

and a patch of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Canada. This map has cost us over three thousand pounds, the half of which has probably been expended in compiling a map of Maine, with a portion of New Hampshire.

While the execution of this map is as good as could be expected, from the inaccurate state of the surveys of the country, still, it is very defective in other respects.

1st. The scale on which it is constructed, is entirely too small in order to represent the peculiarities of the country.

2d. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, should have been embraced, with as much as could have been conveniently given of the circumjacent country.

3d. The price, thirty shillings, is far beyond the means of the mass of

the people, the schools, etc., of the country.

Such are the leading objections to this map. However, we have our own way of doing things, and probably it is best to let us alone. The next map we get up may be of the United States.

We have long considered a good map, detailing the peculiarities of the lower Provinces, of primary importance to our school-going population. Amongst our secular institutions, nothing is more important, nothing would better tend to develop the resources of these Provinces, and lead those of other countries to render assistance. But here we are brought to a stand-still. All we have is a small picture of New Brunswick, with a patch of each of the other lower Provinces.

Goodrich's Comprehensive Geography and History, 1855

This comprehensive Geography contains 270 pages, 153 of which are devoted to a description of the world, "ancient and modern;" 113 pages to a description of the United States, and four pages only devoted to a description of British North America, a country much larger than the whole Union.

Under the caption British America, it says of the inhabitants—"The whole northern part of British America is occupied by tribes of savages. Further south, in the middle regions, there are numerous trading posts, and bands of white hunters and trappers, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, which spread over the country. Along the Gulf and River St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, are the principal white settlements. To the west, from Great Slave Lake south to the United States, there are tribes of Chippewas, Priteneand, Creeks, and other Indians."

A stranger to British North America would conclude from reading the above extract, that the inhabitants

consist of tribes of Indians, tribes of savages, and bands of white hunters and trappers. This is the manner in which our neighbours of the Union speak of a territory larger than their own—a country with national resources, and the tonnage of whose shipping is fifth in the scale of the world's nations. This is the way they speak of a country containing over three millions of intelligent beings nearly as many as Saxonia, of Italian notoriety, or Portugal, or Holland, and more than double that of Denmark, Hanover, Tuscany, Norway, Baden, or Greece, exclusive of the Indian and savage tribes. And these three millions of intelligent beings are located in large cities, towns and villages, surrounded by extensive fertile domains, producing a vast amount of food for man and beast. Thus they speak of a country possessing a greater extent of railroads and telegraph lines than one fourth of the trans-Atlantic world, with all its greatness, a country whose forests are clothed with a growth of most valuable timber, with mines,