

were imported from Oregon and placed on the farms. The area under crop in 1889 was 6,631 acres, and the area intended for crop in 1890, 14,489 acres.

Numerous improvements were made in the Rocky Mountain Park, principally in opening out new roads and avenues, and in improving those already made. Owing to heavy fires which prevailed through Oregon and Washington Territories during the summer, the mountains were obscured by dense clouds of smoke, with the effect of keeping away many visitors, the number of whom, however, was larger than in any previous year.

During 1887 and 1888 Mr. William Ogilvie, D. L. S., made an important exploratory survey of the Yukon and Mackenzie country in British Columbia and the North-West Territories, covering a total distance of 2,700 miles, and traversing districts which had never before been visited by a white man. He reports the country comprising the Pelly-Yukon district as being generally unsuited for agriculture, and unlikely ever to attract attention, without the discovery and development of large mineral wealth. The timber is unimportant, there being a certain quantity fit for firewood and for use in mines, but practically none for the manufacture of lumber. Indications of large quantities of coal were found near Coal Creek, and that rich finds of both coarse gold and gold-bearing quartz will yet be made, is confidently asserted. From information he obtained, Mr. Ogilvie places the total amount of gold already taken out of the district at \$250,000, about half of which was out of Canadian territory.

Between Fort McPherson, on Peel River, and Fort Chipewyan, on Lake Athabasca, a distance of 1,390 miles, Mr. Ogilvie says that the country, as far as soil is concerned, is as capable of supporting an agricultural population as the greater part of Ontario and Quebec, but the principal drawback is the climate. He gives a number of instances of favorable growth, both of vegetables and cereals, which came under his notice, and in spite of the prevalence of summer frosts, he sees no reason to regard the district as useless, as there is ample time before the territory is required for settlement, to determine what parts are fitted for agriculture. On the lower Mackenzie, he considers the timber about sufficient to supply the needs of the immediate vicinity, but on the upper river the supply is not sufficient. He directs attention to the indiscriminate slaughter of fur-bearing animals, and shows that they will soon become extinct, unless restrictive measures for preserving them are adopted.

NOTE.—Page 8, 2nd column, the percentage of animal products to other foreign countries should be .84, not .94; and the percentage of agricultural products exported to United States 68.03, and not 41.10.

Population.

In 1806, the population of what is now known as Canada, was 455,899; in 1861, 3,323,292; in 1871, 3,602,596; and in 1881, 4,324,810. It is now estimated at 5,075,855.

The population of the several Provinces by the census of 1881, was as follows:—

Ontario	1,923,228
Quebec	1,359,027
Nova Scotia	440,572
New Brunswick	321,233
Prince Edward Island	108,891
Manitoba	65,954
The Territories	56,446
British Columbia	49,459
	4,324,810

A census of three of the provisional districts in the North-West Territories was taken in 1885, when the population was found to be 48,362, and a census of Manitoba, taken in 1886, showed a population of 108,640.

The Indian population according to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs, was in 1888, 124,589. Their civilization is progressing very favorably, as is apparent from the following table, comparative of the years 1881 and 1888.

YEAR.	Resident Indian Population.	Pupils at Indian Schools.	Acres in Cultivation.	No. of Implements.	Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs.
1881	46,962	4,126	81,706	19,828	28,559
1889	75,594	6,459	99,964	49,521	55,308

YEAR.	Bushels Grain.	Bushels Roots.	Tons Hay.	Other Industries, Value.
1881	285,335	16,1423	13,673	\$ 692,147
1889	592,045	323,595	32,801	1,279,608

The growth of some Canadian cities within recent years has been rapid. Montreal which by the census of 1881, contained under 141,000, now claims 220,000. Toronto has increased from 77,000 to 172,000; Ottawa from 25,000 to 44,000; Victoria, B.C., from 6,000 to 20,000, and Windsor, Ont., from 6,000 to 10,000. When the charter for the city of Winnipeg was secured in 1874, its population was 300, in 1881 it had increased to 7,985, and now (1890) it is estimated at 26,500. The growth of Vancouver, B.C. is the most remarkable. In 1885, where the city now stands there was a thickly wooded wilderness, with one solitary sawmill; but when in that year it was decided to make the spot the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, settlement began. In 1886 the town was completely destroyed by fire, not a house being left, but before the fires were extinguished re-building had commenced. The city was incorporated in 1886, when the population was about 700; in 1887 it had increased to 2,000; in 1888 to 6,000, and it is now (1890), estimated at 14,000.