

an increase of 4,007 over 1859. In Upper Canada the total number of educational institutions was 4,379—an increase of 7 over 1859, and of 121 over 1853. The total number of pupils was 328,839—an increase of 14,593 over 1859, and of 22,213 over 1853. In Lower Canada, the number receiving instruction in the various educational institutions was in the proportion of 1 to every 6½ of the population, shown by the census taken last January; in Upper Canada the proportion was 1 to every 4½ of the population. This is equivalent to 22.65 per cent of the population, which is slightly in excess of the attendance in this State and Massachusetts. Lower Canada is, of course, far in the rear.

In Upper Canada the number of common school teachers employed during the year was 4,281; increase, 46. The lowest salary paid to any male teacher was \$96, and the highest \$1,300. The average salary of male teachers, with board, was \$188; without board, \$357. The average salary of female teachers, with board, was \$124; without board, \$212. In Lower Canada, the number of primary school teachers was 3,315; increase 210.

The number of Roman Catholic separate schools reported in Upper Canada was 115; increase, 10. The amount of legislative grant apportioned to them was \$7,419.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

III. AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS OF UPPER CANADA.

Extracts from the Address of J. Barwick, Esq., President of the Agricultural Association.

The Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, which was organized in 1846, has steadily advanced in prosperity and usefulness. In that year the sum of £220 only was awarded in Premiums—at the last Exhibition the Premiums had been increased to no less a sum than £3,750.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Agriculture, it was decided to erect an Agricultural Museum in Toronto. The building is to be proceeded with at once, and will be completed in the early part of next year. The Agriculturalist will then have a repository where samples of the various products of our country can at all times be viewed—an object of interest and importance, not only to the Canadian farmer but to foreigners and intending settlers.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, while he attended the Exhibition of last year, expressed himself highly gratified with the progress of the Association, and with the display of Canadian products, on that occasion, and marked his approval of the organization of the Association, by becoming a member and contributing £200 to its fund, which sum has been invested, and the interest of it will be annually offered as "The Prince of Wales' Prize."

The products, manufactures, agricultural implements, and machinery of Canada, have now attained an excellence which has stood the test of a competition in the mother country, and at the same time has given Canada a most prominent position as a Colony which must be gratifying to every Canadian. The Association has exercised a strong influence in aiding this success and prominence.

In addition to our Agricultural products and the valuable timber in our forests, our mineral resources will eventually become a great source of wealth to Canada.

M. Dufrenoy, member of the Institute of France, and Inspector General of Mines in that country, thus alluded to the collection of minerals at the great Exhibition of 1851, made by our talented Provincial Geologist, Sir William Logan :

"Of all the British Colonies, Canada is that whose exhibition is the most interesting and the most complete, and one may even say that it is superior, so far as the mineral kingdom is concerned, to all countries that have forwarded their products to the Exhibition. This arises from the fact that the collection has been made in a systematic manner, and it results that the study of it furnishes the means of appreciating at once the geological structure of the mineral resources of Canada."

And it is noticeable throughout many parts of the country that the Canadian farmer is adopting underdraining—the making of drain tiles has now become a source of constant and profitable employment in the localities where the tiles are made—the perfect draining of the land will ensure a tenfold return with the early maturity of the crops, lessening the danger of attacks of rust and other injuries, to which the farmers' hopes are subject.

Great improvements have been recently made in many parts of the country in the construction of barns and farm buildings, for the housing and feeding of stock, and securing root crops. Many of these are models of good arrangement, and are constructed in the most substantial manner at a cost, in many instances, which would have been considered a few years ago, when the cultivation of fall wheat engrossed the attention of the Canadian farmer, as too large an expenditure for such objects.

The year 1860 will be noted as an epoch in Canadian history as being the first year during which our Exports exceeded our Imports.

The following table of importations and exportations from 1851 to 1860, inclusive, will prove interesting :

	IMPORTATIONS.	EXPORTATIONS.
1851	\$21,434,790	\$13,810,604
1852	20,286,492	15,307,607
1853	31,981,436	23,801,303
1854	40,529,325	23,019,190
1855	36,086,169	23,188,460
1856	43,584,387	32,047,017
1857	39,428,584	27,006,624
1858	29,978,527	23,472,609
1859	33,555,161	27,766,981
1860	34,441,621	34,631,890

Our aim should be to foster Canadian Manufactures, of those articles that we can advantageously manufacture. Every Canadian will concede that it is of great importance that our towns should be occupied by thriving mechanics and manufacturers, thereby giving to us a home market. How many of the youthful population of our towns and villages might be advantageously and economically employed in woollen and cotton factories who are now in too many instances a burthen on their parents, and at the same time it is to be feared are in a course of training to become vicious members of society.

The crop of wool for this year has been principally purchased for exportation to Great Britain; heretofore it has been exported to the United States, to be there manufactured.

An important communication was transmitted by the Duke of Newcastle to His Excellency the Governor General, being the "Address of the Wool Supply Association of the Bradford and Halifax Chamber of Commerce." This correspondence and address will be found in the July number of the *Canadian Agriculturist*, and well deserves the careful perusal and consideration of the breeders of sheep.

Flax and Hemp are certain and very productive crops in Canada, and might be advantageously grown for manufacturing purposes.

Our Legislature has done much to attract emigration to Canada, by making known her immense resources, but much remains to be done. Canada offers a more favorable field and greater inducements to the emigrant than any other colony of Great Britain—her easy accessibility, her great inland water communication, which is unsurpassed in the world, and her network of railways give ready access to the millions of acres of productive soil which are available on favorable conditions for settlement.

The able and scientific men who have lately explored the British territory between us and the Pacific, have reported favorably on the agricultural capabilities of that region, and also the existence of coal beds, and the feasibility of constructing a line of railway to the Pacific. Should their anticipations be correct, Canada must be enriched by being made the highway for the traffic of that immense territory.

The large fleet of shipping, both steam and sailing vessels, which are attracted to the St. Lawrence, must benefit the farmer by cheapening the transportation of our produce.

The recent arrival of the Great Eastern steamer (the largest vessel in the world) at the port of Quebec, demonstrates the advantages of that noble river.

During the present and past year several lake craft, of Canadian build, have successfully navigated the Atlantic, carrying full cargoes direct from our lake ports to Liverpool, and returning with full cargoes. Our enterprising neighbours in the Western States are also extensively engaged in the same commerce.

The climate of Canada is a healthy one. The following table gives the rate of mortality in various countries :

COUNTRY.	MORTALITY.
Russia	one in 26.68 per annum.
Austria	" 30.43 "
Prussia	" 35.47 "
Europe, mean of 17 States	" 37.93 "
France	" 40.92 "
Sweden	" 43.49 "
Switzerland	" 44.43 "
England	" 46.14 "
Norway	" 51.27 "
Upper Canada	" 102 — "

The system of *Common School Education* in Canada is placed within the reach of the most humble—and there is no bar to their advancement—the most eminent in the various professions in Canada have placed themselves in that position by their abilities and perseverance only; and when the youth of Canada have gone to the mother country to complete their studies for the various professions, they have acquired prominent positions not only in their examinations, but subsequently in their professions. It is worthy of note