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CANADA ON THE SEA.

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O country in the world possesses more admirable facilities for the prosecution of all the branches of maritime enterprise than the Dominion of Canada. Looking eastward we see the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with an extensive line of sea-coast, indented, especially in the case of the latter, with bays and harbours offering every possible inducement to commerce. Still further to the east lies the island of Newfoundland, the Prima or Buena Vista of the early navigators, in the midst of the finest fishery of either continent, destined ere long to form a part of the Confederation, and become the headquarters of an immense trade. As one great island forms the eastern barrier, so another, smaller in extent but equally important in a maritime point of view, defends the approaches to the Pacific Coast of the Dominion. While the eastern and western extremities of Canada are washed by two oceans-the

-Nature has given her a system of internal communication unrivalled even by the Republic on her borders. The St. Lawrence runs through a large portion of her most valuable and at present most populous territory, and carries to the ocean the tribute of the great lakes and the noble rivers that water the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick both possess numerous rivers, some of them of very considerable length and magnitude, and connecting the most inland counties of those provinces with the sea-board. By energetically availing themselves of these natural advantages, the people of British North America have been able, in the course of a very few years, to attain a commercial position which is most creditable to their industry and enterprise.

to the Pacific Coast of the Dominion. While the eastern and western extremities of Canada are washed by two oceans—the one the road to Asia and the other to Europe