

aids the operations of the cultivator of the ground, and in Upper Canada the people may now be said to deny themselves the use of foreign spirits, not by legal enactment, but by their patriotism and good sense, in finding a home market for their grain by distillation and brewing. If five thousand puncheons of good whisky were annually made in Lower Canada, the country would be independent of foreign demand for grain, which is at the best precarious, and this quantity is not half of our yearly supply of rum now-a-days. The manufacture of barley into beer and spirits, of late years, I estimate from forty to fifty thousand minots, and did not, at any period, reach one hundred thousand minots.

The Census taken in 1784 is as follows:

Number of Souls	Bush. of Grain sown yearly.	Land in Cultivation.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
113012	38349	1569318	30096	22094	44291	32206	54666	70166

I consider the population now quadrupled, the encrease of bestial not doubled, and the encrease of cultivated land about one-third. If this view is near the truth, and I think it will be so found, it establishes what appears from the amount of exports and imports, that the country does not produce subsistence, in the way of production, to its native population; but computing on its datum, the amount will be found as follows:

452,048 511,132 2,093,091 60,192 44,188 88,582 64,412 169,332 140,932

Want of roads I consider the greatest obstacle to improvement in any country; nothing exemplifies this more forcibly, even in old countries, than the present state of France and England. In the former there are only four great public roads, and from want of intersecting roads, grain and other bulky articles are often dearer in one place than in another, twenty or thirty per cent. at a distance of only so many miles; whereas in England there are great roads and canals in all directions, and a good road to every farm; hence in a great measure arises the wealth and prosperity of that country; nor do I see how this *stop* can be obviated while the clergy reserves remain in the way as they are at present, and for time past have been, and large grants of land without intermediate and successive annual clearing, and cultivating and settling: until these contribute their just and equal proportion, the best and most beneficent intentions for the prosperity of Lower Canada are defeated, and settling and improving the country much retarded, if not entirely put a stop to.

NOTE. — The above estimate of the population of Lower Canada is certainly not incorrect. Lieutenant Colonel Vassal de Monviel, Adjutant-General of the Militia of that Province, states in evidence in the sixth Report, that the militia force of Lower Canada in 1822, consisted of 70,443 men.

The following Table is extracted from Mr. GOURLAY'S Statistical Account of Upper Canada.