

memory as to enable the relater of the scene to communicate his knowledge without prompting, and at the same time with great precision. His memory, however, as to the characteristics of their respective costumes, is of a very different quality. He is quite aware they were dressed, and also able to say that there was not anything remarkable in their dress; but to define it, he is powerless. Again, if the three men have been arrested and placed promiscuously with three others, he may not be able to select from the six his peculiar three; but he may be able to exclude from the six a particular one, as being so different from the three that he is able to say with certainty that he was not one of them. This last species or degree of memory we may with propriety term negative; the first, positive; and the intermediate, generally memory. We are all conscious of the fact of the existence of these degrees; and furthermore, we recognise their respective advantages, not to say their natural necessity. But is provision made for them in general instruction? If not, there is a defect. For example, connected with the study of all subjects—take for illustration, history—these three degrees of memory are essential. It would therefore be only reasonable to expect to find in every school-room three sets of books upon the subject: first, a memory book or chart; second, a general school-book of liberal pretention; and third, a series of elaborate works. For it is manifest that the student cannot commit Macaulay or Hallam to memory. It is equally clear that if he is confined to the matter on a chart, or in an "Ince," he is a mere parrot; and with the middle book alone he is likely to turn out of school believing himself a great historian, whereas he neither knows the bones perfectly, nor has felt the breath of the spirit of history. Of the three, the middle is the most dangerous. By this triple system, the positive memory work is clearly defined, and the evils that we constantly deary avoided. Examination papers, we contend, should be constructed in three corresponding parts. And here, with reference to examination papers set by bodies like this College, we would remark, that it should not be the object merely to set questions that reasonably informed boys should be able to answer, but that the primary object should be to set questions that induce a proper mode of instruction: for a master, preparing his boys for a given examination, desires chiefly that the candidates he sends up should gain certificates; and to ensure success, he obtains a series of previous examination papers, and, be his opinion what it may concerning the class of questions and the mode of putting them, he instructs his pupils accordingly therefore without further comment; whereas such examinations, if wisely conducted, must induce the most perfect system; if otherwise, they are equally powerful in retarding all progress.—*Educational Times.*

(To be continued.)

The Dominion of Canada and the Reciprocal Trade.

Absorbed as we are in the regulation of our own internal affairs, after the derangements of a great war, it is not surprising that we should overlook the importance of cultivating advantageous relations with our neighbors. It is nevertheless a fact we can ill afford to ignore that on our northern frontier we have a young nationality, rapidly growing in population and rising into commercial importance. Our misfortunes have indirectly advantaged Canada; for while the war has augmented the burthens of our people and diminished the profits of industry, our neighbors have escaped these ill fortunes and thus gained a higher vantage ground in competing with us for the markets and the surplus population of the Old World. The Dominion of Canada now occupies the same position, in respect to foreign trade, we occupied in 1795, while its population is about 600,000 less. Compared with our rapid growth, its increase in population may appear trivial, but its progress, nevertheless, is equal to our own at the same stage of our history. Judging from the progress of the provinces since 1860, it is not to be deemed

among the improbabilities of the future that fifty years hence the population of the united provinces may equal that of the United States at the date of our last census. It is estimated by the Canadian authorities that since 1861 the population of all the provinces combined has increased from 3,300,000 to about 4,000,000; and although this increase may not be considered in itself as specially important yet it indicates a ratio of progress which, at no very remote period, is destined to give to our neighbors a commanding national importance. The following statement shows the area of the respective provinces, their populations in 1861 and the estimated population in 1867, as published in the Canadian reports:

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area sq m.	Population, 1861.		Total. est. Jan 1, 67.
		Catholic.	Foreign.	
Ontario (U. Can.).....	121,260	258,151	484,128	1,396,091
Quebec (L. Can.).....	210,020	943,253	93,641	1,111,566
New Brunswick.....	27,105	85,233	43,881	252,047
Nova Scotia.....	18,660	86,291	31,522	320,807
Existing Dominion.....	377,045	1,372,913	655,179	4,090,561
Prince Edward.....	2,100	35,852	13,557	80,857
Newfoundland.....	40,200	57,214	12,414	124,283
Projected Dominion.....	419,345	1,465,979	678,843	3,295,706

The commerce of the Dominion is large compared with its population. The combined imports and exports of the former Province of Canada, for the last fiscal year, amounted to \$105,000,000; which is equivalent to about \$34 per head of population. In 1860 the foreign commerce of the United States averaged \$27 per capita. This comparison shows great vigor and prosperity on the part of our neighbors. The standing of the new Dominion in respect to tonnage and foreign commerce is shown by the following statement:

COMMERCE AND TONNAGE; AVERAGE FIVE YEARS, 1861-65.

	Tonnage.		Commerce.		Shipping-own'd '65.
	Cleared.	Entered.	Exports.	Imports.	
Canada.....	953,124	941,381	\$36,081,436	\$40,493,535	\$230,429
New Brunswick.....	731,727	674,602	4,786,933	7,168,630	309,685
Nova Scotia.....	772,017	929,929	6,794,250	10,647,193	363,069
Existing Dominion.....	2,448,868	2,545,912	47,662,628	58,307,358	903,192
Prince Edward.....	172,657	151,405	1,228,369	1,433,550	39,549
Newfoundland.....	132,319	149,834	5,427,351	5,218,416	87,023
Projected Dominion.....	2,751,844	2,846,151	54,318,328	64,959,324	1,029,764

The tonnage above given for Canada is the seaward tonnage; besides which there cleared from inland ports to the United States on the average of the same five years 3,291,069 tons, and entered at inland ports from the United States 3,144,207 tons. This is exclusive of ferry navigation.

Thus far the Provinces have conducted their finances with commendable economy. Their total debts amount to about \$75,000,000; an aggregate, it is true, equal to the whole debt of the United States seven years ago; but yet less than one-fifth the rate per capita of the present Federal and State debts of this country. The total governmental expenditures of the Provinces are, in round numbers, \$15,000,000; which, with a population of four millions, amounts to a burthen of \$3.75 per head of the population. Our own Federal taxation at present averages \$13.95 per capita, to say nothing of our State burthens. As illustrating the finances of the several sections of the Dominion, we present the following statement of receipts, expenditures and debts:

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, DEBT, ETC., 1865. (EXCLUSIVE OF LOAN ACCOUNT.)

	Receipts.		Expenditures.		Public debt.
	Cust. & excise.	Total.	Interest.	Total.	
Canada.....	\$6,963,716	\$10,435,259	\$3,703,773	\$11,534,691	\$61,744,461
New Brunswick.....	775,941	1,070,604	360,596	1,168,074	5,821,445
Nova Scotia.....	1,047,891	1,517,906	284,333	1,470,306	5,627,458
Existing Dominion.....	8,787,549	13,023,169	4,413,707	14,173,071	73,193,554
Prince Edward.....	163,648	217,732	17,876	214,396	161,560
Newfoundland.....	427,509	482,460	49,744	579,453	1,161,564
Projected Dominion.....	9,378,705	13,723,361	4,481,327	14,966,920	74,516,678

In reviewing the resources and condition of the Dominion we have purposely kept in view our own relative position in the respective details, because it appears to be thought good national policy to exclude our neighbors to a certain extent, from com-