

The larger Almanacs or Calendars of former days contain a good deal of information about Canada.

In the Quebec Almanac and British American Royal Calendar for 1819, we have "A brief account of Canada written in 1811." It is there stated that "the largest quantity of wheat ever exported from Canada, was in 1802. It amounted to 1,010,033 bushels. There were besides exported that year, 28,301 barrels of flour and 22,051 cwt. of biscuit. Animal food has generally been furnished in abundance in Lower Canada. * * * The value of the exportations from the St. Lawrence in 1810 has been estimated by mercantile men at 1,200,000 pounds sterling, including disbursements of ships employed in the trade, the number of which was 661, men 6,578, tonnage 143,893, and also the value of 5,896 tons of new ships built in the Province. A considerable proportion of the produce of the United States, and all the furs obtained in the Indian countries, are included in the general amount. The price of labour in the towns," it is added "for four years past may be estimated at four shillings ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a dollar) per day throughout the year, one half of which sum has been paid for board and lodging. Bread has been at about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and beef 5d."

In 1813 there was published at Philadelphia, "A Geographical View of the Province of Upper Canada," by M. Smith. Mr. Smith appears to have been a citizen of the U. S. He dates his preface from Winchester, Connecticut, and he says, "I was induced to this business about three years ago, while in Canada, from a belief that a full and impartial account of the Province would be acceptable and useful to my fellow citizens, as of late years many have been in the habit of moving there. And I also knew that a correct geographical account of the Province of Upper Canada had never been published: whatever had been, was brief and defective. I may add that the mildness of the climate, fertility of the soil, benefit of trade, cheapness of the land, and morals of the inhabitants, so far exceeded my expectations and the apprehensions of the public in general, I deemed it my duty to make known the same. I will also observe, that I have wrote from experimental knowledge, and not merely from what has been suggested by others. Some may imagine, because I write thus, that I have a partiality for the English, but this I solemnly deny. I only describe things in their true characters, with the impartiality of an historian. I began this work before the war. I