

provided with tubs, in which the water is changed twice a day, milk will not be soured even by lighting.

**CURE FOR SEA SICKNESS.**—Surgeon C. W. Walsh, in a letter to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, states that he has found two grains of oxalate of cerium and one drachm of compound tincture of valerian invariably gives great relief in sea sickness. The dose may be administered at intervals of thirty minutes.

## Statistical Information.

### The Extent and Resources of the British-American Provinces.

Canada contains 330,000 square miles; Newfoundland, 40,200; New Brunswick 27,710; Nova Scotia, 18,600; Prince Edward Island, 2,131; British Columbia, 213,500; Vancouver Island, 16,000; Hudson Bay Territory, 1,570,500; making 2,218,641 square miles, a territory nearly twice as large as all Europe, if we deduct Russia.

According to the statistics of 1861, the area of land held by private individuals in the North American Provinces was: In Upper Canada, 17,708,232 acres, of which 6,051,619 were under cultivation. In Lower Canada 13,680,000 acres, of which 4,804,325 were under cultivation. In Nova Scotia 5,748,893 acres, of which 1,028,032 are under cultivation. New Brunswick, 6,637,329 acres, 855,108 under cultivation. Newfoundland 100,000 acres, 41,108 under cultivation. Prince Edward Island 1,365,400 acres, 368,127 acres under cultivation. The annual agricultural products of the Provinces now yields \$150,000,000. Competent authorities have given the actual annual yield of the Fisheries at \$20,000,000, much of which is lost by those who should profit by it, and has gone to the enrichment of foreigners. "The British North American Provinces," says a recent writer, "possessing 5000 miles of sea coast, if consolidated into one power, would possess not only all the materials necessary for constructing ships of war, but also bands of skilful and hardy seamen wherewith to man a powerful fleet. The tonnage of the commercial marine of the Provinces, inward and outward, required for the accommodation of trade is 13,419,614, of which Nova Scotia requires 1,432,954 tons, New Brunswick 1,386,980, Prince Edward Island 167,098, Newfoundland 1,392,345, and Canada 9,040,337. The sea going tonnage of Canada amounts to 2,183,000 tons. In 1832 the tonnage of vessels built in British North America amounted to only 33,776 tons. In 1863 the number of vessels built was 645, with a capacity of 219,763 tons (according to the speech of the Finance Minister, February 7, 1865), costing \$9,000,000. According to the last census returns the number of sailors and fishermen of the Colonies was 69,256, and the population of the six Provinces, by the census of 1861, was: Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,566; Nova Scotia, 338,857; New Brunswick, 252,047; Newfoundland, 122,635; Prince Edward Island, 80,857; total, 3,294,059. The whole population is at present over 4,000,000. The imports and exports of 1863 were:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Canada.....	\$45,964,493	\$41,831,532	\$87,776,025
N. Brunswick.	7,764,824	8,964,784	16,729,608
Nova Scotia ...	10,201,301	8,420,968	18,622,359
P. E. Island...	1,428,028	1,627,540	3,055,568
Newfoundland	5,242,720	6,002,312	11,245,032

Besides a fertile soil and magnificent forests the Provinces possess inexhaustible mineral resources. Gold, iron, coal, and copper are found in Nova Scotia in abundance, and the coal beds are not exceeded, in richness and availability for mining, by any in the world. The mineral wealth of New Brunswick is also enormous, and her coal formation is of a thickness almost incredible. Canada has her mines of copper and iron ore in abundance, which only need development to become a great source of wealth. Gold has been found on the Chaudiere and elsewhere to some extent. The coal of New Brunswick will, by and by, be required to work the furnaces in the iron mines of Canada. Reciprocal free trade between the Provinces is an absolute necessity forced upon them by the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty. They will find in a commercial union of their interests, and a unanimity of purpose with regard to their foreign trade relations, more than a sufficient compensation for its loss. It is plain that the British North American Territory, possessing such magnificent resources, should be a power on this continent.—*Trade Review.*

### British Revenue.

The following is a statement of the revenue of the United Kingdom for the years ended 31st March, 1865 and 1866, with the sources from whence it has been derived:—

	Year ended March 31, 1866.	Year ended March 31, 1865.
Customs.....	£21,276,000	£22,572,000
Excise.....	19,788,000	19,558,000
Stamps.....	9,560,000	9,580,000
Taxes.....	3,350,000	3,292,000
Property Tax.....	6,890,000	7,958,000
Post Office.....	4,250,000	4,100,000
Crown Lands.....	320,000	310,000
Miscellaneous.....	2,878,292	2,993,436
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>67,812,292</b>	<b>70,313,436</b>

### Canadian Imports and Exports of Wool.

	Imports.	Exports.
1859.....	\$125,265	\$400,272
1860.....	142,204	402,234
1861.....	295,126	434,199
1862.....	444,538	724,830
1863.....	275,074	974,349
1864 half-year.....	241,861	392,373
1864-'5 .....	265,232	1,353,168
	<b>\$1,789,295</b>	<b>\$4,681,425</b>

### The Wheat Trade of the World.

A recent French calculation presents the price of wheat as follows at various points and in various countries: France 21f. 35c. per quintal, Belgium 22f. 71c. per quintal, Stettin 23f. 84c. per quintal, Cologne 21f. 55c. per quintal, Hamburg 25f. 50c. per quintal, Mayence 22f. per quintal, Rotterdam 19f. 85c. per quintal, Bale 23f. per