

province, and serve greatly to restore the business of ship-building.

In the deep-sea, river, and lake fisheries, again, the depressing influence of the American war had been felt, though the fishermen had derived a sort of indirect compensation for closed markets in the cheapness of their supplies and materials freed from Customs' charges and by increased returns. Within a few years the numbers engaged in fishery pursuits in the gulf districts had largely increased, and the ratio of such increase had been greatest last year. The means adopted for protecting the salmon fishery had already produced encouraging results. The experiment of transplanting oysters from beds in the waters of New Brunswick to Gaspé Basin continued to give promise of success.

The report then goes into particulars of the surveys made during the past year in Upper and Lower Canada. Those carried on in Upper Canada consisted chiefly of the completion of the townships commenced about the latter part of the year 1860, in the Huron and Ottawa territory and on the north shore of Lake Huron. The surveys of public lands in Lower Canada for purposes of actual settlement and colonisation up to December 1861, were distributed in twelve counties, forming the districts of Ottawa, Joliette, Quebec, Beauce, Montmagny, Rimouski, and Gaspé, extending the field for colonisation purposes by nearly 4,800 lots, averaging 100 acres, and, with few exceptions, situated in highly favourable localities in point of agricultural as well as natural advantages. The aggregate of the lands so surveyed formed a total of 507,789 acres.

This growth of settlement and of wealth on the Upper and Lower Canada colonisation roads appears from the report to have been highly satisfactory. In the lower province during the past year 107½ miles of colonisation roads were completed, 79½ miles opened.