Again, if we compare the price of wheat and the cost of its production with those of sorgho sugar, we shall find the result equally favorable to the latter.

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Interest, at 10	per cent., on	\$80	\$8.00
Cost of	cultivating an acre of wheat-say	•••••••••••	\$7.00

From the above rough estimates, it appears very clearly that the manufacture of syrup from these juices is, in the meantime, much the most profitable, as it will also, on other accounts, proably prove the most desirable mode of disposing of them.

STATISTICS OF THE SUGAR TRADE.

As bearing directly on the subject before us, I shall now introduce to your notice a few facts derived from official, and otherwise trustworthy sources, in regard to the consumption of Sugar and Syrups in Canada. It is on the eloquence of facts and figures simply that I rely for whatever effect this discourse may produce upon your minds; and the statements I have now to offer will illustrate the magnitude and importance of the interests at stake more forcibly than any other species of argument.

In 1851, the quantity of Sugar imported into Canada was 20,175,046 pounds, amounting in value to \$925,604; the total population, according to the census taken in that year, being 1,842,265. These figures indicate a consumption of about eleven pounds of Sugar annually per head, exclusive of Maple Sugar.

In 1857, the importations were 29,227,000 pounds, exclusive of that imported by Messrs. Redpath for manufacture in the Province, say, 4,000,000 pounds, amounting in the aggregate to 33,227,000 pounds, value \$2,128,745. The estimated population for that year was 2,571,437, being at the rate of about thirteen pounds per head, exclusive of Maple Sugar; thus verifying the remark I made at the outset with regard to the increasing demand for this article. The estimated annual consumption per head of the population in Great Britain is twenty-four pounds, and in the United States thirty pounds.