

## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

No. on Roll.....	76
Average attendance.....	70
Officers and teachers.....	14

## PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

No. on Roll.....	75
Average attendance.....	50
Officers and teachers.....	18

## NEW CONNEXION SUNDAY SCHOOL.

No. on Roll.....	78
Average attendance.....	52
Officers and teachers.....	9

## LUTHERAN CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

No. on Roll.....	65
Average attendance.....	45
Officers and teachers.....	9

The total number of scholars on the rolls of the above schools amount to 4,437. This does not include the scholars of the afternoon School in connection with St. Andrew's Church, or those of St. John's Church, which figures we did not obtain. We may also add that a number of children receive religious instruction on Sundays in the various public institutions around the city. Adding these to the total given, the whole number would amount to nearly 5,000—one-fifth of the population of the city. And being about the School population of the city between the ages of 5 and 16 years.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

## 4. PROPORTION OF YOUTHS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING THE YEARS 1862 AND 1863.

Iowa, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 28 per cent.  
 New York, between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 25 per cent.  
 Wisconsin, between the ages of 4 and 20 years, 32 per cent.  
 Pennsylvania, between the ages of — and — years, 36 per cent.  
 Kansas, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 38 per cent.  
 Vermont, between the ages of 4 and 18 years, 17 per cent.  
 Indiana, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 48 per cent.  
 Ohio, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 23 per cent.  
 Connecticut, between the ages of 4 and 16 years, 16 per cent.  
 California, between the ages of 4 and 18 years, 49 per cent.  
 Minnesota, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 40 per cent.  
 Maine, between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 42 per cent.—*Illinois Teacher*.

## II. Papers bearing upon Colonial Confederation.

## 1. THE RESOURCES AND BUSINESS OF CANADA.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Before referring particularly to the Tariff of Canada, I desire to furnish a few facts which go to show the extent of the public and private resources of this country. I may say at the outset that Canada contains about three hundred and sixty thousand square miles of territory; has one hundred and sixty million acres of land, of which forty millions are already granted, and eleven millions under cultivation; and has a coast line from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lake Superior, of over two thousand miles. Canada now possesses over two thousand miles of railroads, traversing the country in all directions, and adding immensely to the value of water communication and private property. These railways cost one hundred millions of dollars. One bridge alone cost twelve millions. Canada has four thousand five hundred miles of telegraph lines, which transmit three-quarters of a million of messages every year. Canada has two hundred and fifty miles of canal, which cost sixteen millions of dollars, the last year carried over three million tons of freight, from which the Provincial Government received toll amounting to nearly four hundred thousand dollars. The rivers of Canada are numbered by thousands; three of them, with their tributaries, alone drain one hundred and fifty thousand square miles of land. Five or six Canadian lakes cover eighty-four thousand square miles of surface. The mail routes of Canada embrace fifteen thousand miles of waggon-roads. On these are two thousand Post-Offices, which distribute annually eleven millions of letters, to say nothing of newspapers. The cost of maintaining the Post Office Department is itself three-quarters of a million of dollars a year; nevertheless the income exceeds the expenditure.

The mineral wealth of Canada is almost fabulous, and only awaits the introduction of British and American capital to astonish the world. The Acton copper mine in Lower Canada is among the richest

in existence, although the operations of the present proprietors have been partially paralysed by attempts to do too much. The Lake Superior copper has already become famous for the extent of the deposit and value of the ore, while Lake Superior and St. Maurice iron need only to be mentioned to arrest the attention of practical miners. The iron deposits of Lake Superior country are believed to be inexhaustible. The gold diggings of the Chaudiere and Gilbert rivers in the Eastern Townships have turned out well within the last two years. I have seen the men who handled the precious metal in that region. Americans have taken up immense quantities of land there, and are preparing to invest largely in mining operations next year; some have leased blocks of land from one hundred to two hundred square miles in extent each. A new company has just been formed in New York with the large capital of five million of dollars to operate on the Chaudiere. The capital of companies and private individuals now engaged there is counted by millions. The trade returns show that the produce of the mines exported from Canada last year amounted to nearly nine hundred thousand dollars. Probably as much more went out of the country in private hands, besides what was retained by persons belonging to the Province. The oil wells of Upper Canada are still flowing; the region embraced by these is some ten thousand square miles in extent.

The militia number ninety thousand men. The volunteers alone number some thirty thousand. Four hundred thousand pounds of powder has been manufactured at Hamilton for their use this year. They require about one hundred and twenty drill instructors. Three hundred companies received clothing from Government last year, and the payment to Brigade-Majors and for drill instruction alone amounted to seventy-five thousand dollars. The cost of the militia last year was nearly half a million. This year military schools have been established at great expense, and company and regimental drill has been more frequent; the whole expense can scarcely fall short of three quarters of a million of dollars. While I write arrangements are being made to send a considerable force of militia to the American frontier to prevent the crimping of Canadians for the Federal army, as well as the raids of Southerners into the States from Canada. The population of Canada capable of bearing arms numbers nearly half a million.

In Canada there are nearly three hundred newspapers, employing nearly two thousand persons; there are also three thousand clergymen. From 1829 to 1864 one million of emigrants arrived at the ports of Quebec and Montreal alone, one-third of whom took up their residence here. The Government gives a half a million of dollars for educational purposes, and municipalities and people raise nearly two millions more. One University in Canada has cost private persons from two to three hundred thousand dollars for the building alone. Another has an income of fifty-five thousand dollars. There are over eight thousand schools of all descriptions in the Province, educating nearly six thousand boys and girls. Over two million acres of land are appropriated to the Collegiate Institutions of Lower Canada.

The Manufactories of Canada are conducted on a most extensive scale. To commence with the manufacture of lumber Canada contains over two thousand saw mills and in one year cut nearly eight million feet of lumber! She has over two hundred distilleries and breweries, which last year produced over nine million gallons of spirits and malt liquors, yielding an excise duty of over seven hundred thousand dollars. These breweries and distilleries consumed over one million six hundred thousand bushels of grain and malt.—There are at least one thousand flour, grist, and oat mills in this country; two hundred and fifty carriage factories—perhaps not quite two hundred foundries; one hundred and fifty carding mills; 130 woollen factories; and five hundred tanneries. Other and less important features are numberless. In speaking of the crops of Canada, only millions can be used. Canada produces annually between twenty-five and thirty million bushels of wheat; twelve millions of peas; forty million bushels of oats; over a million and a half tons of hay; thirteen million bushels of buckwheat; twenty-eight million bushels of potatoes; nearly ten million bushels of turnips; kills thirty million pounds beef; shears five and a half million pounds of wool; kills four millions pork; and makes from forty-two to forty-five million pounds of butter.

The cattle, milch cows, horses, sheep and pigs, on hand number considerably over two millions. This is something like farming.—Time would fail me to give anything more than an outline of the products of this Province. Of her fisheries, however, I may say that they produce annually about one million and a half dollars. Lower Canada alone has two thousand five hundred fishing vessels. The Magdalen Islands, which belong to Canada, own two hundred and seventy fishing crafts.

The Banking Capital of the chartered Banks of Canada is some thirty-three million dollars—much less, I should judge than the necessities of trade require.