

ferring to nearly the same period; it can be demonstrated, that Canada, and Ontario especially, instead of lagging behind the United States in every element of progress, as some people are constantly telling us, can put the tabular statements of her products and her progress side by side with those of the Great Republic on our 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.

First, as regards the Province of Quebec, we find that the following facts are established. That the growth of population in Quebec vastly exceeded that in the States of Vermont and Maine, lying along her borders. That, starting at the census before last, with a population less than that of those two States combined, she exceeded them in population at the last census by nearly 200,000. That, as compared with the States, which in 1850 had a population as great as her own, the decennial rate of increase in Quebec was greater than in any of those States, with one solitary exception—the State of Indiana. That, in nine years to their ten, she lessened by two, the number of States which in 1850 had a population exceeding hers. That the rate of increase of population in Quebec in nine years was greater than the rate of increase in ten years in the whole of the United States, excluding the Western and Pacific States and Territories. And that her decennial rate of increase was greater than that of the whole United States, not including the Western States and Territories, but including California and the other States and Territories on the Pacific. That in the interval between the last census and the preceding one, Quebec added to the breadth of her cultivated lands at a rate exceeding her growth in population, which equalled within a fraction the rate in the United States; the addition to the acreage under cultivation in Quebec being greater than the increase of population by 8.50 per cent., while in the United States it was 8.72 per cent. That the cash value of lands occupied as farms in Quebec per cultivated acre, exceeds, in 1860, the cash value of lands occupied as farms in the United States per cultivated acre; the value in Quebec being \$19.04 per acre, while in the United States it was \$16.32 per acre. That the value of farming implements used in Quebec was greater in proportion to the amount of land cultivated than in the adjoining States, or in the United States as a whole; the average value of the farming implements used on a farm having 100 cultivated acres, being \$176 in Quebec, as against \$122 in Maine, \$130 in Vermont, \$134 in the whole of the New England States, and \$150 in the whole of the United States. That, as regards the great agricultural staples of wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, pease and beans, and potatoes, Quebec increased her annual production of these

articles in nine years between 1851 and 1860, from 22½ millions to 45 millions of bushels, or 100 per cent.; while in the United States the increase in the production of those articles in ten years between 1850 and 1860, was only 45 per cent. That in 1860 her production of these articles was 40.54 bushels for each inhabitant, only falling short by less than three bushels of the production of the United States, where it was 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That—excluding Indian corn from the list—Quebec raised of the remaining articles 40.20 bushels for each inhabitant, against a production in the United States of only 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant, and against a production in the adjoining States of Maine and Vermont of 22.10 bushels for each inhabitant. And that, finally, in proportion to population, Quebec owned more horses than the United States, as many cows, and nearly as many sheep; and that, during the interval between the last census and the preceding one, she increased her production of butter and wool at a rate considerably exceeding the rate of increase maintained in the United States.

As regards the whole of Canada, we find that the following facts are established: That during the interval between the last census and the preceding one, the decennial rate of increase of population in Canada exceeded that in the United States by nearly 5½ per cent.—Canada adding 40.87 per cent. to her population in ten years, while the United States added only 35.58 per cent. to theirs. That she brought her wild lands into cultivation at a rate, in nine years exceeding the rate of increase of cultivated lands in the United States in ten years, by nearly 6 per cent.—Canada, in 1860, having added 50 acres of cultivated land to every 100 acres under cultivation in 1851, while the United States, in 1860, had only added 44 acres to every 100 acres under cultivation in 1850. That the value per cultivated acre of the farming lands of Canada in 1860 exceeded the value per cultivated acre of the farming lands of the United States; the average value per cultivated acre in Canada being \$20.87, and in the United States \$17.32. That in Canada a larger capital was invested in agricultural implements, in proportion to the amount of land cultivated, than in the United States—the average value of agricultural implements used on a farm having 100 cultivated acres, being in Canada \$182, and in the United States \$150. That, in proportion to population, Canada in 1860 raised twice as much wheat as the United States; Canada in that year raising 11.02 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5.50 bushels for each inhabitant. That, bulking together eight leading staples of agriculture—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes—Canada, between 1851 and 1860, increased her production of these articles from 57 millions to 123 millions of bushels—an increase of 113 per cent., while the United States in ten years, from 1850 to 1860, increased their productions of the same articles only 45 per cent. That in 1860 Canada raised, of those articles, 49.12 bushels for each inhabi-