of the live stock in the whole of Canada, in the same year, was £10,947,537."

Large as this statement proves the riches of Canada to have then been in amount of stock, both the quantity and quality have been vastly increased. In quality especially throughout the country the greatest pains have been taken to improve the breeds of the various animals, and this was well demonstrated by the specimens exhibited. The only drawback to this part of the Exhibition was the quality of the wool, which showed that Canadians have yet to pay more attention to improvement in this department. A very great inducement to this, too, should be the recollection that in 1852, 169,913 lbs. of wool was imported, of which fully two-thirds came from the United States.

Another deficiency perceptible was in the quality of the cheese; of the size of some of those exhibited no one could complain, and the author of the one weighing twelve hundred weight deserved the premium which he gained; but still there is a lack in our country of such cheeses as the Gruyere, Stilton, Roquefort, and Parmesan, for which consideration the only consolation is that, far behind some countries of Europe as we are in this respect, we still excel the United States, where such a thing as really good cheese is unknown.

In nothing was the extreme fertility of the Province shown so much as in the vegetables; in this department it was impossible for any country to have excelled the magnificent display, and although for unforeseen causes the prize was not awarded for the best quality of wheat, the following statistics will show the vast increase in the production of this and other articles of grain:—

"The whole estimated value of the vegetable productions of agriculture, in 1851, was of grain £5,624,268, and of other vegetable products of the farm £3,564,521, in all £9,188,789. The total amount of these various products exported in 1852 was £1,181,363. In 1851, the wheat crop of Canada West was 12,692,852 bushels, or 13.33 for every inhabitant, while it was only 3.46 in Lower Canada, and, in 1850 only 4.33 in the United States to each of the population. The amount of wheat raised in Upper Canada has been nearly quadrupled within the last ten years. About an equal number of bushels of oats is reaped every year, and next to wheat and oats, peas, Indian corn, potatoes, and turnips are most extensively cultivated. The amount of the crops of these, in 1851, displays the same astonishing increase as that of wheat. It is worthy of remark, however, that while the produce of wheat was four times greater in 1851, than in 1841, the proportion to each inhabitant was only doubled, thus showing, that the population had been growing during the interval with wonderful rapidity. The home consumption is further shewn to require a much larger portion of the wheat crop to meet its demands by the fact, that the exports of wheat and flour, are not being augmented to the degree in which they would have been, if the rate of increase of the population had been of an ordinary kind. Out of a crop of about 16,000,000 bushels, including the crops of Canada East and West, only about 5½ millions were exported in 1852, about 10½ millions, or at the rate of 5½ bushels for every inhabitant, being consumed in the country. The value, however, of this exported surplus was upwards of £1,000,000, and the amount is being annually increased. And it is farther to be remarked, that the exports of wheat, as well as of other vegetable food, might be double, and even treble what they now are, if a system of more perfect farming, such as exists in Britain, were more generally pursued. In some counties of Canada West the average yield of wheat per