

us, can put the tabular statements of her products and her progress side by side with those of the Great Republic on her borders, and not suffer one whit from the comparison, but that, on the contrary, she is shown to be considerably ahead of the United States in many important indications of a skilled and productive agriculture, and a rapid general advancement. The following is a summary of the results obtained by a comparison of the official statistics above mentioned, as regards Ontario.

In nine years she added 46·65 per cent. to her population, while the United States in ten years added only 35·58 per cent. to theirs. She maintained a *decennial* rate of increase greater by one-half than that of the whole of the United States and territories; more than *double* that of all the United States, excluding the Western States, and only falling short of the increase in the Western States and territories by 7 per cent. In nine years she added nearly sixty-four cultivated acres to every hundred acres in cultivation in 1851, while the United States and territories in ten years added only a little over forty-four acres to every hundred acres under cultivation at the date of the previous census. She subdued her wild lands more rapidly than even the growth of her population, and at a rate almost double that in the United States; the proportion being as 17·10 to 8·72. The cash value of farms in 1860, per head of the population, was greater in Ontario than in the United States, being \$211 42 in Ontario, and \$211 33 in the United States. Their value per acre was greater in Ontario than in the United States by nearly \$6, being \$22 10 per acre in Ontario, and \$16 32 per acre in the United States. The capital invested in agricultural implements was greater in Ontario than in the United States in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated, being \$186 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in Ontario, and \$150 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in the United States. She grew more wheat in 1860 than any State in the Union. In proportion to population, she produced in that year more than three times as much wheat as the United States, raising 17·64 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5·50 bushels for each inhabitant. She was greatly