

be almost increased to any quantity, and at present the deficiency is in some degree supplied by the quantity of peas, which are with us an excellent crop, and already an article of considerable export; in wheat, oats and potatoes we far exceed them in proportion to our numbers, as was shown in the valuable Almanac of the much regretted late Hugh Scobie, for the year 1850.—To each inhabitant there was grown in the United States in the year 1840, of wheat, 4-96, while 6-62 was the proportion in Canada. For the same year of oats, 7-21 in the former, to 9-85 in the latter. Potatoes, 6-35, against 16-62 in Canada. For the year 1847 the quantities stand thus:—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.
For the United States	5-50	8-09	4-86
For Canada - - -	10-45	9-75	6-57

Although Upper Canada can boast only of a population less than a million, who, nevertheless, all participate in the privileges of British freedom, it is confidently expected that we shall this year export twelve million bushels of wheat, besides what is required for our own consumption, and our other agricultural exports will also be more than in former years. From the Toronto Almanac of the late Charles Fothergill, I find that Toronto, in 1826, then York, contained only 1,677 inhabitants; in 1839 it had increased to 12,571; and from the census of 1851 I find that it then contained 30,775. Of course it far exceeds the latter number at present.

In 1837 London contained but 708 inhabitants; in 1850 it had increased to 7,032, being nearly tenfold in twelve years. But the census taken the present year shows that within the last fifteen years it has increased fifteen fold. The progress of London, considering its inland and isolated position, is without a parallel, it having no water communication whatever. The Thames upon which it is situated, furnishes but limited water power for mills, having no canals, and, until a few months, no railroads; its rapid advancement has been owing, under the blessing of Providence, to the industry and enterprise of its farmers, its merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, its fine agricultural climate, together with its having, at an early period of its settlement, constructed good roads in every direction.

By referring to the Toronto Almanac of 1849, I think that in 1826 the value of the assessed property of the Upper Province amounted to two millions and a quarter; in 1839 it was more than five millions; in 1848 it was seventeen millions and a half, and again in 1852 it was more than thirty-six millions of pounds. But I must here remark that between the two last dates, the system of assessment was changed, so that although the value of taxable property was greatly increased, the increase was not so much as would appear at first sight.

From Mr. Hutton's valuable census report, I take the liberty of making the following extracts:

"The population of the United States, according to the census of 1850, and exclusive of territorial additions was:.....	23,091,388
Census of 1840 .....	17,067,453

Increase in ten years.. 6,023,935, or 35-27 per cent.

Census of Great Britain	
in 1851.....	21,121,967
Census of 1841.....	18,654,372
Increase in ten years..	2,467,595, or 13 37 per cent.

Census of Ireland, 1841	8,165,124
Census of 1851.....	6,515,794
Decrease in ten years..	1,659,339, or 20 per cent.

Census of Upper Canada	
in 1851.....	952,004
Census of 1841.....	465,357
Increase in ten years...	486,617, or 104-58 per c

From the same source I extract the following statistics of produce and farm stock:

In Upper Canada there are cultivated—	
Of wheat.....	780,385 acres,
producing in 1850.....	12,675,692 bushels.
Of Indian corn.....	70,040 acres,
producing.....	2,872,413 bushels.
Of peas.....	192,095 acres,
producing.....	2,872,413 bushels:
Of oats.....	421,328 acres,
producing.....	11,180,151 bushels.
Of rye.....	38,965 acres,
producing.....	479,615 bushels.
Number of cows.....	296,924
producing butter.....	15,976,315 pounds.
do. cheese.....	2,226,776 do.
Number of horses.....	263,700
" sheep.....	968,022
" pounds of wool....	2,699,763
" working oxen ....	103,282
" young cattle.....	254,988
" tons hay.....	681,782
" bushels clover and	
grass seed.....	42,460
" bushels buckwheat	639,264
" lbs. flax and hemp.	50,650
" yards flannel.....	1,828,636
" yards linen.....	14,955
" lbs. hops.....	131,064
" lbs. maple sugar...	3,581,505
" gallons cider.....	701,612
" bushels barley....	625,355
" lbs. tobacco.....	774,476
" lbs. beef.....	113,912
" barrels pork.....	310,058
" barrels fish.....	10,251
" swine.....	569,257
" bushels.....	4,937,475

At the following low prices, to which it is to be hoped for the benefit of the producer these articles will never again sink, viz: horses £12 10s; cows £3 15s; oxen £6; young cattle £1 10s; sheep 7s 6d; swine £1; wheat 4s per bushel; rye 2s 6d; barley 3s; oats 1s; Indian corn 2s 6d; buckwheat 2s; peas 3s; hay 40s per ton; grass seed 10s per bushel; flax and hemp seed 3s per bushel; hops 1s; tobacco 6d; maple sugar 4d; butter 7½d; cheese 5d; cider 4d per gallon; flannel 2s per yard; linen 1s 3d; beef £1 10s per 100 lbs; pork £2 10s; and potatoes 1s 3d per bushel; the grand total of the foregoing articles amounted to £13,825,868.

All roots, except potatoes, as you may perceive, were omitted, as well as poultry, eggs, and pot and pearl ashes, as also the valuation of agricultural implements. The improved breeds of cat-