

people. There has been some change in the denominational status of the population. The number of clergy of the Church of England has more than doubled. The relative change in numbers of the Roman Catholic population, then imminent, has come about, and they are now the most numerous of all the Christian bodies. The Baptists and Methodists have greatly increased. King's College, established in 1828, had been thrown open to all denominations, but there still remained a course in divinity in connection with the Church of England. The social conditions of the population in New Brunswick half a century ago, as described in this book, contrast greatly with the existing state of society. The isolation of the people in the winter time no longer exists; and social pleasures are not now, as then, so much limited to the coldest season of the year. Nevertheless, according to this author, the City of St. John at that day had grown from its foundation by the Loyalists sixty years before to a population of 26,000 souls. The revenues of the city were only £5,000 per annum; a contrast to the large amount collected for civic purposes at the present day.

In speaking of "society" in St. John and Fredericton in those old colonial times, Dr. Gesner says:

"There is a constant struggle between the aristocratic principle and the spirit of freedom and equality characteristic of the American. Persons who have risen from the lower ranks, and have arrived at affluence, are apt to overrate their importance; and such as have the advantage of birth and education are frequently supercilious. It is to be regretted that from these causes endless jealousies arise, and society is divided into small circles and parties."

The author of "New Brunswick" devotes a short chapter to the geology and mineralogy of the province, and another to its natural history; and the work closes with "Notes to Emigrants."