

on the other hand, evinces greater strength than the exclamation, "I am determined!"

If we were to judge of the present state of Agriculture in Lower Canada by the ease in which the majority of our farmers live, and especially by a comparison of our products with those of other countries, and particularly European countries, keeping in view the comparative extent of population, we should be tempted to look upon Agriculture as much further advanced here than it actually is. In France the value of the grain raised amounts to but 75 francs per head of the population, while in Canada it amounts to more than 90 francs per head. In England, where cattle are more numerous than in any country in the world, there are found, according to Mr. Rubichon, but 13,503 head of cattle to every thousand farming families, while in Canada, each thousand similar families possessed, in 1845, upwards of 18,000 head.

In 1831, in Lower Canada, when the fly was not prevalent, the wheat harvest gave 6.65 bushels for each inhabitant; while in Upper Canada, in 1842, it amounted only to 6.62 each; and in the United States, in 1840, only 4.96. But this is owing to causes arising from very different circumstances; the principal of which, as regards the countries of Europe, is the relative extent of cultivated land compared with the total amount of the Agricultural population.

"The possible productiveness of the soil being known," as Mr. Johnston says in the above cited passage, "the actual production will serve as an index of the condition of the Agricultural practice."

Your Committee, for want of the requisite statistics to determine the productive capacity of the soil, admit what is the general opinion, that the soil certainly does not produce as much as might be expected from its quality.