

MAP
of the
North West Part of
CANADA,
HUDSON'S BAY & INDIAN TERRITORIES

Drawn by Tho^s Devine,
by Order of
The Hon^{ble} Joseph Cauchon
(Comm^r of Crown Lands.
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Scale of English Miles.
50 100 150 200 250 300 350

Explanation of Colouring:
Authorities for Geological Divisions.

- Cristalline Rocks.
Sir John Richardson, Marcou & M^r Isidore.
- Silurian Formation of Hudson's B. & L. Winnipeg.
Sir R. D. Murchison, D^r Conroy, Prof^r Jameson, D^r Dale Owen,
D^r Sutherland, D^r Bigsby, M^r Johnston, M^r Henry, M^r Sowerby,
M^r Saller, D^r Fenton, M^r Barnard, & M^r Stokes.
- Devonian Formation.
Sir J. Richardson, Sir Alex^r Mackenzie, M^r De Verneuil &
M^r Isidore.
- Lignite or Coal Formation.
Sir Geo. Simpson, Capt^r M^r Oure, Sir John Richardson, M^r Taylor,
& M^r Johnston.
- Geology of Canada East of L. Huron.
Sir W. E. Logan.



Indian Population of British North America.

The following statement exhibits the designation & approximate numbers of the native Indian Tribes resorting to the several trading posts situated East of the Rocky Mountains. It is compiled from the latest authorities.

Various Tribes of common Origin known under the	Souls
generic name "Tinne"	7,585
Blackfoot Indians	12,000
Assiniboines	3,600
Trees of the Great Plains	3,500
Cydwages	200
Eskimoes in Yukon or Ores. South of Churchill R.	6,151
	34,036

Remnants of different Tribes principally Cree, Algonquins, Chipewags, Saulteaux and Tetes de Boule compose the last official estimate of the Lake Superior and Lake Huron Indians.

	2,524
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For Upper Canada the numbers (as per Census returns of 1851) are

For Lower Canada	3,065
	4,058

West of the Rocky Mountains within British Territory, its estimated by M^r Kane (1847): that the entire Indian Race includes

	63,310
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French Canadian Forts at the time of the Conquest.

Note. - Jetties, as English Geographers, writing 1760 just after the taking of Quebec, and before the final conquest and cession of the Country, at page 18, says

"At the mouth of Les Trois Rivières or the Three Rivers is a little French Fort called Camenistogoua, and 25 leagues to the West of the said Fort the land begins to slope and the River to run towards the West. At 35 leagues from this greatest height lies the second Establishment of the French that way, called Fort St. Pierre, on the Lake des Plaines. The third is Fort Charles, 80 leagues further on the Lake des Bois. The fourth is Fort Maupas, 100 leagues distant from the last, near the head of the Lake of Quispigou. Fort de la Roche which is the fifth, lies 100 leagues further on the River of the Assiniboins. Another Fort had been built on the River Rouge, but was deserted on account of its vicinity to the two last. The sixth Fort Dauphin stands on the West side of Lac des Prairies or of the Meadows, and the seventh, which is called Fort Bourbon, stands on the shore of the Great Lake Bourbon. The chain ends with Fort Dauphin at the bottom of a River of that name which falls into Lake Bourbon. The River Taché is made by Detisle & Blanche to rise within 25 leagues of their West Sea which they say communicates with the Pacific Ocean. All these Forts are under the Governor of Canada. A French Fort prior to the cession of Hudson's Bay to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1763.

Hyetral or Rain Table.

of the southern part of British Nth America, showing the Mean Annual Precipitation of Rain or of Water falling in inches distributed as follows

Over the westerly slope of the Cascade Mount, & Vancouver I.	Precipitation
On eastern slope of Cascade Mount	50 inches
On western slope of Rocky Mount	20
On eastern slope of Rocky Mount	25
On western slope of Rocky Mount	25
Between Red River & the Head of Lake Superior	25
On East of Red River including Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, the greater part of Lake Erie & Georgian B.	25
In Upper Canada East of Hamilton, covering Lake Ontario, Lake George, Lake Simcoe, New Brunswick and Prince Edward I.	36