

On its unreclaimed surface is an abundant stock of the finest timber; beneath are coal fields. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast abound with fish.

Nova Scotia, a long peninsula, united to the American Continent by an isthmus only fifteen miles wide, is 280 miles in length. The numerous indentations on its coast form harbors unsurpassed in any part of the world. Including Cape Breton, it has an area of 12,000,000 acres. Wheat and the usual cereals and fruits of the northern States, flourish in many parts of it. Its population in 1851 was declared by the census to be 276,117. Besides possessing productive fisheries and agricultural resources, it is rich in mineral wealth, having beneath its surface coal, iron, manganese, gypsum, and gold.

The province of Prince Edward's Island is separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by straits only nine miles in width. It is crescent-shaped, 130 miles in length, and at its broadest part is 34 miles wide. It is a level region, of a more moderate temperature than that of Lower Canada, and well adapted to agricultural purposes. Its population in 1848 was 62,678.

The Island of Newfoundland has a sea-coast 1,600 miles in extent. It has an area of 23,040,000 acres, of which only a small portion is cultivated.

Its spring is late, its summer short, but the frost of winter is less severe than in many parts of our own northern States and territories. It is only 1,665 miles distant from Ireland. It possesses a large trade with various countries, including Spain, Portugal, Italy, the West Indies, and the Brazils.

The chief wealth of Newfoundland and of the Labrador coast is to be found in their extensive and inexhaustible fisheries, in which the other Provinces also partake. The future products of these, when properly developed by human ingenuity and industry, defy human calculation. The Gulf Stream is met near the shores of Newfoundland by a current from the Polar basin, vast deposits are formed by the meeting of the opposing waters, the great submarine islands known as "The Banks" are formed, and the rich pastures created in Ireland by the warm and humid influences of the Gulf Stream are compensated by the "rich seapastures of Newfoundland." The fishes of warm or tropical waters, inferior in quality and scarcely capable of preservation, cannot form an article of commerce like those produced in inexhaustible quantities in these cold and shallow seas. The abundance of these marine resources is unequalled in any part of the globe.

Canada, rather a nation than a province, in any common acceptance of the term, includes not less than 346,865 square miles of territory, independently of its Northwestern Possessions not yet open for settlement. It is three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and more than three times as large as Prussia. It intervenes between the great Northwest and the Maritime Provinces, and consists chiefly of a vast territorial projection into the territory of the United States, although it possesses a coast of nearly 1,000 miles on the river and gulf of the St. Lawrence, where fisheries of cod, herring, mackerel, and salmon are carried on successfully. Valuable fisheries exist also in its lakes.

It is rich in metallic ore and in the resources of its forests. Large portions of its territory are pe-

culiarly favourable to the growth of wheat, barley, and the other cereals of the north. During the life of the present generation, or the last quarter of a century, its population has increased more than four-fold, or from 582,000 to 2,500,000.

The population of all the provinces may be fairly estimated as numbering 3,500,000. Many of the inhabitants are of French extraction, and a few German Settlements exist; but two-thirds of the people of the Provinces owe their origin either to the United States or to the British islands, whose language we speak, and who "people the world with men industrious and free."

The climate and soil of these Provinces and Possessions, seemingly less indulgent than those of tropical regions, are precisely those by which the skill, energy, and virtues of the human race are best developed. Nature there demands thought and labor from man, as conditions of his existence, but yields abundant rewards to wise industry. Those causes which, in our age of the world, determine the wealth of nations are those which render man most active; and it cannot be too often or too closely remembered in discussing subjects so vast as these, where the human mind may be misled if it attempts to comprehend them in their boundless variety of detail, that sure and safe guides in the application of political economy, and to our own prosperity, are to be found in the simple principles of morality and justice, because they alone are true alike in minute and great affairs, at all times and in every place.

They imply freedom for ourselves, and those rules of fraternity or equality which enjoin us to regard our neighbours as ourselves. We can trust in no other policy.—From the Report of the Committee on Commerce, on the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, House of Representatives, U. S.

Board of Arts and Manufactures

FOR UPPER CANADA.

JOURNAL OF THE BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES FOR 1863.

In consequence of the rapidly increasing list of subscribers to this Journal, the Board have determined to reduce the price of the subscription for 1863 to a uniform rate of 50 cents. The number of copies now circulated monthly has risen to over 1200, and it is expected that the issue of 1863 will be 2,000.

At a time when the proprietors of most other monthly or weekly publications are increasing the price of their subscription, the *Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada* is reducing its price one half, or from one dollar per annum to FIFTY CENTS.

The attention of Manufacturers, Patentees, and others, are respectfully directed to the following notices:—