

026 operatives, \$1,900,000,000 worth of commodities. This extraordinary amount is equal to \$60 61 to every man, woman, and child in the country, and after deducting the exports, \$39,803,000, we have an aggregate for consumption amounting to \$1,187,853,651. This, on a division *per capita*, gives \$99 12 to each individual.

In the report it also appears we have 31,445,069 people, and have only 8,378,498 engaged in the various *industries* of the country. In the agricultural department we have 2,423,895 farmers, 795,979 farm laborers, 85,551 planters, making 3,305,136 able-bodied, industrious people who live by the sweat of their brow. Then commerce, which is the handmaid to agriculture, employs 123,878 merchants, 67,360 marines, 184,485 clerks, 3,546 ship-masters, 7,558 steamboat men, 2,850 sail-makers, 13,392 ship-carpenters, 2,546 ship-chandlers, 26,446 boat-builders and boatmen, making a total of 3,736,491 who aid in the distribution of the productive industry of the country.

Those classed as manufacturers by the census are 147,750 miners, 21,905 fishermen, 1,217,845 manufacturers, making a total of 1,387,100 men, women, and children, who act as producers of the raw material and fit it for consumption. Of the specialties the agriculturists amount to 35 per cent., and the mining, fishery, and manufacturing interests about 16 per cent.; the aggregate deducted from the entire number reported leaves 3,181,477 engaged in various professions, of whom there are 37,529 clergymen, 33,193 lawyers, and 34,543 physicians; making 124,275 who are non-producers, but active consumers, and tolerated "only from the moral or intellectual necessities of the producer."

The next important class comprises 38,633 laundresses, 35,165 mantau-makers, 270 midwives, 25,722 milliners, 8,132 nurses, 90,198 seamstresses, 375 shirt-makers, 101,808 tailoresses; making 298,106 who, if they do not contribute to the moral condition of society, at least give to the exterior appearance the attribute next to godliness that prevails in all well regulated communities. Following these we have 19,000 bakers, 11,000 barbers, 13,000 bar-keepers, 112,357 blacksmiths, 14,735 bricklayers, 142,968 carpenters, 21,640 carters, 27,437 civil engineers, 17,180 coach-makers, 43,624 coopers, 19,521 drivers, 11,031 druggists, 21,323 gardeners and nurserymen, 40,570 grocers, 12,728 harness-makers, 11,540 hatters, 22,899 housekeepers, 25,816 inn-keepers, 10,195 jewellers, 969,301 laborers, 15,929 lumbermen, 48,925 masons, 24,942 mechanics, 36,581 waiters, 177,077 molders, 24,693 public officers, 37,883 overseers, 51,695 painters and varnishers, 16,594 pedlars, 13,116 plasterers, 23,106 printers, 36,567 railroad men, 13,557 refectory men, 12,756 saddlers, 15,000 sawyers, 550,908 servants, 164,808 shoe-makers, 18,823 stone-cutters, 49,993 students, 10,484 tanners and carriers, 119,469 teachers, 34,824 teamsters, 17,413 tinsmiths, 11,196 traders, 26,178 weavers, 32,693 wheelwrights, and 72,872 whose occupations are unknown; making near 2,000,000.

It is a most mortifying reflection to any man to consider what he has done compared with what he might have done.

## THE RESOURCES OF CANADA.

In foreign countries a number of persons will be found whose custom it is to regard Canada as an inclement, unproductive region where the inhabitants for half the year are compelled to bundle themselves up in furs, and huddle closely together over roaring fires, denied of all the comforts and conveniences of life. Even in England, although of late our fellow subjects have become better informed about us, there are but few among them who have any idea of the vast resources of our country, or the energy and productive industry of the Canadian people; and we ourselves are not perhaps altogether aware of the many natural advantages we possess. A brief consideration of our resources will therefore not be uninteresting.

First the mineral wealth of Canada is immense, needing only capital to develop it and render it a great resource of national wealth. The Lake Superior copper has already become famous for its extent and value, and the Acton Copper Mine, in Lower Canada is one of the richest in the world. The iron deposits in the neighborhood of Lake Superior seem to be practically inexhaustible.

In the vicinity of the Gilbert and Chaudiere Rivers, in Lower Canada, have been found large deposits of gold, which seem likely to conduce largely to the wealth and prosperity of the Provinces.

With the Oil Wells of Upper Canada we are all more familiar, but probably few among us have any adequate idea of their importance. The section of country embraced by them is over ten thousand miles.

The quantity of grain produced by Canada annually seems almost fabulous.—Of Wheat last year over 25,000,000 bushels was grown; 12,000,000 bushels of peas; 40,000,000 bushels of oats; over 1,500,000 tons of hay; 13,000,000 bushels of buckwheat; 28,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and 10,000,000 bushels of turnips. We also produced 30,000,000 pounds of beef, sheared 5,500,000 pounds of wool, and made 45,000,000 pounds of butter. The number of milch cows, horses, sheep and pigs is considerably over two millions.

Turning to our manufactories we find them by no means insignificant. Lower Canada alone contains over 2,000 saw mills, and in one year cut nearly 800,000,000 feet of lumber.

Our coast line from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lake Superior is over 2,000 miles, and besides our magnificent system of water communication, we have over 2,000 miles of railroad traversing the country in all directions.

The population of Canada liable to military duty is about half a million, the embodied militia 90,000 men, the volunteers alone numbering some 30,000.

There are nearly 300 newspapers in the two Canadas, employing 2,000 persons; 8,000 schools educating 60,000 boys and girls.

Let us hope that the people of Canada will have sufficient energy of purpose and industry to benefit by the many advantages they possess, and by loyalty and patriotism strive to preserve to their children the blessings they themselves enjoy.—*Hamilton Spectator.*