

2,500 pages. The publisher humorously styles it, on the outer cover, in gold letters, a "Pocket Gazetteer of Canada."

In 1873, appeared Lovell's Gazetteer of British North America, containing the latest and most authentic descriptions of 6,000 cities, towns, and villages; 1,500 lakes and rivers, with tables of routes. Edited by P. A. Crossby. All this being accomplished in a small 8vo. volume of less than 600 pages, the space allotted to each locality is small, and the information very much condensed. It is, nevertheless, minute and satisfactory. The statistics have been gathered with great care.

In the introduction the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway is thus referred to: "Heretofore Canada has been to the traveller little better than a *cul de sac*, as he could only journey as far as the extremity of Lake Superior; but when the entire Dominion can be traversed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he will be enabled with ease to take a rapid survey of these wide spreading dominions belonging to the British Crown, and measure their political and commercial importance. He will then become convinced that the Dominion is rich in coal measures, slate quarries, gold, silver, copper, iron, and almost every mineral of commercial value; that the climate is favourable to health, and that there are millions of acres of grain-raising and pasture lands awaiting colonization in the fertile belt of the North-West and British Columbia."

The following are given as the limits of the Dominion: "It is bounded east by the Atlantic Ocean, Davis Strait, and Baffin's Bay; west, by Alaska, the Pacific Ocean, and Queen Charlotte's Sound; north, by the Arctic Ocean; and south, south-east, and south-west, by the United States. Area, 3,330,162 square miles, 393,996 square miles larger than the United States. Of this immense area, nearly equalling in extent the Continent of Europe, about 700,000 square miles are covered with water."

With this notice of the latest Gazetteer of Canada, I draw this part of my paper to a close. The great handiness of Mr. Lovell's volume is surprising, when the breadth of area which it covers is considered, and the mass of information which it contains.

The occasion of the present rapid notice of early topographical Sketches and Gazetteers of Canada, particularly Western Canada, was, as I have already said, the republication in the Canadian Journal of the first Gazetteer of Upper Canada, published in 1797,