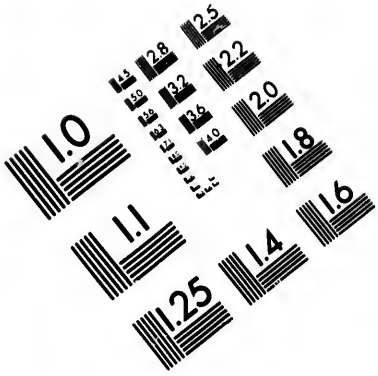

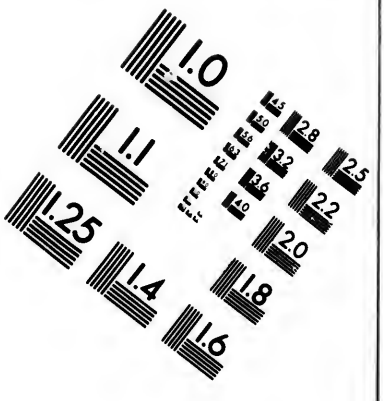

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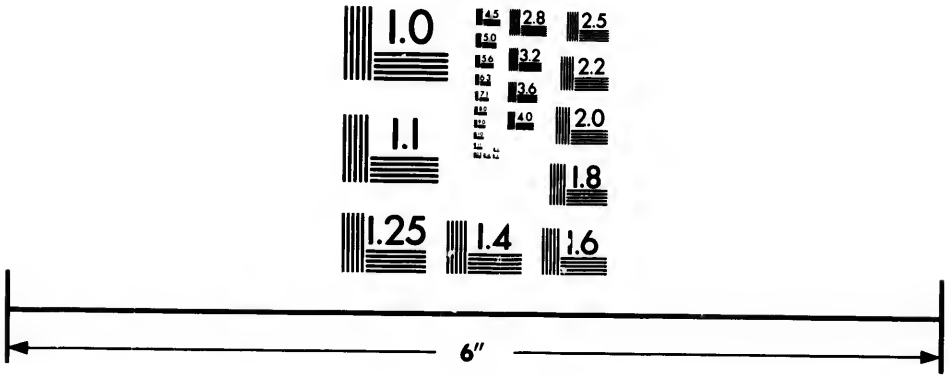

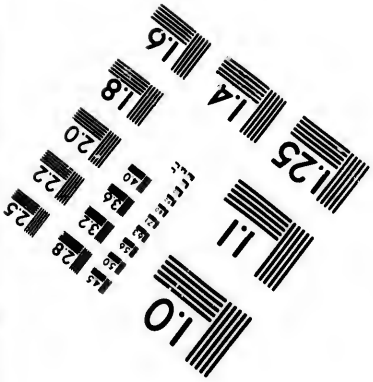

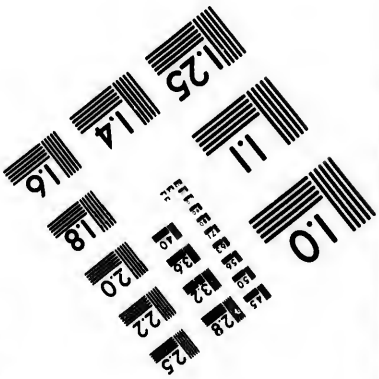

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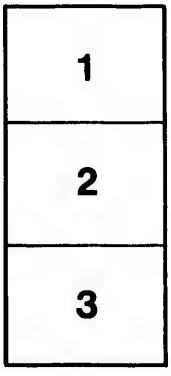

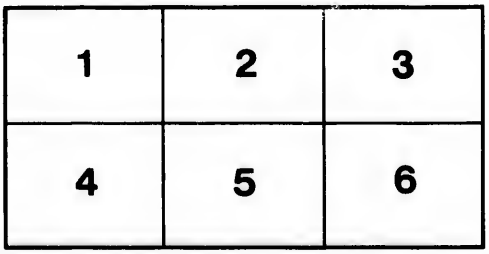

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STATISTICS

OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

INCLUDING

A DESCRIPTION OF ITS GOLD FIELDS.

"SHIPS, COMMERCE, AND COLONIES."

BY ALEXANDER MONRO, ESQ.,

Author of a Treatise on Land Surveying; and History, Geography, and Productions of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.
&c. &c. &c.

HALIFAX, N. S.
PRINTED BY E. M. McDONALD.
1862.

PREFACE.

"STATISTICS is the science which treats of the strength and resources of nations:—national resources, population, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, &c."—WORCESTER.

IN submitting this work to the attention of his readers, the writer disclaims all pretensions to originality. His labor has been that of a compiler, and he has quoted liberally from the Census Reports of the Colonies for 1851 and 1861, as well as from all other resources within his reach.

In addition to personal knowledge, and in proof of the labor devoted to its preparation, he has examined upwards of fifty different reports and works relating to the country, and obtained useful information from each, which is here placed before the public in a portable form.

That the work may be found to contain reliable information, useful to all, is the desire of

ALEXR. MONRO.

PORT ELGIN, NEW BRUNSWICK,
October, 1862.

The writer is under special obligations, for Reports, &c.,

To the Hon. P. J. O. Cheaveau, of Canada,
" A. A. Dorion, "
" Joseph Couchon, "
" P. M. Vankoughnet, "
" Sidney Smith, "
Professor Dawson, "
Doctor Ryerson, "
John Lovell Esq., "
Hon. Jonathan McCully,—Nova Scotia,
" Charles Tupper, M. D., "
" Robert Carter, R. N.,—Newfoundland,
" W. H. Pope,—Prince Edward Island,
" A. E. Botsford,—New Brunswick,
A. R. McLellan, M. P. P., "

STATISTICS

OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE British Colonial Empire has recently assumed very large proportions. Its aggregate population amounts to 195,000,000 souls; its imports and exports to £176,000,000 sterling. The amount of its imports from the Mother Country is £40,000,000 —being nearly one-third of the total exports of the British Islands to all other countries.

Many of the Colonies have sprung, within the last century, from mere settlements, ruled by an Administrative Department in Great Britain, to Commonwealths, possessing native Legislatures and Elective Governments. Their growth in population, trade, and material wealth, has but few parallels.

In this vast Colonial domain,

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

occupies a prominent place. It contains four millions of square miles; it is one-third in size of the American Continent; it is larger than all Europe, or the States, Federate and Confederate, of America. Its population numbers nearly four millions of inhab-

itants; and its trade has more than quadrupled, being $45,000,000 dollars within the last decade. In the construction of Railroads alone, British North America exceeds the aggregate of Russia, Rome, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and the Brazilian Empire. In the extent of Telegraphic communication, it exceeds the aggregate of many of the nations of Europe; in the tonnage of its shipping, it ranks seventh among the nations of the earth; and in gold, silver, coal, iron ore, copper, and other valuable minerals, in agricultural capabilities, and piscatory advantages, it has few parallels.

Boundaries.—British North America is bounded southerly by the Atlantic Ocean and the States of America (Lat. 49°); westerly by the Pacific Ocean and Russian America; northerly by the Arctic Ocean and Baffin's Bay; and easterly by Davis' Straits and the Atlantic Ocean; extending from 41° 50′ to 71° North Latitude, and from 52° 50′ to 141° West Longitude. Its greatest length, from the Atlantic frontier of Nova Scotia to the Pacific Ocean at Vancouver's Island, is 3,000 miles; and greatest breadth, 1,600 miles. Of its area 2,600,000 square miles is land, a large part of which lies within the North Temperate Zone. It has an aggregate seaboard, accessible to ships at all seasons of the year, of 1,200 miles, besides 4,300 miles open for shorter periods.

SUBDIVISIONS.—British North America is divided into Colonies and Territories, as follows:

Nova Scotia, and *Newfoundland* on the south-east; *New Brunswick*, and *Prince Edward Island*, north of Nova Scotia; *British Columbia*, on the Pacific Ocean; and *Canada*, and the *Hudson's Bay Company's Territory*, occupy the intervening space.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.—*External Waters.*—These Colonies and Territories have a seaboard, including the space between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (50 miles), on the south-east, of 700 miles, open to navigation at all seasons of the year; and easterly, on the Atlantic, of 1,200 miles, navigable from three to four months in the year;—making 1,900 miles on the Atlantic Ocean. Davis Straits, Baffin's Bay, and Barrow Strait, have an aggregate front of 1,800 miles, navigable for a few weeks only in the year. A seaboard of 1,300 miles on the Arctic Ocean, a frozen coast, and 500 miles on the Pacific, a large extent of which is navigable at all seasons of the year;—making a total of 5,500 miles, exclusive of the indentations of the coast.

Inland Seas.—Within this vast area lies Hudson's Bay, in the north, extending 900 miles north-easterly, and 500 westerly. The Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the south, extends from Canada southerly to the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles, and 250 miles from east to west, from Canada to Newfoundland; it has a three-fold outlet into the Atlantic Ocean,—one by the Strait

of Belle Isle, north of Newfoundland; one between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland; and a third between Nova Scotia Proper and Cape Breton, by the Strait of Canso. The third great tract of waters is the fresh water lakes of Canada, which cover, in the aggregate, an area of upwards of 100,000 square miles.

Rivers.—The great Rivers of British North America are, the St. Lawrence, Mackenzie, and Saskatchewan. Of these the St. Lawrence is the principal. This river, with its chain of lakes, is 2,200 miles long, and discharges its waters into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It varies in width from twenty-five to three miles, and, exclusive of the lakes and their connecting links, it is 756 miles in length. Its principal tributaries are, the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and Ottawa; the former penetrates northern Canada for nearly 400 miles, and drains 26,000 square miles.

The St. Maurice intersects the same section of country for about 500 miles, and drains 40,000 square miles; and the Ottawa penetrates north-western Canada for about 800 miles, and, with the aggregation of its tributaries, forms an extent of about 3,700 miles, and drains about 80,000 square miles.

The Mackenzie River, including Great Slave Lake, with its tributary, Athabaska River, is upwards of 2,000 miles long; it is navigable for 1,200 miles, and discharges its waters, by several mouths, into the Arctic Ocean, its western outlet being in lat. 68° 49′ n., and lon. 135° 37′ w. The River Saskatchewan,

including Lake Winnipeg, is 1,600 miles in length, and, like the Mackenzie, takes its rise on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The Saskatchewan discharges into Hudson's Bay, and is navigable for steamers for two-thirds of its entire length. The smaller rivers of British North America might be counted by several hundreds; of these the Fraser, and Stickeen, on the Pacific side of the Continent, are the principal. The former is 900 miles long, and takes its rise near the western slope of the Rocky Mountains; with the Thompson, and other tributaries, it drains the far famed gold fields of British Columbia, and discharges into the Gulf of Georgia, opposite Vancouver's Island. The Stickeen River is about 500 miles long, and discharges into the Pacific Ocean 160 miles north of Fort Simpson; it is navigable for steamers for 150 miles. The bed of this river, as also that of the Fraser, is auriferous. Between the Fraser and the Stickeen, numerous rivers, varying in length from 100 to 400 miles, penetrate the country.

Newfoundland has no rivers, while those of the other Lower Provinces number hundreds, and vary in length from 20 to 100 miles. The River St. John, in New Brunswick, is 450 miles long.

Mountains, Plateaus, and Valleys.—In North America, there are two great valleys, separated by a range of mountains known as the "Rocky Mountains," which extend from the Isthmus of Panama, in the south, to the Arctic Ocean. The country,

easterly and westerly of this range, the summits of which are from 14,000 to 16,000 feet high, are again subdivided by numerous irregular mountain ranges of comparatively limited extent and height.

The following are some of the principal mountain and valley ranges in British North America:

Beginning at the Atlantic frontier of Nova Scotia, a range of highlands skirts the Atlantic sea-board, and extends inland for fifteen or twenty miles. This dislocated range of metamorphic hills nowhere assumes the height of mountains. Sixty miles inland from this seaboard, and nearly parallel thereto, the "Cobequid Mountains," 1,100 feet high, traverse Nova Scotia, from the Bay of Fundy to the Strait of Canso. This range is clothed with a large growth of timber, to its summit, where agricultural products grow luxuriantly. Between the Atlantic and Cobequid ranges is a rich and fertile valley, embracing the entire length of Nova Scotia Proper.

The third mountainous range, of moderate elevation, traverses the boundary between Canada and New Brunswick, from the State of Maine to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At the easterly side of this range, the River St. John assumes at the "Grand Falls," an elevation, above its ordinary level, of 120 feet, including the rapids below. Between this range and the Cobequid Mountains, with which it runs parallel, is an extensive plateau of fertile lands, 230 miles in width, embracing a large part of Nova Scotia, all Prince Edward Island, and nearly the whole of New Brunswick. The coast of Labrador is mountainous.

The mountain formations of the country lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Rocky Mountains assume a different direction from the lower mountain ranges above referred to. The country presents a terraced character; the navigation of the principal streams is obstructed by numerous falls and rapids, the result of convulsions of no ordinary nature. The principal part of the mountainous districts run in the direction of the great rivers and lakes lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Rocky Mountains.

The River St. Lawrence and its principal tributaries, the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and Ottawa Rivers, are skirted on each side by birchen ranges of conical mountains, some of which rise to the height of 3,000 feet. South of the St. Lawrence, and about 65 miles therefrom, along the boundary between the States and Canada, a range of mountainous lands runs nearly parallel to the St. Lawrence.

About 200 miles north of the St. Lawrence, and nearly parallel therewith, are the "Laurentian Mountains," an extensive range of high lands. North of this range, agricultural vegetation is unprofitable; but between these mountains and the River St. Lawrence, agriculture is pursued with profit. The country watered by the Ottawa, St. Maurice, and Saguenay Rivers, is one of the best lumbering districts in America.

The River St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Lake Ontario, assumes a terraced character; numerous rapids obstructing its navigation. At the cele-

brated Falls of Niagara, the country is apparently upheaved 165 feet above its general level. Although Canada West is generally considered a flat country, still there are some hilly and mountainous districts; One of these, in the Townships of Albion and Cobden, extends to Lake Huron, and terminates in the "Blue Mountains," on the Georgian Bay. One of these mountains is 1,900 feet above the level of the lake. Between each of the mountain ranges above described, extensive plateaus and valleys of fertile lands intervene, giving to the country a valuable character in an agricultural point of view.

The country lying between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains is intersected by numerous chains of mountainous ranges, with extensive valleys of fertile lands skirting the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine, and Red Rivers. Between Hudson's Bay and Lake Winnipeg, there is an extensive mountain range, which runs northward parallel to the Rocky Mountains.

The Rocky Mountains run nearly parallel to the Pacific Ocean. Where these mountains cross British Territory, they assume a comparatively moderate height, affording the only practicable path for a railroad across the northern part of this continent. The Rocky Mountains are about 500 miles from the Pacific coast. Between this coast and these mountains, and nearly parallel therewith, are two ranges known as the "Cascade," and "Blue Mountains." Some of the rivers discharging into the Pacific are skirted by hills of considerable magnitude.

The principal part of the hyperborean territory lying around Hudson's Bay, is a *terra incognita* to geographers generally. Future explorations will, no doubt, reveal peculiarities in this vast region useful to science and commerce.

The country north of this region has long been a scene of interest to the world. Here repeated explorations have been made, at a great sacrifice of valuable life and property, in search for a "North-west Passage," which, after numerous fruitless attempts, was found by Captain McClure, in 1852. Science, it is true, has been advanced by this discovery, and by the numerous explorations made; but the benefits arising to science and commerce are incommensurate with the vast expenditures incurred. The passage, though discovered, is impracticable as a highway for ships passing between the two great oceans of the world—the Atlantic and the Pacific.

BOUNDARIES AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EACH PROVINCE, &c.

CANADA, including Canada East and Canada West, united in 1841, is bounded westerly by Lakes Superior, Huron, and St. Clair, and their connecting rivers; southerly by Lakes Erie and Ontario, the St. Lawrence, and the States of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, the Province of New Brunswick, and the Bay Chaleur; easterly by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Labrador; and northerly by the Hudson's Bay Territory. It contains 357,822 square miles, and a population of 2,507,571.

A full description of all the attributes of this invaluable Colony is beyond our present limits. Its great leading features are all we attempt to describe.

Lakes.—Lake Ontario, the lowest of the series, is 756 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The next in ascending order are Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Superior, leaving Lake Michigan, which is wholly within the boundaries of the Northern States, on the south.

The line dividing Canada from the States passes through the centre of the lakes bounding on Canada. Some of these lakes lie one above another in plateaus. Lake Nipisin is 40 miles long and 20 miles in width, and discharges, by the River St. Francis, into the Georgian Bay, an indentation of Lake Huron. There are scores of lakes in Canada, some of which are of considerable magnitude.

The following Tabular Statement will convey an idea of the magnitude of some of these Inland Seas.

Names of Lakes.	Distance from mouth of the St. Lawrence.	Length in Miles.	Breadth in Miles.	Mean depth in Feet.	Elevation above the sea.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Ontario.....	756	180	65	500	260	7000
Erie.....	1041	240	80	100	555	11000
Huron.....	1355	250	200	800	574	20000
Michigan	.....	310	90	300	687	20000
St. Clair.....	.....	20	36	20	571	360
Superior	1640	355	160	908	602	40000
Totals.....	.....	1315	646	.....	.....	98360

Canals.—The continuous navigation of the St. Lawrence, the great lakes, and their tributary streams, being obstructed by falls and rapids, numerous canals have been constructed, affording a passage for the ships of the ocean into the very centre of British North America. Along the rapids of the St. Lawrence, seven ship canals of various lengths, from one to twelve miles (but in the aggregate 41 miles of canal), have been constructed. By these canals seagoing vessels are enabled to ascend 116 miles of the river, overcoming a fall of 225 feet above the level of

tide-water, which added to 52 miles of sailing,—168 miles, above Montreal, to Lake Ontario. This lake is connected with Lake Erie by the Niagara River, 35 miles long, the navigation of which is obstructed by the Niagara Falls. Vessels of 450 tons, carrying 3,000 barrels of flour, pass from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie by the Welland Canal. This canal, which is 28 miles long, is composed of 37 cut stone locks, each of which has a length of chamber of 150 feet by 26 feet in breadth. By it vessels are enabled to surmount an elevation of 330 feet. It is navigable for 250 days in the year, and is the most profitable of all the canals of Canada. The average number of sailing vessels and steamers which passed through this canal during the last eighteen years, was 3,671 per annum; and in 1861, not less than 4,315 vessels passed through it.

The amount of revenue collected in 1859 was $139,068; in 1860, $176,760; and in 1861, $241,029. There was, in the latter year, after deducting the costs of repairs and management, a nett revenue of $184,476.

Lake Erie is connected with Lake Huron by the Detroit River, and by the Lake and River St. Clair, in all, 75 miles of navigation. Lakes Huron and Superior are connected by St. Mary's River, 39 miles long. The navigation of this river is obstructed for about one mile and a-half, which is overcome by a canal at the Sault St. Marie, on the United States side of this river.

The Rideau Canal, 142 miles long, unites the Cities

of Kingston and Ottawa. It was constructed by the Imperial Government for military purposes, and is composed of 47 locks. It is now a highway for passengers, and the products of a fertile country. At its eastern extremity stands the City of Ottawa, on the west bank of, and 127 miles from the mouth of the Ottawa River. On this river there are numerous rapids which impede navigation; these are being overcome by the construction of dams and canals. The navigation of the St. Maurice and Saguenay Rivers is similarly obstructed, which is also being overcome by the construction of canals and dams, affording an outlet to the St. Lawrence for the vast stores of forest products which the country, watered by these northern rivers, contains; besides facilitating settlement, for which large sections are highly adapted.

The aggregate length of the canals of Canada is 216 miles, and cost $16,000,000.

Niagara Falls, and Bridges.—The name *Niagara*, signifying in the Iroquois language, *Thunder of Waters*, is very appropriately given to this river. These falls are the most celebrated in the world. The River Niagara, 34 miles long, which unites Lakes Ontario and Erie, is the passage for all the waters of Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair, Superior, Michigan, Nipissing, and other minor lakes, and their numerous affluents. It varies in width from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile, and its mural sides are 250 feet high. The waters of these lakes, over

which, during six months of the year, thousands of tons of shipping daily pass, cover an area nearly equal to one-half the fresh water lakes in the world. From this fact some conception may be formed of the immense volume of water continually precipitated over Niagara Falls. The Falls, which are situated 14 miles above Lake Ontario, are 165 feet high. Over this river two suspension bridges have been constructed; one at Queenstown, for passengers, and the other at Elgin, near the Falls, a railway and passenger bridge.

These Falls may well be considered one of nature's grand achievements; and the suspension bridges, especially that near the Falls, as master-pieces of human ingenuity and labor. The beauty and grandeur of this "Thunder of Waters," and its surroundings, are calculated to render it the most attractive scene on this continent.

Victoria Bridge.—This bridge, which was opened to the public in 1860, spans the River St. Lawrence, at Montreal. It forms a part of the Grand Trunk Railway, and is one of the most stupendous and massive structures of modern times. It is tubular, consisting of 23 spans of 240 feet each, and one in the centre of 330. These spans are approached on each side by causeways, terminating in abutments of solid masonry. The southern causeway is 240 feet long, and the northern, 1,400; the width of each being 90 feet. The total length of the bridge is two miles, less fifty yards. It cost nearly two and a-half million pounds

sterling. By this bridge, two extensive and populous sections of country are united; thus adding to their social, agricultural, and commercial development.

The Ottawa and its Tributaries.—This river is one of the most important tributaries of the St. Lawrence. It is the northern boundary between Eastern and Western Canada, and is the outlet of vast stores of timber. On its western bank is situated the City of Ottawa, the seat of the Canadian Government.

The following brief description may not be uninteresting:

The River Ottawa, or Grand River, empties into the St. Lawrence, near the City of Montreal, 590 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fifty miles above its confluence with the St. Lawrence, the River du Nord, 160 miles long, joins it from the north, and the Assumption, 130 miles long, from the west. At this point the rapids are avoided by a canal. At 70 miles it receives the River Rouge, 90 miles long, and at 93 miles, the north and south Nation Rivers, each 160 miles long. The River du Lievre, 260 miles long, enters from the north, 108 miles above the St. Lawrence; and at 126 miles, the River Gatineae, which drains 12,000 square miles, enters from the same quarter. Above the St. Lawrence, 127 miles, stands Byetown, now the City of Ottawa, and the capital of Canada, near which the Rideau River, 116 miles long, and the Rideau Canal, enter the Ottawa. At 133 miles are the Chaudière Falls, 40 feet in height. Here the Ottawa almost disappears, giving rise to

the expression—"A hundred rivers struggling for a passage." Above the St. Lawrence, 164 miles, are three miles of rapids, which obstruction to navigation is overcome by a canal. At 166 miles, the Madawaska, 210 miles long, empties into it from the west, and at 177, the Bonnachere, 110 miles in length; at 197, the Contage, 160 miles long; at 206 miles, Black River, 130 miles in length, and at 242 miles, the Petewawa, 140 miles long, empty into it from the same side. At 440 miles from the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa receives the waters of the Mattawa, an extensive river, from the north-west; at 772 miles, those of the Dumoine, and at 776 those of the Keepawa, 120 miles long; the two latter, it is said, anomalously take their rise in one lake, which is 50 miles long. Near the head of the Ottawa, the Montreal, 120 miles long, and the Blanche, 90, enter from the north.

Steamers ascend the Ottawa for nearly 200 miles, which, with the St. Maurice, and Saguenay Rivers, and their numerous and extensive tributaries, drains 150,000 square miles of the best timbered country in America, a large portion of which is excellent tillage land.

These rivers hardly form a moiety of the river navigation of Canada. The whole of Canada West is drained by numbers, which pour their waters into the "Great Lakes;" and, allowing Canada to include the country lying around Lake Winnipeg—an inland sea as large as Lake Erie—her river communication is very extensive. Into Lake Winnipeg flow the

Saskatchewan, Red, and Assiniboine Rivers, from the north-west. The rivers flowing into Lake Superior are also numerous and extensive.

For grandeur of scenery, some of the rivers of Canada are unequalled. Although want of space forbids details, yet we cannot pass the *Saguenay* without making a few brief observations. This river discharges its contents into the St. Lawrence, about 110 miles below Quebec, and is one of the most extraordinary in the world. Its dark waters, 100 fathoms in depth, with its lofty mural sides, broken at intervals to receive the waters of numerous tributaries, present a scene of wild and unparalleled magnificence. In ascending from its confluence with the St. Lawrence, Capes Trinity and Eternity exhibit grand phenomena. A little farther, and Tableau Rock, a column of dark colored granite, 600 feet high by 300 wide, appears in bold relief, its sides smooth as if they had just received the last polishing stroke from the artisan's chisel. Such is the appearance of this river from its mouth to its source. Six miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence is the town of Tadoussac, surrounded by beautiful and romantic scenery.

Roads, Lands for settlement, &c.—Canada, in addition to 2,000 miles of railway in operation, has its network of common roads. All the settled portions of it are traversed by excellent highways. In this Province, as in other Colonies, roads are first opened by a grant from the public Revenue, and, to some

extent, kept in repair by government appropriation. Statute Labor is also performed by the inhabitants, in their respective districts.

The Legislature of Canada annually expends large amounts in the projection of "Colonization Roads," the opening of which is the preparatory step to the settlement of the wilderness. There are numbers of these roads now in course of construction, some of which are very extensive.

In Lower Canada, the Ottawa, St. Maurice, and Saguenay River districts, on the north of the River St. Lawrence, especially the two former, are now being opened up, by roads and cross roads, for hundreds of miles. Here a country more than double the size of the State of New York, and equally as fertile, is being laid open to settlement.

On the south side of the St. Lawrence, the *Tache Road* has been projected, 209 miles into the country lying between the settlements in the district of Quebec, and the New Brunswick boundary. There are numerous cross roads, designed to intersect this great highway, bounded on all sides by fertile lands.

The lands surveyed in Lower Canada, up to the beginning of 1860, "cover an area of 366,495 acres, dispersed through an aggregate of 21 townships; the whole within five and a-half townships of the ordinary dimensions of 10 miles square." The average cost of making roads in the wilderness, where bridging is not very expensive, is two hundred dollars per mile.

In Western Canada, also, the wildernesses and

solitary parts are being penetrated by Colonization Roads. The country lying between the Georgian Bay, an offshoot of Lake Huron, and the City of Ottawa, 200 miles, is traversed by one leading line of road, which is intersected by numerous cross roads. One of these projected lines will open for settlement, in its length of 120 miles, a large tract of superior land. Another road has been projected, running from Sault St. Marie to the eastern boundary of Georgian Bay, 135 miles in length.

Civil Divisions.—Lower Canada embraces the country north of the St. Lawrence, and east of the Ottawa Rivers, and also the country south of the St. Lawrence, adjoining the United States and New Brunswick. It is divided into Counties and Townships.

The following Table contains the Population of Canada East, by Cities and Counties, in 1861.

Montreal City	90,323
Quebec City	51,109
Three Rivers City	6,058
Sherbrooke Town	5,899

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
1. L'Assomption	17,355
2. Argenteuil	12,897
3. Arthabaska	13,473
4. Bagot	18,841

	COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
5.	Beauce	20,416
6.	Beauharnois	15,742
7.	Bellechasse	16,062
8.	Berthier	19,608
9.	Bonaventure	13,092
10.	Brome	12,732
11.	Chambly	13,132
12.	Champlain	20,008
13.	Charlevoix	15,223
14.	Chateauguay	17,837
15.	Chicoutimi	10,478
16.	Compton	10,210
17.	Dorchester	16,195
18.	Drummond	12,356
19.	Gaspé, and Magdalen Islands	14,077
20.	Hochelaga	16,474
21.	Huntingdon	17,491
22.	Iberville	16,891
23.	L'Islet	12,300
24.	Jacques Cartier	11,218
25.	Joliette	21,198
26.	Kamouraska	21,058
27.	La Prairie	14,475
28.	Laval	10,507
29.	Levis	22,091
30.	Lotbinière	20,018
31.	Maskinonge	14,790
32.	Megantic	17,889
33.	Missisquoi	18,608
34.	Montcalm	14,758

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
35. Montmagny	13,386
36. Montmorency	11,136
37. Napierville	14,513
38. Nicolet	21,563
39. Ottawa	27,757
40. Pontiac	14,125
41. Portneuf	21,291
42. Quebec	27,893
43. Richelieu	19,070
44. Richmond	8,884
45. Rimouska	20,854
46. Rouville	18,227
47. Saguenay	6,101
48. Shefford	17,779
49. Soulanges	12,221
50. St. Hyacinthe	18,877
51. St. John's	14,853
52. St. Maurice	11,100
53. Stanstead	12,258
54. Temiscouata	18,561
55. Terre Bonne	19,460
56. Two Mountains	18,408
57. Vaudreuil	12,282
58. Verchères	15,485
59. Wolfe	6,548
60. Yamaska	16,045

The total population of the four cities and the sixty counties of Lower Canada is 1,111,556. In 1851, this section of Canada contained 36 counties,

which contained an aggregate population of 890,261, showing an increase of 24 counties, and 221,305 inhabitants. The total number of wards, townships, and parishes, are 606.

The following Table contains the Population of Canada West, by Cities and Counties, in 1861.

City of Hamilton	19,096
" Kingston	13,743
" London	11,555
" Ottawa	14,669
" Toronto	44,821

	COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
1.	Brant	30,338
2.	Brues	27,499
3.	Carleton	29,620
4.	Dundas	18,777
5.	Durham	39,115
6.	Elgin	32,050
7.	Essex	25,211
8.	Frontenac	27,347
9.	Glengary	21,187
10.	Grenville	24,191
11.	Grey	37,750
12.	Haldimand	23,708
13.	Holton	22,794
14.	Hastings	44,970
15.	Huron	51,954
16.	Kent	31,183

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
17. Lambton	24,916
18. Lanark	31,639
19. Leeds	35,750
20. Lennox, and Addington	28,002
21. Lincoln	27,625
22. Middlesex	48,736
23. Norfolk	28,590
24. Northumberland	40,592
25. Ontario	41,604
26. Oxford	46,226
27. Peel	27,240
28. Perth	38,083
29. Peterborough	24,651
30. Prescott	15,499
31. Prince Edward	20,869
32. Renfrew	20,325
33. Russell	6,824
34. Simcoe	44,720
35. Stormont	18,129
36. Victoria	23,039
37. Waterloo	38,750
38. Welland	24,988
39. Wellington	49,200
40. Wentworth	31,832
41. York	59,674
42. Algoma District	4,916
43. Nipissing District	2,094

The total population of the five cities and 43 counties of Canada West 1,396,091. Population in 1851

was 952,004; increase in ten years, 444,087. The townships, &c., of Canada West number 480; making in the Province of Canada 103 counties, and 1,086 subdivisions, known as wards, townships, and parishes.

NOVA SCOTIA.

This Province, including the Island of Cape Breton, is bounded north-westerly by the Province of New Brunswick and the Bay of Fundy; south-easterly by the Atlantic Ocean, and north-westerly by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Straits of Northumberland. It is situate between 43° and 47° north latitude, and between 59° 40′ and 66° 25′ west longitude, and contains an area of 18,600 square miles. Population 330,857.

Geographical Features.—From the peculiar configuration of the Province, stretching out like a wharf into the Atlantic Ocean, and only bound to New Brunswick by an isthmus fifteen miles wide, it has few rivers which exceed fifty miles in length, though they number scores. The Avon, Annapolis, and Shubenacadie, are among its largest. It contains upwards of 400 lakes, of which Lakes Rosignol and St. George, the former, 30 miles long, are the largest.

Nova Scotia has a coast line of nearly 1,000 miles, indented by numerous excellent harbors, of which Halifax is the principal on the Atlantic. Besides the Bay of Fundy, and its extensions, Chignecto and Cumberland Bays, Minas Basin, an eastern arm of

the former, extends fifty miles i) to the Province. It is from 15 to 20 miles in width. The Strait of Canso, one of the outlets of the Gulf o ~. Lawrence, divides Nova Scotia Proper from the Island of Cape Breton; it is 16 miles long, and from half a mile to two miles in width, affording a safe and convenient passage for ships between the Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Cape Breton contains an area of nearly 3,000 square miles. In its interior is an inland sea, the Bras d'Or, supplied from the Atlantic by two channels, each about 30 miles in length. This salt-water lake covers an area of about 500 square miles.

In our general description of British North America will be found a brief description of the principal mountain ranges of Nova Scotia, therefore it is only necessary to say, in addition, that in the Island of Cape Breton, as in Nova Scotia Proper, there are several hilly districts, separated by fertile vales, which give to the country a picturesque appearance. Indeed the Province is beautifully interspersed with mountains, hills, lakes, rivers, and fertile plains.

Roads extend across the Province, in all directions; up its rivers, along its valleys, and almost around its sea-girt boundary. Along these roads the settlements are almost continuous; and at almost every one of its harbors, a town is springing up, some of which have already extended, in population and material wealth, to the magnitude of cities.

Sable Island, which has been the scene of frequent shipwrecks, is situated between the parallels of 43° and 44° north latitude, and between 60° 10′ and 59°

38′ west longitude. It is 88 miles from Cape Canseau, in Nova Scotia. It is in the form of a crescent, and is about 25 miles in length, by about a mile in width, formed of sand hills, thrown up by the sea, some of which are eighty feet in height. Its north-eastern bar extends about 13 miles into the sea, at which point the water is six fathoms in depth. It possesses herds of wild horses, known as Sable Island ponies, which feed on the wild grasses with which the island abounds.

Commercially, Nova Scotia occupies a prominent position on the American Continent. Her numerous sea-ports and rivers, arable lands, inexhaustible mineral treasures—gold, copper, iron ore, coal, &c.; her fisheries, and maritime position, being in the track of ships from Europe, with the ultimate prospect of being the Atlantic terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad; with hundreds of local advantages, add materially to her commercial wealth.

Progressive Population of Nova Scotia by Counties.

Counties.	County Towns.	1838.	1851.	1861.
Halifax	City of Halifax	28570	39112	49021
Lunenburg	Lunenburg	12058	16395	19632
Queen's	Liverpool	5798	7256	9365
Shelburne	Shelburne	6831	10622	10668
Yarmouth	Yarmouth	9189	13142	15446
Digby	Digby	9269	12252	14751
Annapolis	Annapolis	11989	14285	16753
King's	Kentville	13709	14138	18731
Hants	Windsor	11399	14330	17460
Cumberland	Amherst	7572	14339	19533
Colchester	Truro	11228	15469	20045
Pictou	Pictou	21449	25593	28785
Guysborough	Guysborough	7447	10838	12713
Sydney	Antigonishe	7103	13467	14871
Richmond	Arichat	7667	10381	12607
Cape Breton	Sydney	14111	17500	20866
Victoria	Baddeck		10100	9643
Inverness	Port Hood	13642	10917	19967
18 Counties		199028	276117	330857
Increase			77089	54740

Progressive Population of the City of Halifax.

In 1790 it contained 4,000 inhabitants,
" 1827 " 14,439 "
" 1851 " 19,949 "
" 1861 " 25,026 "

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island is bounded easterly and southerly by the Atlantic Ocean, and westerly by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Strait of Belle Isle. It is situate

between the parallels of 46° 40′ and 51° 40′ north latitude, and between 52° 44′ and 59° 30′ west longitude, and contains 36,000 square miles, with a population, including part of Labrador, of 122,250.

Labrador, in the early history of the country, was attached to the Government of Newfoundland, afterwards united to Canada, and re-united to the former in 1808. It is separated from Newfoundland Proper by the Strait of Belle Isle, which is twelve miles wide and fifty miles in length. It extends from the fiftieth to the sixty-first degree of north latitude, and from the fifty-sixth to the seventy-eighth degree of west longitude—from the Strait of Belle Isle to Hudson's Bay, 1,000 miles, and from the parallel of fifty, north latitude, to Hudson's Strait, 800 miles; containing an area of about 400,000 square miles. This vast section of country, though situated far north in a frigid climate, where the mean temperature of the year does not exceed freezing point, and where nothing can grow capable of supporting human life, still contains a resident population of 10,000 or 12,000, including the Moravians and Esquimaux, who live, principally, by fishing and hunting. The Moravians have numerous mission stations along the extensive coast line of this almost inhospitable region. The coast of Labrador is also visited, during the summer season, by from 20,000 to 30,000 persons, for fishing purposes, for which it is famed.

Leaving, for want of reliable information, a further description of this sterile region, we direct the

reader's attention to the more important section of the Newfoundland domain, Newfoundland Proper.

This island is 290 miles in breadth, by 370 in length, and about 1,000 miles in circumference. It lies nearly in the form of an equilateral triangle, with its northern angle towards Labrador, and its western angle within fifty miles of Nova Scotia.

The physical formation of Newfoundland differs materially from that of its neighboring Colonies, presenting from the sea a wild and sterile appearance. Its surface is diversified by mountains, hills, marshes, barrens, lakes, and ponds. Some of the mountains between Conception and St. Mary's Bays, on the south, range from 1,000 to 1,400 feet in height. There are numerous other places, both on the east and west sides, where the mountain summits reach the height of 1,000 feet; and the hills, varying in height from 300 to 700 feet, may be counted by hundreds.

The tracts known as marshes, are open tracts, covered with moss, which acts as a sponge, in the retention of water. Some of the mossy districts produce marsh plants, and grass, which are of little use as food for cattle. The barrens occupy the tops of hills.

The most remarkable of the physical peculiarities of Newfoundland is the number of its lakes and ponds. Contrary, however, to general usage, the larger sheets of water are designated "ponds," and the smaller ones "lakes." From the top of Powderhorn Hill, at the head of Trinity Bay, it is said,

upwards of 150 ponds have been counted. Some are situated on the tops of the hills, as well as in the valleys. They vary in size, from fifty yards in diameter to lakes upwards of four miles in breadth, and thirty in length. The agregate area of the fresh water lakes and ponds of this island is estimated to be equal to one-third its whole area. Their outlets to the sea are narrow winding streams, which nowhere assume the magnitude of navigable rivers, though many of them are capable of driving water-power machinery.

Harbors.—Newfoundland is a country of harbors. Its whole contour is indented by bays and estuaries, which penetrate to the bases, and wind between the spurs of the hills and mountains. Many of these harbors are capable of containing, in safety, the whole British Navy. The water is generally deep to the base of its rocky coast line. Beginning at Cape Race, the southern extremity of the island, the principal westerly bays are, St. Mary's, Placentia, Fortune, St. George's, Bay of Islands, Bonne, and St. John. From Cape Race, north-easterly, the principal are, St. John's, at the capital, Conception, Trinity (70 miles long by 30 in breadth), Bonavista, Notre Dame, White, and Hare Bays. These bays vary in length, from 25 to 70 miles, and are of great breadth, affording, within each of them, numerous well sheltered harbors; in addition to which, the whole coast is lined with excellent harbors, affording safe anchorage for all classes of vessels.

The forest trees of Newfoundland are generally of small growth, indicating the sterility of the soil. There are some isolated spots, however, where they are of large size, and where the soil is productive; but the rocky character of the country retards its cultivation.

"There is," says an intelligent correspondent, who holds a high official position in the Colony, and takes special interest in its progress, "considerable cultivation along the seaboard of the settled districts; and a large portion of the land around St. John's is under cultivation; but agriculture is only pursued as an auxiliary to the fisheries, and it will require no small degree of privation to be endured by the settlers of this Colony, to force them to give more attention to the cultivation of the soil than has hitherto been the case; the prosecution of the fisheries alone, not, as a general rule, sufficing to keep the people (unaided by agriculture) in comfort and independence. The settled districts are principally limited to the south-east coast. A description of the minerals, fisheries, and other resources of this Colony, will be found under their proper heads.

The following Table shows the Civil Divisions, Population, and Representatives of each District for 1857.

Names of Districts.	Number of Inhabitants.	Number of Representatives.
St. John's, East	17352	3
St. John's, West	13124	3
Harbor Maine (Conception Bay)	5386	2
Port-de-Grave ditto	6489	1
Harbor Grace ditto	10067	....
Carbonear ditto	5233	1
Bay-de-Verds ditto	6221	1
Trinity Bay	10736	3
Bonavista	8850	3
Twillingate and Fogo	9717	2
Ferryland	5228	2
Placentia and St. Mary's	8334	3
Burin	5529	2
Fortune Bay	3492	1
Burgeo and LaPoile	3545	1
Totals	119304	28
French Shore	3334	.....

NEW BRUNSWICK.

This Province is bounded north-westerly by Canada and the Bay Chaleur; north-easterly by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Strait of Northumberland; southerly by Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy; and south-westerly by the State of Maine. It lies between the parallels of 45° and 48° north latitude,

and between 64° and 68° west longitude. Its area is 32,000 square miles, and its population is 252,047.

BAYS, RIVERS, LAKES, HIGHLANDS, ROADS, &c.—*Bays.*—The whole seaboard of the Province is indented with spacious bays and inlets, affording safe anchorage for shipping. The principal are the Bay of Fundy, 100 miles long, its greatest width being 45 miles; Chignecto and Cumberland Bays are extensions of the Bay of Fundy; Passamaquoddy Bay, at the southerly angle of the Province. On the north-east are, Bay Verte, Shediac, Cocaigne, Richibucto, and Miramichi, offshoots of Northumberland Strait; and in the north-west is the spacious Bay Chaleur, or *Bay of Heats*, as its name imports, 80 miles long; its greatest breadth is 27 miles.

Rivers.—Almost every square mile of New Brunswick is watered by running streams. The River St. John, which takes its rise partly in Canada, and partly in the State of Maine, is 450 miles long, and discharges into the Bay of Fundy. It has numerous tributary streams, some of which are 100 miles long, and interlock with the Miramichi and Restigouche. This river traverses seven counties of the Province, affording an outlet for the products of the forests, mines, and soils. The other principal rivers emptying into the Bay of Fundy are the St. Croix, eighty miles long, forming a part of the boundary between this Province and Maine, and the Petitcodiac, 100 miles long, discharging into Chignecto Bay. On the

north coast, the Richibucto fifty miles long, the Miramichi, and Restigouche, each 200 miles long, are the principal rivers. The two former discharge into harbors of the same name, and the latter into the Bay Chaleur. Along the coast line of the Province, including the Bays Chaleur and Fundy, 500 miles, there are scores of rivers, varying in length from ten to forty miles.

Lakes.—The whole country is dotted with lakes, from those of a square mile in area to that containing 100 square miles of surface. Those discharging into St. John River are Temiscouata, at its head, Grand, and Washademoah Lakes, in Queen's County, Belle Isle Bay, a recess of the River St. John, and the two Oromocto Lakes. The others are small.

Highlands.—New Brunswick is generally a flat country. On its north-eastern coast, from the Bay Chaleur to the boundary of Nova Scotia, 200 miles, there is hardly a hill exceeding three hundred feet in height. There are some elevated lands, far below the height of mountains, skirting the Bay of Fundy, and River St. John; but the only section of a mountainous character is that bordering on Canada and the River Restigouche, which forms a part of the boundary, and here the country is beautifully diversified by oval-topped hills, varying from five hundred feet to eight hundred feet in height, clothed with lofty forest trees almost to their summits, and surrounded by fertile valleys and table lands.

Roads.—Nearly the whole external boundary of the Province, 800 miles, is traversed by coach roads. There are few roads across the Province from the Strait of Northumberland to the River St. John. There are excellent roads on both sides of this river, and roads are to be found bordering almost every stream of any magnitude, besides cross roads piercing the wilderness at all points. The settlements along the principal roads are nearly all continuous.

The roads are divided into great roads and bye roads; the great roads being under the control of the Board of Works, and the bye roads under local commissioners.

The total length of great roads in the Province in 1855 was 1,630 miles, and in 1861, 2,203 miles.

The total cost of building and repairing roads and bridges was, in 1858, $72,856; in 1859, $81,973; in 1860, $90,716, and in 1861, $81,973.

The streams are spanned by bridges, principally of wood. The River St. John, however, is crossed, in two places by suspension bridges; that near the lower falls, at the City of St. John, is 630 feet long, and the other, at the Grand Falls, is nearly the same length.

Progressive Population of New Brunswick by Cities and Counties.

Name.	County Towns.	1840.	1851.	1861.
City of St. John....	.....	19281	22745	.....
" Fredericton.	.....	4002	4458	.....
County of St. John..	City of St. John....	13676	15630	*48922
" King's	Kingston.....	14464	18842	23283
" Queen's	Gagetown	8232	10634	13359
" Sunbury.. .	Oromocto.....	4260	5301	6057
" York.....	Fredericton.....	9993	13170	*23393
" Carleton....	Woodstock.....	11219	11108	16663
" Victoria....	Grand Falls		5408	7701
" Charlotte...	St. Andrews.....	18178	19938	23663
" Albert.....	Hopewell.....	17686	6313	9444
" Westmorland	Dorchester.....		17814	25547
" Kent.....	Richibucto.....	7477	11410	15854
" Northumbl'd	Newcastle.....	14620	15064	18801
" Gloucester..	Bathurst.....	7751	11704	15076
" Restigouche.	Dalhousie	3161	4161	4874
Totals, 14 Counties		154000	193800	252047
Increase	.....	.....	39800	58247

The increase in population has been very remarkable, being three and a-half times in the last 37 years, and two and a-quarter times in the last 27 years.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is divided from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the Strait of Northumberland. It lies between 45°

*In the population for St. John and York, for 1861, are included that of the cities also.

56′ and 47° 4′ north latitude, and between 62° and 64° 23′ west longitude. Its extreme length is 134 miles; its breadth varies from four to thirty-four miles; its area is 2,173 square miles, and its population is 80,857.

Prince Edward Island is an undulating country. The only hills of any magnitude, few of which rise above the height of 300 feet, are situated near the eastern and northern extremities, and along the central districts; nearly all of which are capable of being profitably cultivated, to their very summits.

Numerous bays and harbors indent its coast line. The principal bay on the south is Cardigan, the entrance to George Town—the shire town of King's County. Hillsborough Bay, the entrance to Charlotte Town, the capital of the island, faces the Strait of Northumberland. These two bays are deep and spacious, affording safe anchorage for a large class of ships. The other bays facing the strait are Bedeque and Egmont; and those on the east side, facing the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are Holland, Richmond, and St. Peter's Bays. There are seven other small bays, which afford safe anchorage for small class vessels. The harbors on the north-east side are obstructed by sand bars, rendering them accessible only to small vessels.

The rivers of the island, though numbering upwards of thirty, are not extensive. At the heads of the bays and harbors small rivers diverge into the heart of the country, rendering road-making expensive, in consequence of the number and extent of

bridges. The country, nevertheless, is traversed, in all directions, by excellent highways.

There is no section of the Lower Provinces, of the same extent, where the per centage of good land is so large as on this island. Its soils are principally composed of red sandstone; hence their adaptation to the growth of wheat, oats, and other cereals, and also potatoes. This little island, not more than a tenth in size of New Brunswick, produces food for nearly double its own population.

The civil divisions of Prince Edward Island are somewhat different from those of the other Colonies. It was originally laid out into counties, parishes, and lots. Each locality is generally known by the number of its lot.

The following Table shews the Subdivisions, Progressive Population, and Number of Representatives, of Prince Edward Island.

County.	Shire Towns.	Lots.	Parishes.	Population.				No. of Repres't's.
				1827	1841	1848	1861	
Prince...	Summerside.....	1 13 2 14 3 15 4 16 5 17 6 18 7 19 8 25 9 26 10 27 11 28 12	North Parish Egmont Halifax Richmond St. David's			15017	21401	10
Queen's	Charlotte Town	20 65 21 33 22 36 23 37 27 48 24 49 38 50 34 57 32 58 29 60 30 62 31	Granville Charlotte Hillsborough Bedford St. John			32017	39525	10
King's ..	George Town...	43 55 44 54 45 53 46 52 47 51 38 66 39 59 40 61 41 63 42 64 56	East Parish St. Patrick's St. George St. Andrew's			15475	19931	10
Totals ...	3	66	14	23266	47033	62599	80857	30

King's County is situated in the east, Prince County in the north, and Queen's County in the centre.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This Colony, constituted in 1858, is situated on the Pacific side of the American Continent, and bounded westerly by the Gulf of Georgia; southerly by Washington Territory, United States (49° north latitude); easterly by the Rocky Mountains, and northerly by Simpson River; including Vancouver's Island, which lies between the Gulf of Georgia and the Pacific Ocean. This Colony is 700 miles in length, from south to north, and 500 miles wide, from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific.

The physical features of this extensive Colony are but partially known. Until very recently it was considered a valueless country, not, in the estimation of a leading member of the British Parliament, worth twenty thousand pounds. It is now known to contain gold, in great abundance, coal, iron ore, copper, silver, and other useful minerals, and a vast extent of fertile lands. The whole country is beautifully diversified by lofty hills and mountains, and well-watered vales; the latter affording rich pasturage.

The Fraser River, 900 miles long, traverses nearly the entire length of the Colony, from north to south. It has over fifty tributaries, the Thompson and the Stewart being the principal. The northern branch of the Columbia River skirts the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, running parallel to the Fraser River, for four hundred miles. Simpson River runs through the northern boundary of this Province for 300 miles. The Fraser is navigable for steamers for upwards of 200 miles. These rivers with their east-

ern affluents, traverse the far-famed Carriboo Gold Fields, allowed to be the richest in the world. Victoria, on Vancouver's Island, and New Westminister, on the main land, are the principal centres of trade. The former, situated at Royal Bay, on the south of the island, is the seat of government, and contains 4,000 inhabitants; the latter is fifteen miles up the Fraser River, and contains about 2,000 souls.

The climate on the Pacific is as mild as that of England; but the summer season diminishes in length according to the increase of distance inland. At the Rocky Mountains, where snow continually lies on the tops of the highlands, the summer season does not exceed three months in the year.

The seaboard and rivers teem with fish; salmon are very abundant. The river banks, and other parts of the interior, are clothed with heavy forest timber.

The products of the forests exported to Australia, China, and South America, in 1856, amounted to 5,200,000 feet.

Area, 220,000 square miles.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

Nominally this territory embraced all the country, exclusive of Canada, between the coast of Labrador and the Pacific Ocean; including British Columbia, the North-west Indian Territories, lying between British Columbia and Canada, Labrador, and the Northern Regions; containing about 3,000,000 acres. The population of the whole is variously estimated.

It probably does not exceed 200,000, 130,000 of whom are Indians. A charter of all this territory was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670, the fur trade of which they monopolized for 189 years. The country is divided into 150 trading stations, to which the hunters and trappers resort with furs. The total number of persons employed by the Company is about 3,000. This charter ceased in 1859.

By the treaty of 1825, between England and Russia, the boundary between English and Russian America, on the Pacific, begins at the south-west end of Prince of Wales Island, in latitude 54° 40′, N., and follows the Pacific coast, northerly for 300 miles, with a breadth of 30 miles inland. Along this frontier numerous navigable rivers, the Stickeen, 500 miles long, and others of less magnitude, penetrate the interior. The bed of this hyperborean river, 170 miles north of Fort Simpson, is auriferous. In fact, the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, beginning at the United States boundary, and extending five hundred miles northward, is apparently one vast gold field.

The principal rivers have been already referred to in a former part of this work. The Katchewan, and its two leading affluents, the north and south Saskatchewan, traverse 900 miles of the country between Lake Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains. Further north, the Mackenzie River, with its tributaries, the Peace, and others, waters the country. The whole territory is dotted with lakes, of which Great Bear Lake, far north, is 250 miles long by 240 broad;

Great Slave Lake, 300 miles long by 50 broad; Athabasca Lake, 250 miles long by 40 broad; Lake Winnipeg, situate 650 miles north-west of Lake Superior. 280 miles long by 50 broad. and the Lake of the Woods, a tributary of Lake Superior. 70 miles each way.

The country between Lake Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, along the southern boundary, is well adapted for colonization. Numerous herds of buffalo find abundance of excellent pasturage upon its fertile plains.

A railway from Canada to the Pacific Ocean is a *desideratum*, as a means of aiding the settlement of the country, and a sa speedy and safe mode of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Table of Latitudes and Longitudes, and Longitudes in Time, of some of the principal Places and Headlands in British North America.

Names of Places.	North Latitude.		West Longitude.				
			In Arc.		In Time.		
IN CANADA.	D.	M.	D.	M.	H.	M.	S.
Quebec City	46	48	71	12	4	44	50
Kingston	44	08	76	40	5	06	40
River du Loup	47	50	69	32	4	38	07
Montreal	45	31	73	35	4	54	20
Toronto	43	39	79	21	5	17	24
Gaspe	48	45	64	12	4	16	50
Carlisle	48	00	65	22	4	21	28
IN NOVA SCOTIA.							
Halifax	44	39	63	36	4	14	24
Annapolis	44	49	65	44	4	22	56
Amherst	45	49	64	13	4	16	51
Brier Island Light	44	14	66	22	4	25	30
Digby Gut Light	44	33	65	47	4	23	10
Sydney Light, Cape Breton	46	18	60	09	4	00	36
Whitehaven	45	14	61	11	4	04	44
Wallace	45	49	63	26	4	13	45
Pugwash Harbor	45	53	63	37	4	14	43
Sable Island (west end)	43	57	60	14	4	00	56
" " (east end)	43	59	59	48	3	59	12
Canso Light	45	19	61	00	4	04	00
Pictou Light	45	41	62	40	4	10	41
IN NEWFOUNDLAND.							
St. John's	47	34	52	43	3	30	52
Cape Ray	47	37	59	20	3	57	21
Cape Race	46	40	53	08			
IN NEW BRUNSWICK.							
St. John	45	16	66	04	4	24	14
Campobello	44	53	66	58	4	27	50
Fredericton	45	57	66	32	4	26	08
Quaco Light	45	20	65	32	4	22	08
Woodstock	46	09	67	35	4	30	19

Table of Latitudes and Longitudes, &c.—Continued.

Names of Places.	North Latitude.		West Longitude.					
			In Arc.		In Time.			
IN NEW BRUNSWICK.	D.	M.	D.	M.	H.	M.	S.	
Bay Verte	46	01	64	02	4	16	08	
Cape Tormentine	46	09	63	49	4	15	16	
Shediac	46	25	64	35	4	18	18	
Cocaigne Head	46	19	64	31	4	18	05	
Richibucto River (mouth)	46	43	64	19	4	19	14	
Point Escumenac	47	05	64	48	4	19	13	
Fox Island, Miramichi	47	04	65	04	4	20	16	
Shippegan Harbor, Bay Chaleur	47	45	64	43	4	18	52	
Bathurst Harbor	47	39	65	38	4	22	31	
IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Charlotte Town	46	14	63	08	4	12	32	
East Point	46	27	62	00	4	08	00	
Point Prim	46	03	63	05	4	13	40	
IN FOREIGN PLACES.								
Liverpool, England	53	25	2	59	0	12	00	
Valentia, Ireland	51	50	10	23	0	41	32	
Boston Light, Massachusetts	42	20	70	54	4	43	34	
New York	40	43	74	01	4	56	04	
Portland Light, Maine	43	37	70	13	4	40	5[illegible]	

These Colonies have erected one hundred light houses along their coasts, rendering navigation comparatively safe.

Lower Canada.		Upper Canada.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Newfoundland.		P. E. Island.	
Years.	Pop.	Years.	Pop.	Years.	Pop.	Years.	Pop.	Years.	Pop.	Years.	Pop.
1676	8415	1790	5000	1749	18000	1783	12000	1806	26505	1806	9676
1700	15000	1811	77000	1764	13000	1803	27000	1816	52672	1816	16000
1714	26904	1824	151997	1783	32000	1824	74176	1825	55719	1827	20651
1750	65000	1832	261061	1806	67515	1834	119457	1832	59280	1833	32292
1784	113000	1839	407515	1827	142578	1840	129009	1836	75705	1841	47034
1825	423631	1842	486255	1838	208236	1848	154000	1845	96500	1848	62678
1844	690782	1852	952004	1851	276117	1851	193800	1851	101600	.....	.....
1852	890261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861	1106148	1861	1395222	1861	330857	1861	252047	1861	122252	1861	80857

The British North American Colonies ranked according to Population.

Canada	2,501,370
Nova Scotia	330,857
New Brunswick	252,047
Newfoundland	122,250
British Columbia, Hudson's Bay Territory, and Labrador	280,000
Prince Edward Island	80,857
Total population in 1861	3,487,381

The following Table shows the Length, Breadth, number of Acres, and Head Quarters of each Colony.

Name of Colony.	Length. Miles.	Breadth. Miles.	No. Acres.	Head Quarters.
Canada	1200	300	160405220	Ottawa.
Nova Scotia	350	100	13534200	Halifax.
New Brunswick	190	150	17600000	Fredericton.
Prince E. Island	130	30	1360000	Charlotte Town.
Newfoundland	409	300	23040000	St. John's.
British Columbia	400	700	220000000	Victoria.
Vancouver's Is'ld	290	55	8320000	

A Comparative Statement of the quantity of Arable Lands in the following Countries.

Name of Country.	Good Land.	Poor Land.	Total Acres
Canada	130000000	30405220	160405220
New Brunswick	14000000	3600000	17600000
Nova Scotia	10000000	3534200	13534200
Prince Edward Island	1300000	60000	1360000
Newfoundland	3000000	20040000	23040000
British Columbia			
England and Wales	32728000	4361400	37189400
Scotland	11215000	8523930	19738930
Ireland	17025280	2416664	19441944

The preceding estimates for England, Scotland, and Ireland, are extracted from *Spackman's* Reports, London; and those for the Colonies are made up from various Provincial Reports, and will be found a very close approximation to the truth. The proportion of "good lands" in the Colonies bears a very favorable comparison with that in the Mother Country.

Situations, Dimensions, and Areas, of some of the principal Islands of British North America.

Name of Island.	Situation.	Lgth. Miles.	Bdth. Miles.	Acres.
Newfoundland	Atlantic Ocean	370	290	23040000
Belle Isle	N. E. coast Newfoundland	8	3	.....
Fogo Islands		12	9	.....
Long Island		.....	.....	.....
Mingan Islands	29, Strait of Bellisle	45	10	.....
Cape Breton Island	East end Nova Scotia	110	85	2000000
Prince Edward Island	Gulf of St. Lawrence	130	30	1360000
Anticosti		123	30	2000000
Queen Charlotte Island	Pacific Ocean	160	40	.....
Vancouver's Island		290	55	8320000
Sable Island	Atlantic Ocean	25	1¼	.....
St. Paul's Island	Gulf of St. Lawrence	3	1	.....
Montreal Island	River St. Lawrence	32	10	200000
Isle Jesus		21	6	80000
" Orleans		.....	.....	.....
" Bic		.....	.....	.....
Great Manitoulin	Lake Huron	75	15	.....
Grand Manan	Bay of Fundy	20	5	.....
Campobello		8	2	.....
West Isles		12	3	.....
Pictou Is.	Northumberland Strait	.....	.....	3000
Bryon Is.	Gulf of St. Lawrence	4	1	.....
Magdalen Islands	7 in No. Ditto	35	56	78000

The coast line of British North America is studded with hundreds of islands, of which the above are the largest and most notable.

Length of Seaboard of each section of British North America.

Newfoundland.....	1,100	miles.
Nova Scotia.....	1,000	"
New Brunswick.....	500	"
Canada.....	1,000	"
Prince Edward Island.....	350	"
Labrador & Hudson's Bay Territory.....	1,500	"
British Columbia, including the waters around Vancouver's Island.....	900	"
Total.....	6,350	"

Exclusive of Hudson's Bay, which has a circuit of 2,000 miles, and Hudson's Strait, which has a coast line of 1,500 more.

Add to this extensive seaboard the length of curvatures of the coast lines, and we have not less than 12,000 miles, besides the rivers and lakes of the interior.

CLIMATE.

There are few subjects, connected with these Colonies, on which so much misconception, and even misrepresentation, exists, as there does with reference to the climate.

"The farmer is condemned, during one season, to unwelcome indolence."—*Murray's British America.*

"Winter commences in November, when thick fogs and snow storms are frequent."—*Chambers' Information for the People.*

"Winter is by far the pleasantest season, for then everybody is idle."—*Backwoodsman.*

"Winter, in Canada, is a season of joy and pleasure; the cares of business are laid aside, and all classes and ranks indulge in a general carnival."—*Montgomery Martin.*

"In November, thick fogs and snow storms betoken that winter has set in."—*Butler's Guide to Canada.*

From these representations, a stranger would conclude that the inhabitants of British North America are sealed up, during six months of the year, in mountains of snow; "the farmer condemned to unwelcome indolence;" the merchant freed from "the cares of business," and that "all classes and ranks indulge in a general carnival;" and in order to move in the open air, they must be enrobed in furs of the warmest kind. Suffice it to say that all experience testifies to the incorrectness of these statements.

With regard to health, what Professor Johnston, Dr. Gesner, Moses H. Perley, Esq., and Dr. Waddell, have said of New Brunswick, is equally applicable to the other Colonies.

"In regard to the climate of New Brunswick, I feel myself compelled, by all the evidence I have collected, unreservedly to admit that it is an exceedingly healthy climate."—*Professor Johnston.*

"Although the winters of New Brunswick are severe (less so, however, than those of Lower Canada), yet the climate is exceedingly healthy."—*M. H. Perley.*

"The climate is decidedly healthy, and there is no disease peculiar to New Brunswick."—*Dr. Gesner.*

"As regards climate, none is more healthful."—*Dr. Waddell, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.*

The climate of Western Canada, and the Pacific coast, at Vancouver's Island, and Nova Scotia, is warmer than that of Canada East, Prince Edward Island, or New Brunswick, although a large portion of the latter is similar to that of Nova Scotia. In Newfoundland winter is severe; yet snow does not lie long on the south-east cost. It is generally said that winter, in these Colonies, lasts five months, which, in one sense is true, but in another it is not. Winter, in reality, cannot be said to last longer than three months, commencing about the middle of December, and ending about the middle of March. During this period there are, in the coldest sections of Lower Canada, from twenty to twenty-five cold days, when the thermometer ranges from fifteen to twenty degrees below zero. The cold is driven from the Arctic Regions by north-west winds, passing over the country in waves, lasting for about three days at a time—familiarly known as "cold *snaps.*" During the intervals between these periods of cold, the thermometer ranges about zero.

There are, generally, from four to seven snow storms, during each winter, when the snow falls, in Canada West, to the depth of about one foot in the aggregate; in Nova Scotia, from one to two feet; in New Brunswick, Canada East, and Prince Edward

Island, from two to four feet. To these general rules there are frequent exceptions. Some seasons the snow exceeds these depths; and very frequently, in Nova Scotia, and a large portion of New Brunswick, the snow does not average one foot in depth. The "January thaw" often sweeps the snow from the face of the country, leaving the ground, contrary to the interests of agriculture, uncovered for weeks. In Western Canada, where a large quantity of winter wheat is raised, these thaws are particularly injurious. At Vancouver's Island there is comparatively no frost. During a large portion of winter, in the cold parts of the Colonies, the thermometer ranges from ten to forty degrees above zero.

Deep snow adds to the fertility of the soil. The ground is so pulverized by the action of the frost as to be rendered friable, and more easily ploughed.

By a wise and economical division of time, all classes of the people may be, and generally are, as profitably employed during the winter months, as in summer. It is a great mistake to say that winter is necessarily a period of idleness and inactivity; the reverse is the fact. Our winters are pleasant, and their long evenings afford the student ample time for the acquisition of useful knowledge. There is no season of the year so well adapted to the cultivation of literary, domestic, and social intercourse, as that of a North American winter. It is the lecturing season, in the institutes and halls, with which nearly every community is supplied; it is the season when the several Colonial Legislatures sit, and the season

when the press is doubly vigilant in supplying the public with useful information Indeed the winter season, in these Colonies, is very pleasant, affording enjoyment and profit to the inhabitants.

The prevailing winter winds are the north-west, north, and north-east; in spring, south, and in the summer, west, and south-west In the interior of Canada East, and New Brunswick, the heat of summer sometimes rises to eighty, and even ninety degrees; while along the seaboard the climate is more equable, and the air wholesome and bracing. Vegetation progresses with great rapidity.

The autumn is the most delightful season in the year. In the language of *J. V. Ellis*—"the summer still lingers, as if regretting to quit the scenes of beauty it has created—and then is produced the 'Indian Summer,' a season of rare and exquisite loveliness, that unites the warmth of summer with the mellowness of autumn.'

The fogs which sometimes prevail along a part of the Atlantic coast line, seldom extend more than five miles inland. The Gulf and River St. Lawrence are more free from fogs than the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic coasts; but in none of these places are they found to impede navigation, or produce effects detrimental to the general interests of the country.

The following Comparative Statement will show the amount of Sickness among the Troops stationed in the Countries named in the Tables, from 1837 *to* 1846 :

COUNTRIES.	RATES PER THOUSAND.
Canada	39.0
Nova Scotia & New Brunswick	34.8
United Kingdom	from 42.9 to 48.0
Gibraltar	43.0
Malta	43.0
Ionian Islands	44.0
Bermudas	55.8

The relative mortality, in these several countries, stands in about the same proportion as the above, showing the decisive advantages, in point of health, these Colonies possess over other healthy countries.

Mean Temperatures, for each Month in the Year, of the respective Places named in the following Table.

Months.	Canada.		England.
	Toronto.	Montreal.	Greenwich.
January	24° 67	13° 58	37° 79
February	24 14	16 08	37 06
March	30 83	28 96	42 20
April	42 17	41 04	47 10
May	51 84	56 12	53 64
June	61 42	68 97	60 03
July	66 54	71 36	61 43
August	65 76	71 04	61 19
September	57 11	58 50	56 99
October	44 50	44 53	49 33
November	36 57	32 36	44 57
December	27 18	18 50	39 97

The following Scale of Mean Temperatures for the year, are extracted from tables prepared by the Smithsonian Institute in 1860.

Labrador.

Naine	25° 11
Boothia Felix	3 70

Hudson's Bay Territory.		
Fort Simpson	25°	12
Canada.		
Montreal	44	65
Quebec	40	31
Hamilton	49	20
Toronto	44	32
Newfoundland.		
St. John's	39	18
Nova Scotia.		
Pictou	42	09
Windsor	51	43
United States.		
Portland	42	78
New York City	51	92
Boston	48	66
Philadelphia	52	06
Richmond	56	15
Charleston	65	98
Mobile	66	14

Professor King found the mean temperature of the year, at Toronto, in 1860, to be 44° 32′; the mean humidity, 77°; depth of rain, 23 inches, and the amount of snow 45.6 inches; both snow and rain combined fell short of the average by 8.5 inches. There were 31 thunder storms, and 58 auroras during the year.

The Mean Summer Temperatures.

At Greenwich	60°	88
" Paris	60	02
" Berlin	64	04
" London (England)	64	01
" Hamilton (Canada)	72	35
" Quebec "	65	34
" Pictou (Nova Scotia)	63	52

The temperature required for the cultivation of wheat, in Canada West, is 57°.

At Pictou, Nova Scotia, upon an average of nine years, it stormed 115.8 days, thus leaving 249.2 days of the year for out-door labor.

The official statistics of Canada and the United States show the average of longevity to be nearly 70 per cent less in Illinois than in Canada. In Canada West the annual mortality, per thousand, of the population is 8.0, while in Illinois it is 13.6. This difference is accounted for by the great number of diseases produced by malaria. The prairie lands of the far west, fertile though they be, are wanting in two of the most important elements of civilization—wood and water—which British North America has in great abundance.

There are no endemical, and few epidemical diseases in British North America. The country is remarkably healthy, as the longevity of human life fully testifies. The frosts are less severe than in many of the populous countries of Christendom, and the summers are less calid than in many of the

southern climes where civilization is making rapid progress. Indeed the climate of one-third. at least, of British North America is highly adapted to the progress of civilization.

GEOLOGICAL.

In viewing the physical structure of British North America, several geological areas naturally present themselves, a mere outline of some of which is all our limits will allow; we therefore leave the reader to fill in the details from the able geological works of *Sir W. E. Logan*, *Professor Dawson*, and *Doctor Gesner*.

The first subdivision embraces Canada East, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, and the Island of Anticosti, and a part of the adjoining States of the American Union. This extensive section may be described as part of a great sedimentary trough, resting upon primary rocks, the centre of which is occupied by an immense coal field, covering one-third of New Brunswick, a considerable part of Nova Scotia, and the south-west section of Newfoundland, while a large portion of it is lost beneath the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Within this carboniferous area some of the coal fields of Nova Scotia, and the Albertite coal of New Brunswick, are of great economic value. The coal formation seems to rest unconformably on the subjacent rocks. These lower formations, in Canada, lie north of the River St. Lawrence. The carboniferous system overlies the Devonian and Silurian formations. The Atlantic

frontier of Nova Scotia is highly metamorphic, consisting of altered rocks, such as gneiss, clay, mica slates, and quartz rocks; the latter is very hard, and yields slowly to abrasion, or the action of the elements. It is in this metamorphic district that the recent discoveries of gold have been made, the geological age of which has not yet been determined. It is older than the Carboniferous, and may be older than the Devonian rocks.

Within this sedimentary basin, the Devonian, upper and lower Silurian, Cambrian, Carboniferous, or Grey Sandstone, and Red Sandstone formations, appear in various places.

If, as Professor Johnston says, "the agricultural capabilities of a country depend essentially upon its geological structure," it is very important that the geological formations of this sedimentary section of British North America should be minutely defined. The actual features and geographical limits of each geological formation are yet undefined, therefore the knowledge extant is too limited to afford the reader a fair view of its geological structure. The time, however, it is presumed, is not far hence when a full and complete geological survey of this section will be made, when, we have no doubt, important information will be obtained. The nature and commercial importance of the minerals of each Province will be given hereafter.

The next great geological area comprises the principal part of Canada West, and extends into the adjoining States. The rock formations which cover

a large part of this section, may be described as a basin of fossiliferous strata, conformable from the summit of the coal measures to the bottom of the very lowest formations, containing organic remains. It is believed however, that the profitable portion of the three great coal fields of the United States, which covers an aggregate area of 120,000 square miles, does not come within the Province of Canada. These coal fields belong to the Devonian and Silurian epochs. The lowest of the fossiliferous strata is a sandstone of variable quality, which is silicious at the bottom, and calciferous at the top. It underlies a thick and very extensive deposit of limestone, containing organic remains. This limestone formation extends into Lower Canada also, where lime is manufactured, in the vicinity of Quebec, and other places. A bed of limestone, 35 miles in width, runs from Kingston to Georgian Bay.

There are numerous parts within the geographical limits of the rock formations of Canada West, where tertiary and alluvial deposits, the former consisting of beds of clay, sand, and gravel, and the latter of alluvial drift, associated with boulders of igneous origin, peat, marl, and bog iron ore, appear in great abundance. On the summits of some of the tertiary hills, from 300 to 500 feet above the level of the sea, numerous marine shells, of the same species as the shell-fish which now inhabit the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and northern seas, have been found.

The sandstones, like those of Eastern Canada and the Lower Provinces, present various lithological appearances.

The third geological area lies north of Lakes Huron and Superior, and the River Ottawa. This section, though not yet fully explored, is found to contain many useful minerals, such as copper and lead ores, marbles, limestone, plumbago, porcelain clays, and magnetic and specular oxides of iron, in great abundance.

Of the geological features of the fourth great area, drained by the Saskatchewan and Mackensie Rivers, lying between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, as well as of that lying between this section and the Pacific Ocean, little is yet known. Even British Columbia, the richest gold district in the world, has not yet been surveyed, except by the footsteps of miners and trappers.

THE GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AGRICULTURALLY CONSIDERED.—After removing the loose covering of the earth, the underlying soils will be found generally to partake of the chemical character and composition of the subjacent rocks; if sandstone, the soil is sandy; if limestone, it is more or less calcareous; if claystone, it is, more or less, stiff clay; and if these substances are all found intermingled, that is sandstone, claystone, and limestone, the soil will be found to be composed of a similar mixture. Soils generally have been formed of the solid rock.

The following definitions, where the climate is suitable, may be generally adopted:

1. The soils of the red sandstones form some of the richest and most productive lands in these Prov-

inces—as those of Prince Edward Island, parts of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. The gray sandstone forms second rate soils, requiring much labor and skill to render them profitable. The gray sandstone of the British North American Provinces is of variable quality; forming, in some instances, a light, porous, and hungry soil; while in others, a stiff clayey soil, expensive to work, but productive when properly tilled.

3. The soils formed by the crumbling of the rocks composing the Silurian and Cambrian systems—mica slate, gneiss, and trap—are not generally favorable to agricultural operations, except where lime and magnesian rocks mingle their remains, when soils of a fair character are produced.

4. Valuable soils are produced where a limestone and a clay mingle their mutual ruins.

5. Some of the best soils in these Provinces are composed of alluvial and sedimentary matter, consisting of crumbled rocks, and decayed vegetation—as river intervales and valleys, and the marshes of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, surrounding the head waters of the Bay of Fundy.

MINES AND MINERALS.

CANADA contains gold and silver, in small quantities, copper in great abundance, extensive deposits of iron ore, galena, plumbago, gypsum, limestone, marbles, building stones, and other ores and minerals of economic value, which are being rapidly developed.

In a small work like this it is impossible to enu-

merate and specify all the localities in which useful minerals have been found. In general terms, however, we may state the position and manufacture of some of the most important minerals.

There is a large auriferous country in Canada, but gold has not yet been found sufficiently plenty to pay the expense of procuring it. Small quantities have been obtained in the valleys of the Rivers du Loup and Chaudière, in Lower Canada. Native silver has been discovered in numerous places, and small quantities have been obtained from the copper and lead mines, but the per centage is small.

At Battersea, fifteen miles from Kingston, there is a valuable deposit of Galena; it has been found also in other places. Copper has been found in great abundance on Lakes Huron and Superior, in Upper Canada, and at Acton, in Canada East; and sulphurets of copper of various characters, and native copper in small quantities, have been found in many places, in both Upper and Lower Canada. At the Acton mines, in Bagot County, where the facilities for transportation are excellent, the copper is valued at $150 per ton, and a large business in mining is being done. In the Quebec group of rocks, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, abundant deposits of copper are found. In 1861, in the short space of nine weeks, 300 tons of copper, valued at $45,000, were obtained from the Acton mines, near Montreal. In nine months, 1825 tons, valued at $130,502 were obtained. It is said to contain 30 per cent of pure metal. At Leeds, Megantic County, a valuable

deposit of copper ore has been discovered, and extensive mining operations are there carried on with skill and profit.

Very valuable copper-bearing rocks have been discovered on Lakes Huron and Superior; those on the Canadian side are the richest. In 1859 there were 7,000 tons shipped from Lake Superior mines. According to the census report of 1861, 1,011 tons of copper, worth $328,581, were raised, principally in the Algoma District, Canada West. Copper mining has been prosecuted in Canada for many years; in 1853, copper was exported to the value of $92,080.

Iron ore is abundant, and smelting has been carried on, successfully, at the St. Maurice, in Lower Canada, for the last century. The iron produced is excellent, but the deposit is now said to be nearly exhausted, and the operations have ceased. In the interior of the same district, however, an extensive deposit of excellent ore has been discovered.

At South Sherbrook, Marmora, Hull, Madoc, &c., magnetic iron ores, containing from 40 to 50 per cent, and of excellent quality, are in great abundance, and mining is carried on with success. Specular iron ore is abundant on Lake Huron, and other places in Canada West, and bog ore is abundant in all parts of Canada. Petroleum, naptha, asphalt, &c., are also found.

Petroleum springs have been found in numerous places in Canada. The oil, which is obtained by boring, is said to be derived from Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous rocks, and is conjectured to be a

product of the chemical action by which ligneous matter is transmuted into coal. To obtain the petroleum, borings are made to the depth of from 150 to 500 feet. The oil region is said to cover about 7,000 square miles. The oil is used for illuminating and lubricating purposes. Some of the wells pour forth immense quantities.

New Brunswick.—In this Province gold-bearing quartz has been discovered, in King's County, and other places, on the south-east side of the Province; but whether sufficiently rich to pay working expenses, is not known. The north-western section of the Province, bounding on Canada East, where gold has been discovered, has not yet been geologically explored. Silver has been found in small quantities, and numerous deposits of copper are known to exist. On the Nepisiguit River, Bay Chaleur, on the Bay of Fundy coast, and at Woodstock, the ores are most abundant.

The coal-field of New Brunswick, although covering one-third the area of the Province, is not, so far as tested, with the exception of the asphaltic coal of Albert County, of great economic value; the measures being thin and in nearly all of the mines opened, impure. But the Albertite, as it is called, of Albert County, is an anomaly. It is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on the American Continent, and so far apparently inexhaustible. It produces 100 gallons of crude oil per ton. From this

deposit, in 1859, $225,000 worth was exported, affording the stockholders 110 per cent profit.

Coal is known to exist in upwards of fifty places in the Province, but little has been done in mining it; the principal part of the coal used is imported from Nova Scotia. Coal was raised, in 1851, to the amount of 2,842 tons; in 1861, 18,244. A seam of good coal has recently been discovered at Sussex.

Manganese of the best quality is abundant in Albert County, where mining has been prosecuted for several years.

Iron ore of excellent quality is very abundant at Woodstock, where mining operations have been successfully carried on for a number of years.

There are many other places on the River St. John, and its tributaries, and also in other sections of the Province, where iron ore of good quality exists.

Gypsum, plumbago, and limestone are very abundant. Small quantities of galena and antimony have been found. Brine springs abound in Kings County.

The freestone of New Brunswick is unsurpassed, in this section of America, for beauty and durability; it commands high prices in the markets of the American States.

In 1861, there were taken out 42,965 casks of lime; 42,476 grindstones; 14,080 tons building stone; 14,000 tons of gypsum, and 408 tons of other minerals.

Prince Edward Island.—But few minerals of economic value have been discovered in this Province. Copper, and bog iron ore, are known to exist in small quantities.

Impure limestone exists in numerous places, and small quantities of the oxide of manganese have also been found.

The sandstones may be classed under two heads, red and gray—the former covers a large portion of the island.

Nova Scotia.—This is one of the most important sections, in a geological and mineralogical point of view, on the Atlantic side of British North America. It is rich in gold, coal, iron ore, and other valuable minerals.

Coal raised in Nova Scotia.

Years.	Albion Mines, Pictou.	Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.	Joggins Mines, Cumberland.	Lingan Mines.	Glace Bay.	Totals.
	Chald's.	Chald's.	Chald's.	Chald's.	Chald's.	
1850	34279	26248	1215	.....	.....	61742
1851	27725	24773	1322	.....	.....	53820
1852	34873	28146	1798	.....	.....	64777
1853	44437	27578	1996	.....	.....	74011
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1860	165055	100098	5295	35300	.....	213400
1861	.....	.....	.....	.....	7652	

Large quantities are raised in other localities. More than half the coal raised is shipped to the United States.

The vertical thickness of the Pictou coal vein is 36 feet; Lingan, nine feet; Joggins, four feet; the Cape Breton coal vein is also of great thickness. The coal field of Sydney covers an area of 250 square miles. Each square mile, of 24 vertical feet of coal, will yield 23,000,000 tons.

The facilities for shipment from the coal mines of Nova Scotia are excellent.

Iron ores, of various descriptions, and containing large per centages of excellent iron, are found in numerous places. The principal deposit is at Londonderry, on the southern slope of the Cobequid Mountains. The vein is 120 feet in breadth, and produces 60 per cent of the best quality of iron.

Smelting has been commenced, and, in 1859, $65,000 worth was exported. Smelting works have also been established at the Nictaux River, and at Clements, in the County of Annapolis. The Nictaux vein is six feet thick, and of good quality.

There is an extensive bed of ore on the East River, Pictou, near the Albion Coal Mines. It contains about 42 per cent of metal. There are many other places where smaller deposits are found, and bog iron ore is very abundant. There are eleven iron foundries in operation throughout the Province, valued at $114,600.

The quantity of iron smelted in 1851 was 400 tons, and in 1861, 1,200 tons, valued at $80 per ton.

Copper ore has been discovered, in small quantities, in six or seven different localities, in the Province. In the County of Pictou, and other places, the ore is sufficiently rich, if larger deposits could be found, to remunerate labor and costs.

Gypsum is very abundant, in numerous places. In 1851, 79,795 tons were exported, valued at $41,992. In 1861, the quantity exported was 126,400 tons, valued at $85,076.

There were 46,496 grindstones made in 1861, of the value of $44,100. The number made in 1851 was 37,570 valued at $23,428.

Limestone is abundant.

Marbles, manganese, galena,—the latter in small quantities; building stones of every description, and in great abundance; mineral paints, brine springs, &c. There is a seam of highly bituminous coal, situate at Coal Brook, in Pictou County. It underlies the Albion coal seams, and is known as the "Fraser Oil Coal." It produces 70 gallons of crude oil per ton. In 1860, 2000 tons were raised.

Gold Fields of Nova Scotia.—The metamorphic district of this Province, which is the most rigid and uninviting portion of its surface, is now, beyond dispute, one of its richest sections. The hills and vales of its Atlantic frontier, which have been heedlessly trodden, for untold centuries, by wandering Indians, are now yielding their treasured wealth to the hand of civilization.

Facing the seaboard, numerous estuaries, bays,

and rivers wind between the spurs of the hills, giving to this section of the country a picturesque appearance. Along the coast line for 250 miles, and from eight to thirty-five miles inland, gold-bearing quartz has been found.

By what exact agency, and at what geological epoch, gold was formed among the granite and metamorphic rocks, and distorted and sedimentary strata of Nova Scotia, is a secret not easily divulged. This part of the Province has probably been the theatre of igneous action, and to that action, and its influence upon the contiguous rocks, may be attributed the formation of gold. The gold exists chiefly in quartz bands, five or six in number, running nearly parallel to the Atlantic seaboard of the Province. Each band consists of numerous veins, and, in gold-mining parlance, "leads," which vary in thickness from a fraction of an inch to several feet; of various degrees of hardness and richness, and at various depths from the surface.

Generally, the quartz rock is hard, and yields slowly to abrasion, or the action of frost. In some places the veins are folded and otherwise distorted; in others, they follow the geographical undulations, and geological sinuosities of the subjacent, overlying, and contiguous rock. In a few places, auriferous drift, the result of disintegration of pre-existing quartz veins, and decomposed rocks, afford "alluvial," or "placer" diggings; but not, so far as known, of sufficient extent and richness to warrant extensive operations. The richness, depth, and dip of the

veins appear to be governed by no immutable law. In some places the richest veins are deep in the earth, while in others they are near the surface. It is only by denudation that the leads can, in some places, be traced.

It is now beyond dispute that there are vast quantities of gold locked up in these quartz bands, which can only be brought to light by skill, industry, and large pecuniary appropriations. It is needless for those of small means to undertake quartz mining, in Nova Scotia, except as servants. By the skillful application of means, however, gold in vast quantities may be obtained. Sufficient time has not yet transpired, since its discovery in this Province, to allow a full development of the gold-bearing leads. Many of the veins are highly remunerative, and richer ones are continually being discovered. Some of the more recently discovered veins descend perpendicularly, to a great depth, from the surface, between walls of other rocks, of various kinds, and of different degrees of hardness, which are generally removed by blasting, when the quartz is obtained. Crushing machines have been erected in the principal mining localities.

Situated, as these mines are, in the vicinities of excellent roads, growing towns and settlements, and navigable waters, their commercial importance cannot be too highly estimated.

It is now believed that the diffusion of gold is as general, throughout the world, as that of other metals. Almost every year adds new gold fields to the already numerous catalogue.

These discoveries seem recently to have followed each other in such rapid succession, that it is impossible, even for geologists, to predict what new discoveries a year may bring forth. The effects of such discoveries, upon the social character, are not more remarkable than the discoveries themselves. The diffusion and intermingling of different races of our being, has, no doubt, a moral effect. Law and order have, for a time, been subverted, in some places; but this is not the case in Nova Scotia, although a large influx of population has repaired "to the diggings." In reality, law and order are not more highly respected in any part of the world.

Gold has been discovered at sixty or seventy different places, in the Province, but regular mining operations have been carried on only at the following places: At Lunenburg, 75 miles west of Halifax; at Waverley, 10 miles from Dartmouth, on the road to Truro; at Lawrencetown, 12 miles eastwardly from Halifax, on the shore; at Tangier, 45 miles east of Halifax; at Wine Harbor, 55 miles east of Tangier, and near the mouth of St. Mary's River; at Sherbrooke, eight miles up the said river; at Isaac's Harbor, 15 miles east of Wine Harbor; at Country Harbor, a few miles further inland than the last named locality; at Renfrew, on the Nine Mile River, in the County of Hants; and at Oldham, in the County of Halifax; these two last named gold fields being, respectively, only ten and three miles distant from the Elmsdale railway station, which is 30 miles from the City of Halifax.

In Nova Scotia, as in other gold-producing countries, gold mining is among the industrial pursuits; and is superintended by a commissioner, and deputy commissioners, who regulate the disposal of claims, and the collection of revenue from the gold fields, under an Act of the Legislature, passed in March, 1862. The size, and annual rental of claims, and the number of days labor to be performed on each, under the provisions of the law above mentioned, are as follows:

Size, Cost, &c., of Mining Leases in Nova Scotia.—Quartz Area, No. 1—150 by 250 feet—$40—100 days per annum.

Quartz Area, No. 2—150 by 500 feet—$80—200 days per annum.

Quartz Area, No. 3—300 by 500 feet—$160—400 days per annum.

Quartz Area, No. 4—450 by 500 feet—$240—600 days per annum.

Alluvial or placer diggings to contain 1,000 square feet, and to pay a rent of $5 per annum.

Lots may differ, in size, from the above, according to circumstances. Quartz lots are leased for 21 years; alluvial lots for one year. Unproductive seams, or diggings, may be abandoned, when the rent, &c., ceases.

In all lots a royalty of three per cent, upon the gross amount of gold mined, is to be paid to the government; if the royalty exceeds the rent, then the former only to be paid; but if it does not exceed

the rent, then the rent only shall be paid. Mining leases revert to the Crown on lessees failing to perform the amount of labor above stated. All rents to be paid quarterly in advance.

The large number of 2,274 claims were granted up to the first of September, 1862. How many of these may ultimately prove unproductive, it is impossible to say; but that they will all yield a remunerating return for labor is not to be expected; while, on the other hand, not a few of them have proved valuable, and are richly repaying their owners for capital invested. Of the whole number of claims, about 800 are small 1,000 feet areas, granted before the passing of the law quoted above; but of the remainder, many are of the larger, or No. 4 area, so that the auriferous districts of Nova Scotia would seem to be of considerable extent. No official records have been kept that will show a correct statement of the gold realized by the mines; large quantities coming into the market through private hands, of which the government receive no account; but the returns in the gold commissioner's office show that the business of gold mining is very productive. The return of the deputy commissioner for the Sherbrooke district, for the month of September, shows a total of 400 tons of quartz raised, 219 tons of which were crushed, yielding 515 ounces. During the month there were 216 men at work; but only a part of their labor went to produce the above result, much of it being spent in prospecting, sinking shafts, and other preparatory operations. Over $10,000 worth of gold was sent

from Nova Scotia to the World's Exhibition, at London, in March, 1862.

British Columbia.—*Gold, &c.*—Both sides, the Atlantic and Pacific, of the British Possessions of the North American Continent, are rich in all minerals of commercial value. In British Columbia, gold, silver, copper, coal, iron ore, &c., are very abundant.

The gold-bearing districts of British Columbia differ materially from those of Nova Scotia. In the latter, gold is found most abundant in the quartz rocks, while in the former it is found most plentiful in the beds of streams, plains, gulches, and in the valleys between the hills. At the source of the Fraser, and other rivers, the gold being nearer the quartz rocks, from whence it is derived, is found in large "nuggets," which, in the descent, become finer and finer, until it is found near the mouths of the rivers, and at Vancouver's Island, as fine as dust. In this section, by the process of disintegration, commenced in remote ages, the quartzitic rocks have become pulverized, and, washed by the torrents sweeping down the mountain slopes, the gold has been deposited among the sand, gravel, and clays of the lower countries.

In some places the gold is found plentiful near the surface, among alluvial matter, of which it composes a part; in others, it is found deep in the banks of streams, and in the clays of the table land.

The hills of the interior are, to a great extent, composed of veins and boulders of quartz rock; but

their gold-bearing value has not been tested, as the placer, or alluvial diggings have been found highly remunerative.

According to recent reports, the auriferous section of British Columbia occupies a belt of land, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, upwards of 300 miles in length by 40 or 50 miles in width. All testimony concurs in reporting this section to be the richest gold-bearing country yet discovered.

The best gold-producing localities are at Carriboo, 400 miles, direct, or 500 miles, by circuitous paths, from Vancouver's Island. Roads are being constructed on both sides of the Fraser River, extending from the frontier in the direction of the mines. The time occupied in travelling from Victoria to Carriboo is about 15 days, and the expense about $50.

Gold is generally worth from $16 to $18 per ounce. The amount exported from British Columbia, through agencies, was, in 1858, $337,775; in 1859, $1,211,309; in 1860, $1,303,332; in 1861, $1,636,870.

These amounts are in addition to large quantities not specially reported, and it is believed that the products of 1862 will nearly double those of the previous year. A mint has been established at New Westminster, on the Fraser River, which is 25 miles, by steamer, from Victoria.

Gold has also been discovered in the beds of some of the rivers east of the Rocky Mountains.

Coal, of good quality, is very abundant on Vancouver's Island, and the facilities for mining and shipment are excellent.

Estimates of Coal.

		SQUARE MILES.
British North America contains...		7,500
Great Britain	" ...	5,400
France	" ...	984
Belgium	" ...	510
Russia	" ...	100
Spain	" ...	200
Bohemia	" ...	400
United States	" ...	199,000

The coal fields of all Europe amount to only 9,090 square miles, while those of British North America comprise 7,500 square miles. The extent of the United States coal fields has no parallel.

The coal fields of Europe are said to be much thicker than those of America.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—This island was surveyed, geologically, in 1839 and 1840. From this survey it appears that the aqueous, or stratified rocks, consist of "upper and lower coal formation, magnesian limestone, upper and lower slate formation, gneiss, and mica slate. There are also chlorite, quartz rock, primary limestone, granite," &c. It is now generally believed that this Colony is rich in useful minerals. Silver, copper, galena, marble, limestone, gypsum, roofing slate, and coal, the latter in small quantities, are of frequent occurrence. A silver mine is being worked, on a small scale, at Placentia Bay. There is a rich mine of copper, called the "Terra

Nova" mine, to the northward, on what is called the French Shore. At La Manche, in Placentia Bay, there is a rich lead mine, of which Professor Shepard, in a recent report, says, "I saw three thousand five hundred pounds of clean, pure galena, thrown from the vein by a single blast. * * * * From my explorations, made with great care and circumspection, I feel confident that you may safely calculate on one hundred feet of the vein, in depth, above water level, extending twelve hundred feet inland, at least. I have estimated four inches of solid galena as an average thickness therein; but believing it better to be under estimate, rather than exceed, I will call the average thickness three inches for twelve hundred feet from the landmark, and one hundred feet in depth above the sea level. This will give thirty thousand cubic feet of solid galena, which is a little more than seven times as heavy as the same bulk of water;" which gives "a product of upwards of thirteen millions of pounds, together with the additional chances of quadrupling that amount by sinking below the sea level, and extending inland. The mining is the easiest imaginable." He places it on a par "with the greatest lead deposits in the United States." And adds, "that this mine is accessible, not only by small boats, but even the smaller class of ocean steamers." On analyzation, a sample was found to contain 83.64 of lead, 13.87 sulphur, and the remaining 2.49 parts consisted of silver, copper, zinc, carbonate of lime, and silica. This valuable mine has fallen into the hands of a

New York Company. Another mine has been discovered in the same vicinity.

Mining, in Newfoundland, is still in its infancy; future researches, and the application of skill and capital, have, on this island, a favorable field for operations.

BOTANICAL.

Classification and Uses of some of the different Varieties of British North American Woods and Shrubs.

1. Order *Acerinae.*

Acer Saccharinum—White Sugar Maple.	Highly ornamental, and much used for Cabinet work. Of the sap of the two first Sugar is made.
" Nigrum—Black Sugar Maple.	
" Dasycarpum—White Sugar Maple.	
" Rubrum—Red Maple.	
" Stratium—Striped Maple—Moosewood.	
" Montanum—Mountain Maple.	

2. Order *Betulaceae.*

Betula Excelsa—Yellow Birch.	Excellent for cabinet work, agricultural implements, ship-building, &c.
" Nigra—Black Birch.	
" Papyracea—White Birch.	Bark used by the Indians for covering their canoes and wigwams.
" Lenta—Cherry Birch.	
" Populi-folia—Poplar-leaved Birch.	
Alnus Serulata—Alder.	
Carpinus Americana—Hornbeam, used for agricultural implements.	

3. Order *Cupuliferae.*

Fagus Sylvatica—White Beech.	Used for agricultural implements, & shipbuilding. There are twenty varieties of oak in B. N. America.
" Ferruginea—Red Beech.	
Quercus Rubra—Red Oak.	
" Alba—White Oak.	

Quercus Ambigua—Gray Oak. " Nigra—Black Oak. " Bicolor—Swamp White Oak. Castanea Vesca—Chestnut. Ostryna Virginica—Iron Wood. Corylus Americana—Hazel.	White oak abounds in Canada, and is much used for shipbuilding and puncheon and barrel staves. It cuts to about 18 inches square, and about 50 feet long.

4. Order *Oleaceae.*

Fraxinus Acuminata—White Ash. " Sambucifolia—Blk Ash. " Inglandifolia—Swamp Ash.	Used for cabinet work, farming implements, baskets, &c.; white ash, for making oars; and some are ornamental.

5. Order *Ulmaceae.*

Ulmus Americana—White Elm. " Fulva—Red or Slippery Elm " Racemosa—Rock Elm. " " —Gray Elm.	The wood is used for ox beams, and is very elastic. The bark is used for chair-bottoms.

6. Order *Inglandaceae.*

Inglans Cinerea—Butternut. " Nigra—Black Walnut.	Used for cabinet work. It is highly ornamental, and unequalled for beauty on the American Continent.
Carya Alba—Shell Bark Hickory. " Tormentosa—Smooth Bark Hickory.	Used for implements of husbandry.
" Glabra—Pignut. " Amara—Bitternut.	

7. Order *Salicae.*

Populus Tremuloides—Aspen Poplars. " Grandindata—Tree Poplar " Candicans—White Leaved Poplar.	Used in the manufacture of sleighs, and other vehicles. It is very light when seasoned.
" Monilifera—Necklace Poplar.	Used for ornamental purposes.
Salix Nigra—Black Willow. " Eriocephala—Swamp Willow	

Salix Viminalis—Basket Willow, used in basket making.
Rose Willow, Bark medicinal.

8. Order *Amygdaleae.*

Pyrus Micracarpa—Rowan or M'tn Ash.
Cerasus Pennsylvanica—Red Ch'ry
" Seratina—Black Cherry.
" Virginiana—Choke Cherry
Prunus Americana—Wild Plum.

Produces edible fruit. The wood of some of the cherry trees is very durable and highly ornamental.

9. Order *Rosaceae.*

Cratalaegus Punctat°—Apple Th'n
" Occinea—Red Thorn.
" Crus—White Thorn.
Amelancheier Canadensis—Service Berry.
Rubus Strigasus—Raspberry.

Produces edible fruit abundantly.

Rosa Gallica—Red Rose, a beautiful hedge ornament.

10. Order *Caprifoliaceae.*

Viburnum Lantanoides—Moose Bush.
" Oxycoccus—Tree Cranberry
Cornus Canadensis—Dogwood.

The berries are edible, especially those of the Tree Cranberry.

Sambucus Pubecenes—Red Berried Elder.

11. Order *Filiaceae.*

Filia Americana—Basswood, used in the construction of carriages. It is light and durable.

12. Order *Anacardiaceae.*

Rhus Typhina—Sumac.

13. Order *Lauraceae.*

Sassafras Officinale—Sassafras.

14. Order *Plantanaceae.*

Plantanus Occidentalis—Buttonwood, American Sycamore.

15. Order *Coniferae.*

Pinus Strobus—White Pine.
" Rosinosa—Red Pine.
" Rigida—Pitch Pine.
" Mitis—Yellow Pine.
" Canadensis—Hem'k Spruce.
" Nigra—Black Spruce.
" Rubra—Red Spruce.
" Alba—White Spruce.
" Balsamina—Balsam Fir.
" Pendula—Larch, H'kmatack.
Thuga Occidentalis—White Cedar.
Taxus Canadensis—Gr'd Hemlock.
Juniperus Communis—Ground Juniper.

The principal part of this family is highly useful, both for home consumption and for exportation. The pines and spruces are used in ship building; also, sawed into deals for exportation. The hackmatack is a superior wood for ship-building, railway sleepers, &c. The white pine of Canada occasionally reaches 200 feet in height, will square 20 inches, and 60 feet long.

These woods are found in almost all parts of the woodland sections of British North America, except the families of *Cupuliferae* and *Inglandaceae*, which are more particularly the produce of the western section of Canada, while these of the *Acerinae* and *Coniferae* are more particularly that of Canada East and the Lower Provinces, except Newfoundland, where the forest woods are comparatively few in number, and generally of a small growth.

Not less than fifty of the woods of these Provinces grow to be large forest trees, averaging in size from one foot in diameter at the trunk to the great pines of Canada East and New Brunswick.

Of the woods of British North America, Canada sent to the London Exhibition 98 specimens, and 490 native plants; New Brunswick 76; Nova Scotia

specimens of woods, native plants; and the other Colonies also sent a large number of specimens.

At Red River the oak, sugar maple, cedar and ash, cease to grow. The only trees are spruce, scrubby pines, balsam, aspen, poplar, and birch. Further north there are nothing but sombre forests of worthless timber.

On the Alpine region of the Rocky Mountains, from 6,500 to 900 feet above the level of the sea, Doctor Hector found 819 species of flowering plants and ferns, which is nearly one-half of the flora of British North America.

Indigenous fruit of most every variety, is very abundant. Much of it is highly delicious and medicinal. In the maritime provinces, cranberries, a most useful product, are very abundant, and command two dollars per bushel in the markets. Strawberries, a very delicious fruit, literally cover the pasture-fields during early summer; and raspberries, a highly esteemed fruit, are also abundant. Most all the inferior soils produce blueberries to a great extent. Of the nuts—the beech, butter, and hazel, are the principal.

There are numerous other edible berries among the indigenous products of America, which are also much esteemed.

ZOOLOGICAL.

Order—*Carnivora*—or flesh-eating animals. The bear (Ursus Americanus); wild cat (Felis Canadensis); wolf (Canis Occidentalis); red fox (Vulpes

Fulvus); silver-gray fox (Vulpes Argentatus); wolverine (Gulo Lusus); Raccoon (Procyon Lotor). There are five species of the weasel (Mustelidae), and three species of the mouse (Sorex); mole (Condylura Longicaudata); bat (Vespertilio); martin (Mustela Americana); otter (Lutra Canadensis).

Order—*Ruminantia*—ruminating animals. Carriboo or reindeer (Cervus Tarandus); moose or elk (Alces Americana).

Order—*Rodentia*—gnawing animals. The beaver (Castor Canadensis); porcupine (Hystrix Dorsata); hare or rabbit (Lepus Americanus); woodchuck (Arctemys); squirrels, three sp[illegible] (Sicurus Listeri); musk rat (Fiberzibethicus.

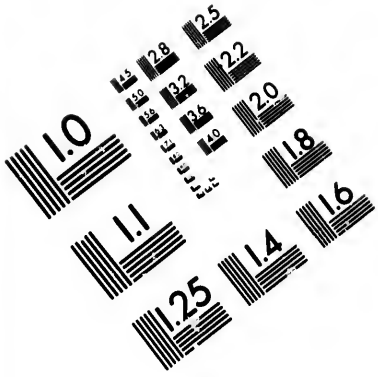
Reptiles.—The reptiles are few and harmless; three species of the snake; two varieties each of the toad and frog; two varieties of the lizard; and two of the turtle.

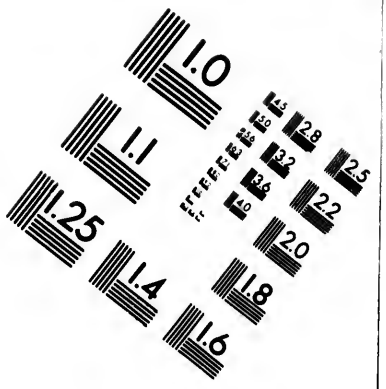
ORNITHOLOGICAL.

The principal part of the Birds of British North America are migratory; they leave for southern climes in the autumn, and return in the spring; though some of the migratory birds of the duck family have been known to remain in the country throughout the year.

The following catalogue contains the principal part of the birds of British North America:

1. Order *Raptores*—or birds of prey. Under this order there are two species of the eagle, four species of the hawk, and four of the owl.





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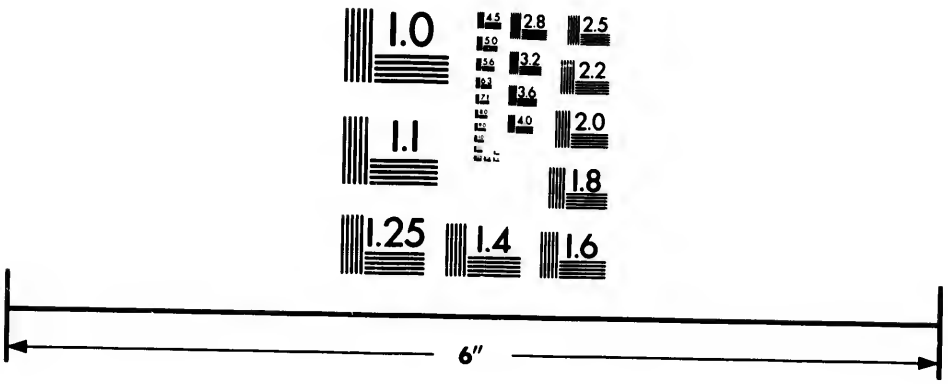

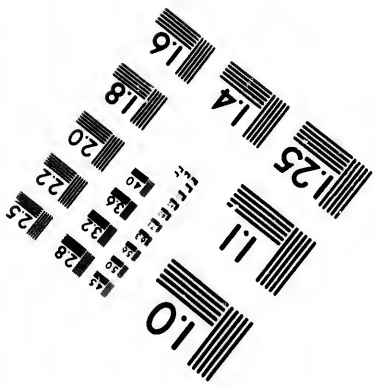

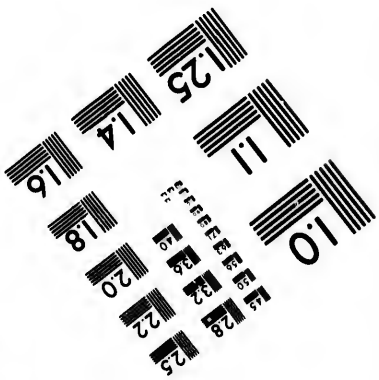

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2. Order *Insessores*—or perching birds. The night-hawk (Caprimulgus Americanus); the swallow (Hirundo); song-sparrow (Fringilla); and the chirping-sparrow (Fringilla Socialis), are very numerous; two species of the finch (Fringilla). The thrush or robin (Turdus Migratorius), arrives early in the spring, and remains until late in autumn; shore-lark (Alauda Alpestris). There are about thirty species of the warblers (Sylviadae); the majority of the warbler family arrive here in spring, remain a few days, and pass on to Hudson's Bay Territory, where they bring up their young, returning to southern latitudes as cold approaches. The other birds of the family of perchers are the wren, nut-hatch, humming bird, snow bird, sparrow, crow, raven, grackle, starling, kingfisher, whip-poor-will, and two species of the jay.

3. Order *Scansores*—or climbing birds. There are six species of the woodpecker in this section of America.

4. Order *Rasores*—or scraping birds. The ruffed grouse (Tetrao Umbellus), or birch partridge, and the spotted or spruce grouse (Tetrao Canadensis): this tribe of gallinaceous birds are numerous in North America; the pigeons are very numerous also. The principal part of the domestic fowls belong to this order.

5. Order *Grallatores*—wading birds. The crane, snipe, woodcock, coote, and sand-piper.

6. Order *Natatores*—swimming birds. The ducks and geese (Anatidae,) are numerous. Of the latter there are two species, the wild goose and the brant

goose, which arrive in the bays and estuaries of the Strait of Northumberland and Gulf of St. Lawrence about the last of March, remain about two months, and pass on to the coasts of Labrador, where they bring up their young, and return in autumn to their old feeding grounds, where they remain until winter sets in, when they leave for the warmer parts of the United States coast. Gulls are also numerous along most all our seaboard. Grebes, Auks, and Gannets, frequent the sea shore.

Of wild ducks, the case sent by Nova Scotia to the London Exhibition in 1862, represents nearly all that are to be found in British North America, namely: "Wood ducks (Anas Sponsa); scoup ducks (Fuligula Marila); eider ducks (Fuligula Molissima); king eider ducks (Fuligula Spectabilis); blue-winged teal (Anas Discors); green-winged teal (Anas Carolinensis); harlequin duck (Fuligula Histrionica); ring-necked duck (Fuligula Rutiforgenes); dusky duck (Anas Obscura); and Shoveller (Anas Clypeata)."

Of the birds of North America, Wilson discovered in 1841, 283 species; Bonaparte, in 1858, discovered 471; Audubon, in 1844, 506; and the Smithsonian Institute published in 1856, a list of no less than 716 species.

A very large number of the feathered tribe are isolated from civilization. Those which follow in the path of civilization, in these Colonies, are swallows, which leave the Lower Provinces about the first of September; robins, crows, blue jays, cedar birds, Canada jays, with a few others.

There are few countries better adapted than British North America to meet the desires of the sportsman; fish, birds, and animals, are plenty.

FISHERIES OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

This section of the American Continent has a seaboard, including the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, Straits of Belle Isle, Hudson's Bay and outlets, and St. George's Channel, of 5,500 miles of coast, along which are to be found, at different seasons of the year, a greater abundance and variety of fish and marine animals than in any other part of the world.

The shoals of herring, cod, and mackerel, which approach this vast coastline for purposes connected with the reproduction of their species, are immense and inexhaustible. Then, about the end of November, innumerable herds of seals enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by the Straits of Belle Isle. Besides, many of the bays and rivers teem with salmon, shad, alewives, trout, and other fish.

While the comparatively unproductive lands along the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, and Hudson's Bay, do not yield to the hand of agricultural industry, still the accessible treasures of the deep are of incalculable value, and already afford a revenue equal, if not greater, than that derived by some of the far-famed States of the West from their agricultural products. Having the world for a market, the fisheries of British North America might be made to yield annually many millions of pounds of additional revenue.

France and the United States, who give bounties to their fishermen, are annually drawing from these waters an immense wealth, while the inhabitants of British North America, Newfoundland excepted, merely take a few thousands of dollars worth.

As to the habits of many of the finny tribes, man is an entire stranger. It is only very recently that this important subject has received any attention from Naturalists; not indeed until the fisheries in many parts of the world were nearly destroyed. The river and lake fisheries in these Colonies have suffered much from improper modes and times of catching; so much so, that legislative action has become necessary to protect them.

This coast is inhabited by numerous families, each composed of many species of the tribes of the deep; the following, however, being those most useful in commerce, are all our limited space will permit us to give:

1. *Gadidae*—the Cod family. The common cod, tomcod, haddock, hake, and pollock.

Of this family, the most important is the common cod (Morrhua Vulgaris) which is found all along the shores of the St. Lawrence. The cod inhabits cold and temperate climes; it is found in immense quantities on the Great Banks of Newfoundland; it is also found along the coasts of Greenland, Labrador, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

The cod appears in the Gulf of St. Lawrence between the tenth of May and the tenth of June. In these waters it has favorite spawning and feeding places.

2. *Clupeadae*—the Herring family. The common herring, American shad, and gaspereaux, or alewife.

The herring (Clupea Harengus), or the genus *Clupea*, is very abundant, along the coast, from New York to Hudson's Bay. It is not agreed among Naturalists, whether or not there is more than one variety of this fish. In winter it disappears from these coasts, and reappears as soon as the ice leaves in the spring, in immense shoals, especially at the Bay Chaleur, Magdalen Islands, Strait of Canso, and on the southern coast of Newfoundland.

Shad are very abundant in the Bay of Fundy, and some are taken in the Strait of Northumberland, but are much inferior in quality to those taken in the former place. The shad does not frequent the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia.

Gaspereaux, or alewives, enter many of the rivers of the Northumberland Strait, as far north as Miramichi, in immense shoals. In the Bay of Fundy they are abundant, and of a better quality than those of the Strait.

3. *Salmonidae*—the Salmon family. Trout, three species, salmon, smelt, capelin, and white fish.

Of this family, the salmon (Salmo Salar) is the most important. It is brought from the rivers, where it passes three-quarters of the year. As soon as the ice breaks up, in the spring, it migrates towards the sea, but returns to its old haunts in the rivers, in the months of June and July, for the purpose of spawning.

It is considered the most valuable fish caught, and

was, during the early settlement of the country, found in great abundance in almost every one of the hundreds of rivers which penetrate British North America. In consequence of the application of improper agencies in catching, it now enters only a few rivers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and somewhere about fifty in Lower Canada. It enters a great many of the rivulets and streams of Newfoundland.

If the laws now in force, in each Colony, for the protection and regulation of the fisheries generally, especially the river and lake fisheries, are not more stringently enforced, some of those, the most important, will shortly be matters of history.

The white fish (Corregonus Albus) is an inhabitant of fresh water lakes, and, unlike most other aquatic creatures, is a vegetarian; it feeds on *Algae Confervae*, and moss which is found to grow on the bottom of lakes. The white fish enter the rivers and shallow places of the lakes in the spring, for purposes connected with reproduction, when they are taken, in immense quantities, in Canada; and in some of the upper lakes of the River St. John, New Brunswick, to a limited extent. After spawning, they return to the deep waters of the lakes, where they remain the greater part of the year. The white fish weighs, generally, from two to three pounds; some, however, have been known to weigh seven pounds. It is a delicious fish, and is highly prized, commercially.

The lakes of Canada, with their connecting links,

form a curvilineal frontier of nearly five thousand miles, along which these fish are caught in immense numbers. Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, are their great haunts; but the improper times and agencies employed in catching them, are now found materially to lessen the quantity caught. Lake Ontario, to which great numbers of fish, especially salmon, migrate every year, from the ocean, still supplies large quantities, of various kinds; but even in this lake, from the destructive agencies employed in catching, the value of the fisheries is on the decline.

The Canadian lakes are also inhabited by vast numbers of herrings, salmon trout, and speckled trout. Some of the trout of these lakes weigh from sixty to eighty pounds. There are three kinds of bass—black, white, and yellow—chub, perch, suckers, sturgeon, pickerel, pike, &c.; the most valuable, however, of all the lake fisheries, are the herring, white fish, salmon, and trout, which form a large item both for home consumption and exportation.

4. *Percidae*—the Perch family, to which many of the fish inhabiting the Canadian lakes belong, consists of yellow perch, bass, and pond fish. The bass is a salt water fish, and is caught in most of the rivers of these Provinces; it enters some of them in the winter season, when it is caught in large quantities by scooping through holes cut in the ice; it is considered delicious when fresh.

5. *Scomberoideae*—the Mackerel family, embraces the spring and fall mackerel (Scomber Vernalis), of

the genus *Scomber*, the common tunny, and the sword fish.

The mackerel is among the most valuable fish that visit the coasts. It is met with from Cape Ann, in the United States, along the coast, and in the large bays, as far north as Newfoundland; it is found in the Bay of Fundy, off the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, and in the Gut of Canso; but no where more plentiful than along the shores of the St. Lawrence, especially off the coast of Prince Edward Island, in the Bay Chaleur, in the lower part of the River St. Lawrence, and at the Magdalen Islands. It arrives about the end of May, or the beginning of June, its spawning season, when it proceeds to deep water, returns in August, and remains till the last of October.

6. *Mammalia.*—The seal, or sea calf, is a carnivorous and amphibious animal, belonging to the order Mammalia. There are several varieties; those common to these coasts are the hooded seal (Phoca Leonina), which is sometimes eight feet long, and has a movable sack on its head, formed of several folds of skin, with which, at pleasure, it can cover its eyes and nose; the harbor seal (Phoca Vitubina), whose average length is three feet; and the harp seal (Phoca Groenlandica), the average length of which is five feet.

The harp seal and hooded seal herd together, and are migratory. They enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by the Strait of Belle Isle, in the month of November, where they remain, amid the ice, nearly all

winter, then repair to the ocean, and, it is thought by some writers, to Hudson's Bay, and the Arctic seas, from whence they return to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about the last of May. The harbor seals appear to live apart from the others, and remain in the same places at all seasons of the year.

Seals are of great commercial value; the oil and skins are largely exported from Newfoundland, and other sections of British North America.

Seals are sometimes caught in nets; but the most profitable seal fisheries are those carried on by large schooners and brigs, solidly built, and having their bows plated with iron, to prevent being cut through by the ice. They have crews of from twenty to fifty men, and carry from six to ten boats, which the men drag over the ice when in search of seals. These vessels leave the ports of Newfoundland every year, in March and April. Seal hunting on the ice-fields is a very dangerous and laborious occupation, but when successful, it is highly remunerative.

Cetacea.—Of this genus of the finny tribe, the whale, of which there are several varieties—the black, humpbacked, sulphur-bottomed, and finner whale—are the most useful. The black whale, though scarce in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is the most valuable of all. The humpbacked whale, so called on account of a hump on its back, is the most plentiful in the Gulf, and easiest taken; the other kinds of whale are numerous, but not easily killed.

Their principal haunts are at the Mingan Islands, at the west point of the Island of Anticosta, the

Straits of Belle Isle, and the Coast of Labrador. The whale, it is said, spends its winters on the south-west coast of the United States, where it brings forth its young. Towards the end of May whales appear in the Gulf with their calves, which they defend from the attack of man or beast with fury. The black whale will yield from one hundred to five hundred barrels of oil, besides the fins, which are of great value. The other varieties of the whale produce from twenty to one hundred barrels of oil only.

Shell Fish.—Under this head may be enumerated lobsters, oysters, clams, mussels, razor-fish, crabs, and shrimps, all of which are found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lobsters are abundant along the whole coast-line of the Gulf. Oysters are plentiful on the north-east coast of New Brunswick, and south-west coast of Prince Edward Island, and other places in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Canadians are engaged in planting artificial beds along their coast with success. The oyster-beds of the Gulf are not so productive as formerly, arising, not so much from the large quantities annually taken, as from the improper agencies employed in removing them from the beds. On many of the oyster-beds of the Strait of Northumberland, where a few years ago oysters were very plentiful, only shells, without life, are now to be found.

Commercial Value of the Fisheries.—*Canada.*—It is impossible to arrive at a correct account of the value of the fish caught, in the waters of British

North America, in any one year. The following is only an approximation :

The total value of fish exported to the Mediterranean, West Indies, and South America, from the ports of Lower Canada, in 1859, was $722,616. The value of whales caught at Gaspé, in 1859, was $26,256. One man alone caught 7,000 barrels of salmon.

The fisheries of Lower Canada give employment to 100 vessels, and from 1,200 to 1,500 boats annually. In 1859 Lower Canada exported fish to the value of $1,026,288.

In 1861 the Magdalen Islands owned 38 schooners and 232 fishing boats; and the products of the fisheries were 104,000 barrels of pickled fish, 16,000 quintals of dried fish, and 30,000 gallons of oil.

The total value of the fisheries of Upper Canada was, in 1859, $380,000, — making for all Canada $1,406,288 worth of fish caught in one year.

This contrasted with the value of fish caught in 1850, $146,084, and in 1852, $297,848, shows great progress made in this department of industry.

According to the Census of 1861, there were of fish dried 2,517 quintals, salted 10,013 barrels, and the quantity sold fresh amounted to 175,744 pounds.

Nova Scotia Fisheries—

	1851.	1861.
Number of vessels employed.....	812	900
" boats "	5,161	8816
" men "	10,394	14,322

	1851.	1861.
Quintals of dried fish	196,434	396,425
Barrels of mackerel	100,047	66,108
" shad	3,536	7,649
" herrings	53,200	194,170
" alewives	5,343	12,565
" salmon	1,669	2,481
Smoked "	.....	2,738
Boxes of herring	15,409	35,557

Total value of fish caught in 1861 was $2,072,081.

New Brunswick Fisheries.—The Census of 1861 gives the total value of fish caught at $518,530.

Prince Edward Island Fisheries.—

Barrels of mackerel caught in 1861	7,163
" alewives and herrings	22,416
Quintals of codfish and hake	39,776
Gallons of fish oil made	17,609
Number of fishing boats owned	1,239

Total value of fish caught in 1861 was $220,000.

Newfoundland Fisheries.—The waters around this Colony teem with every variety of valuable fish. The fisheries constitute the principal industrial pursuit of the inhabitants, and fish is the principal export. There are two classes of fisheries—the "Shore Fishery," and the "Bank Fishery; the former is confined to the bays and shores of the island, while the latter is between 500 and 600 miles in length, with a breadth of 200 miles. The "Banks of Newfoundland" form the most extensive subma-

rine elevation in the world. The depth of water varies from twenty to one hundred fathoms. The best fishing ground is said to be between lat. 42° and 46° N. The south-eastern coast is subject to dense fogs, which are thought to arise from the union (on the Grand Bank) of the tropical and polar waters, which, with their accompanying atmospheres, being of different temperatures, produce, by evaporation and condensation, continual vapors.

Statistics of the Fisheries of Newfoundland for the Years named.

Years.	1836.	1845.	1858.	1861.
Cod, quintals.....	860354	1000233	1058059	1021720
Cove (pickled cod), tubs..	.....	442	1688	cwt. 372
Salmon, tierces.....	1847	3545	2726	2924
Herring, barrels.....	1534	20903	82155	64377
Seal skins.....	384321	352702	507626	375282
No. of furs.....	2959	2037	2004	3886
Value fish, furs, & skins, £	563003	663466	920819	931292
Seal and cod oil, tons.....	.....	8408	.....	8375
Other oils, gallons.....	41872	.....	323241	tons, 23
Oils, value of, £.....	244826	243646	359524	338361
Products of the sea, total value of £....	807829	907112	1280343	1269546

We have no means of knowing the quantity of fish consumed in either this or the other Colonies; it is estimated, however, that 250,000 quintals of codfish were consumed, in 1861, by the inhabitants of Newfoundland; which would make the total quantity caught in that year, 1,271,720 quintals. The number of vessels engaged in the seal fishery, in 1851, was 323; aggregate tonnage, 29,545 tons; manned by 11,377 men.

In 1857, the number of vessels employed in the seal, and other fisheries, was 777; manned by 14,433 men; total amount of tonnage, 57,898. The number of boats employed was 11,683, and the nets and seines numbered 2,354.

The number of men employed in the fisheries of this island, in 1861, was 24,000; the French employed 12,000 more. France claims a right, by treaty, to cure fish on a part of the coast of Newfoundland.

Prince Edward Island Fisheries.—In 1853, there were caught, 750 barrels of mackerel, 2,704 barrels of herring, 4,277 quintals of codfish, and 2,812 gallons of oil were made.

In 1861 the quantities caught were, 7,163 barrels of mackerel, 22,416 barrels of herring and alewives, 39,776 quintals of hake. The quantity of oil made was 17,609 gallons, and the number of boats owned, for fishing purposes, 1,239.

Total Annual Value of Fish caught in the following Colonies:

Canada	$1,406,288
Nova Scotia	2,072,081
New Brunswick	518,530
Newfoundland	5,178,184
Prince Edward Island	206,000
Total	$9,378,083

Exclusive of the value of the fish consumed by the inhabitants, in each fishing locality, which must be considerable, and also of the value of those caught in British Columbia, and other sections of British North America.

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The highest authority in British North America is vested in the GOVERNOR GENERAL—the Representative of the Crown of Great Britain—who resides in Canada. The government of each of the other Colonies is vested in a LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, who resides at the Head Quarters of his respective Colony, and is only nominally subordinate to the Governor General; the office of Governor General being only a distinction of rank, as the administration of the government of the Colonies is in no respect connected.

Each Colony has its separate Legislative and Executive Departments.

The Legislature consists of a *House of Assembly*, elected quadrennially by the inhabitants of the cities and counties, into which each Colony is divided, and

a *Legislative Council*, appointed by the Crown, except in Canada, where, since 1856, the Legislative Council is elective.

The *Executive Council*, the responsible advisers of the Governor, are chosen from the two branches of the Legislature, and appointed by the Crown.

These three bodies, in their respective Colonies, are miniatures of the COMMONS, LORDS, and CABINET, of Great Britain.

The political offices, known as "Heads of Departments," are held by members of the Executive Council.

Tabular Statement of the Legislative, Executive, and Departmental Machinery of each Colony.

Heads.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	N. Brunswick.	Newfoundland.	P. E. Island.
House of Assembly, No. of Members.....	130	55	41	29	30
Legislative Council, "	61	21	23	12	14
Executive Council, "	12	9	9	5	8
President of the Council.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Attorney General.....	2	1	1	1	.....
Solicitor General.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Surveyor General.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Commissioner of Public Works.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Speaker of Legislative Council.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provincial Secretary.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Post Master General.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Minister of Finance.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Receiver General.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

The government of British Columbia is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice, Commissioners of Lands and Works, Chief Commissioner

of Police, Collector, and Colonial Secretary, who are all appointed, and directed in their operations, by the Imperial Government. The Provincial appointments are, a Stipendiary Magistrate, in each town and district; Land Agents; a Gold Commissioner; County Judges, and other subordinate officers.

The principles of *Responsible Government* have been conceded to some of the Colonies. In Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, this modern form of constituting executive power is in full operation. The heads of the principal departments hold seats at the Council Board, in their respective Colonies, and remain members of Council as long as they retain the confidence of the electors, as expressed through their representatives. Under this system, the number of political offices is on the increase. The extent of the principle is quite arbitrary. In Nova Scotia, the offices of Surveyor General, Commissioner of Public Works, and Post Master General, are non-political, although political in New Brunswick; the Minister of Finance, and Receiver General, are non-political, in the latter Colony, yet political in Nova Scotia. In Canada, the Solicitors General are not necessarily members of the Cabinet. High salaries are attached to all the departmental offices, as the reader will see, on reference to the tables in another part of this work.

The elective franchise is variously granted; generally the income or freehold on which it is based is of mere nominal value. Indeed, some of the Colonies are approximating universal suffrage.

Before a statute becomes law, the assent of the two branches of the Legislature and the Crown is necessary. In some of the Colonies the Executive Council initiate all money grants, while in others all money bills originate in the elective branch of the Legislature. The power of the Legislatures is almost unchecked; they make laws for the regulation of taxes, customs, private and public rights, and the general government of the country: the Crown seldom withholding, as it has power to do, its assent from a measure.

Each Legislature holds its sessions annually, and although elected quadrennially, may be previously dissolved by the Governor.

The heads of all the political departments, on the acceptance of office, unless a Legislative Councillor of the Lower Provinces, must present himself to the electors for re-election.

In each of these Colonies the Common Law of England, and Statuary Law, prevail; but the Statuary Law has from time to time modified the existing laws, as circumstances demanded; except in Lower Canada, where a different system prevails.

The Province of Quebec, as Canada was once called, when a Colony of France, was originally peopled by natives of that nation, who introduced many of the laws and edicts of France. These laws have continued, in civil matters, with some slight modifications, to be the laws of Canada East. The English Criminal Law prevails in criminal matters. The retention of the old French laws, with the feudal

system of fiefs and seigniories, has retarded the progress of Canada East. This system, however, has recently undergone great changes.

LEGAL AND JUDICIAL SYSTEMS.

The legal and judicial systems of the British North American Colonies are very dissimilar, especially in the extent of jurisdiction. Many of our laws are involved in contradictions and technical difficulties. One general principle, however, prevails in the Supreme Courts of all the Colonies. Its equitable, legal and criminal jurisprudence is similar, in all the Provinces, and also to that of the Supreme Court in England, with an appeal, in certain cases, to the Queen in Council. The Statutes, in some of the Colonies, have recently been revised; but much requires to be done to render the laws sufficiently intelligible to be applicable to the wants of the country.

In Canada West the Division Court has jurisdiction up to $100; the County Court, $400; the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery Courts have unlimited power. The Court of Appeals has jurisdiction in all cases over $2,000. The other courts consist of Courts of Quarter Sessions, Probate, Recorders, Surrogate, Insolvent Debtors, and Heir and Devisee Courts

In Canada East there are Commissioners' Courts, jurisdiction $25, and Circuit Courts, jurisdiction $200. The other courts are similar to those of Canada West.

In Nova Scotia the Justices' Courts have jurisdic-

tion up to $40. At the General Sessions larcenies of $40 and under may be tried. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction from $20 and upwards; this court is the Court of Appeal from Justices' Courts. There are also Courts of Probate, Marriage and Divorce, and Vice Admiralty.

In New Brunswick the Supreme Court has similar power to that of Canada and the other Colonies. The Court of Common Pleas, in each County, has a concurrent jurisdiction at law with the Supreme Court, in all civil causes not affecting lands, and where decision is final. Justices' Courts have jurisdiction of civil causes where the amount claimed does not exceed $20, and actions of tresspass to personal and real property, not exceeding $8; and, as in the other Provinces, hold criminal examinations. The decisions of Justices' Courts are subject to a review by a Judge of the Supreme Court. The other courts are similar to those of Nova Scotia.

In Newfoundland the courts consist of—Supreme, Sessions', Stipendiary Magistrates', and Justices' Courts.

In the Colony of Prince Edward Island the Small Debt Courts have jurisdiction up to twenty pounds. The other Courts are similar to those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Court of Chancery.—The business of this court is done much more expeditiously than in its parent court, in the Mother Country. Its equitable jurisdiction, in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, is transferred to the equitable side of the Supreme Court.

The dissimilarity in the extent of jurisdiction in the small debt courts, in these Colonies, is very obvious. In Canada West they collect as high as £25; in Canada East, £6 5s.; in Prince Edward Island, £20; in Nova Scotia, £10, and in New Brunswick, £5.

MUNICIPAL SYSTEM.

Each Colony is divided into counties, which are subdivided into parishes, or townships. The government of each County is managed by local officers. In both sections of Canada the municipal system prevails, while in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick it has but a nominal existence. In Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island the subject has not received the attention of the Legislatures.

In Canada the system is efficient, comprehensive, and fully adapted to the wants of the country. Its administration is effected through county and township councils. Every township having one hundred resident freeholders is a corporate body, with power to elect a Reeve; when possessed of five hundred freeholders it has a right to elect a Deputy Reeve. The Reeve and Deputy Reeve are entitled to seats in the county council. The council has charge of all county and parish matters—county buildings, roads and bridges, levy taxes, appropriate educational moneys, fix and pay the salaries of county officers, enforce statute labor, regulate inns, &c., &c. In carrying out the system, each county draws a small amount of money from the "Municipal Loan Fund."

The total amount of this fund is $12,000,000; it is equally divided between Canada East and Canada West. An assessment of six per cent interest is made on all ratable property, and two per cent per annum to be applied towards a sinking fund, designed to liquidate the municipal debt.

Such are a few of the leading features of the Canadian municipal system, which is tending to habituate the people to self-government, business habits, and local legislation. In a word, this system is everywhere training up men to fill the various positions in life, to which industry, energy, and ability may elevate them.

Each of the other Colonies has city corporations, and county and township officers, through which local matters are managed. In New Brunswick each parish annually elects its township officers, who are confirmed in their offices by the justices in session. In the other Colonies, the General Sessions make the appointments annually. In the Lower Colonies the taxes are light, amounting to little more than is necessary to support the poor, of whom the number, depending upon public support, is comparatively small.

BANKS.

In each Colony, from an early period, chartered Banks have been established, with powers defined by their respective Parliaments, and with an amount of capital regulated by their charters of incorporation. As each Colony grew, their operations became more

extended. Other banks and bank agencies have been established. In few countries has the banking system been more prudently managed.

Canadian Banks.

	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.
Bank of British North America	$5,000,000	6 per ct.
" Montreal	5,000,000	7 "
" Upper Canada	5,000,000	7 "
Commercial Bank	5,000,000	7 "
Gore Bank	320,000	6 "
City Bank, Montreal	1,800,000	6 "
Quebec Bank	1,000,000	.. "
La Banque du Peuple	800,000	.. "

The total number of Banks, and Bank Agencies, in Canada is one hundred and twenty-five.

The Bank of British North America was established by Royal Charter, and has its head quarters in London, England. It has agencies in all the British North American Colonies.

In *Nova Scotia*, the principal Banks are—the Bank of Nova Scotia, Union Bank of Halifax, Halifax Banking Company, and Provincial Savings Bank. The two former have agencies at the principal towns in the Province.

New Brunswick Banks.

	CAPITAL.
Commercial Bank	$1,200,000
Bank of New Brunswick	600,000
Westmoreland Bank	80,000

	CAPITAL.
Central Bank.....	$200,000
St. Stephens Bank.....	200,000
Charlotte Bank.....	60,000

The extent of notes in circulation, in 1840, was $1,400,000; in 1850, $625,516; in 1854, $2,680,000; and in 1858, $944,000.

Prince Edward Island has only one Bank, called the Bank of Prince Edward Island.

Newfoundland has three Banks. The Union Bank circulated notes, in 1861, to the extent of $472,520, and the Commercial Bank, $213,628. The assets of the Savings Bank, in 1860, amounted to $744,504, and its liabilities were $671,792.

CURRENCY.

The currency has undergone, and still continues to undergo, many changes. The dissimilarity in the value of the currency of these Colonies is very great, which is a source of dissatisfaction. Recently the decimal mode of computation (dollars and cents) has been adopted by Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, each of which has introduced copper and silver coins, to replace those formerly in use; the old coins being still in circulation, at various values. The laws and regulations differ in every Colony, and in some instances the law and the practice differ in the same Province. The bank notes of some of the Colonies pass at a discount in others. Indeed, the

rates at which many of the coins in circulation are current, are merely conventional. In Prince Edward Island the currency has been depreciated to the proportion of £1 10s. currency to the pound sterling.

The grain crops, in a part of Lower Canada, are taken in the *minot*, and not in the bushel. In like manner the acres are taken in *arpents*. A minot is about one-eighth more than a bushel, and an arpent is about one-seventh less than an acre.

Table containing the Sterling and Current Values of some of the Principal Coins in Circulation in the Provinces named therein.

Denomination.	Sterling.	Canada.	N. Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Newf'land.	P. E. Isl'd.
Sovereign (pound sterling)	£1 0 0	$4 80	$5 00	$4 86	£1 4 0	£1 10 0
English Shilling	1 0	24	25	24	1 2	1 6
" Sixpence	6	12	12½	12	7½	9
American Quarter Dollar	1 0	25	25	25	1 3	1 6
" Dime	5	10	10	10	6	.....
" Half Dime	2½	5	5	5	3	.....
Crown	5 0	1 20	1 25	1 20	.....	7 6
Half Crown	2 6	60	62½	60	.....	3 9
Spanish Dollar	4 2	80	.....	80	.....	6 3
Half Dollar	2 1	40	.....	40	.....	3 0
American Eagle	1 0 0	5 00	5 00	5 00	.....	.....
Florin	2 0	48	.....	48	.....	.....
Four Pence	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
French Crown	.....	1 10	.....	1 10	.....	.....
One Frank	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Five Frank piece	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....
French Half Crown	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....

AMOUNT OF COINAGE ISSUED BY CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Canada* issued, in 20 cent pieces, $146,078; in 10 cent pieces, $121,640, and in 5 cent pieces, $73,019; making a total of silver, $340,737. Of bronze coins—one cent each—$96,903; making a total of $437,640. Of this amount $346,978 were in circulation in 1861. The total cost of the coin was $358,279, and nominal value, $437,640. One hundred Canadian cents weigh one pound.

New Brunswick has ordered, in one cent pieces (bronze), $10,000; in 20 cent pieces (silver), $30,000; in 10 cent pieces (silver), $15,000, and in 5 cent pieces (silver), $5,000; total, $60,000.

Nova Scotia has procured an amount nearly equal to that of New Brunswick.

The following Table will be found convenient.

S.	D.		CENTS.	S.	D.		CENTS.	S.	D.		CENTS.
0	1½	is	2½	1	10½	is	37½	3	7½	is	72½
0	3	"	5	2	0	"	40	3	9	"	75
0	4½	"	7½	2	1½	"	42½	3	10½	"	77½
0	6	"	10	2	3	"	45	4	0	"	80
0	7½	"	12½	2	4½	"	47½	4	1½	"	82½
0	9	"	15	2	6	"	50	4	3	"	85
0	10½	"	17½	2	7½	"	52½	4	4½	"	87½
1	0	"	20	2	9	"	55	4	6	"	90
1	1½	"	22½	2	10½	"	57½	4	7½	"	92½
1	3	"	25	3	0	"	60	4	9	"	95
1	4½	"	27½	3	1½	"	62½	4	10½	"	97½
1	6	"	30	3	3	"	65	5	0	"	$1 00
1	7½	"	32½	3	4½	"	67½				
1	9	"	35	3	6	"	70				

The following Tables of Monies of different Countries with which British North America holds Commercial Intercourse, reduced to their equivalents, in Sterling Coinage, may be useful.

United States of America.

DOLS.	CTS.		£	S.	D.
4	80		1	0	0
0	24		0	1	0
0	2		0	0	1
10	00	gold eagle	2	1	0
5	00	half do.	1	0	6
1	00		0	4	2
0	1		0	0	0½

One dollar is equal to one hundred cents.

Brazils.

REIS.		£	S.	D.
6400	or gold piece	1	15	9
4000	"	1	0	0
1200	or silver piece	0	4	2
960		0	4	1
640		0	2	9
320		0	1	4
200		0	0	8

One mil reis is equal to one thousand reis.

Portugal.

REIS.		£	S.	D.
4120		1	0	0
206		0	1	0
20	or one vintern	0	0	1⅛
6400	or gold joannose	1	16	0
1000	silver crown, or mil reis	0	4	8
400	or crusado	0	2	3

One mil reis is equal to one thousand reis.

France.

FCS.	CTS.		£	S.	D.
25	00		1	0	0
1	25		0	1	0
0	10		0	0	1
20	00	or gold Napoleon	0	16	0
5	00	or silver do.	0	4	0
1	00	do.	0	0	9½
0	10		0	0	1

One franc is equal to one hundred centimes.

NAPLES.

DUCATS.	GRANI.		£	S.	D.
6	3	.....	1	0	0
0	30	.....	0	1	0
0	2½	.....	0	0	1
30	00	piece of.....	5	0	0
1	00	silver ducat.....	0	3	4
0	120	or dollar.....	0	4	0
0	20	piece of.....	0	0	8
0	10	piece of.....	0	0	4

One ducat is equal to 100 grani.

SPAIN.

DOLS.	REALS.		£	S.	D.
4	14	.....	1	0	0
0	5	barely	0	1	0
16	00	or gold doubloon.....	3	6	0
4	00	or gold pistole.....	0	16	6
1	00	or silver dollar.....	0	4	3
0	1	or real vellon.....	0	0	2⅝

One dollar is equal to twenty reals.

POSTAL SYSTEMS.

The postal systems of these Colonies are in effective operation, and since these departments have been subject to the control of the Legislatures, the number of Post Offices, and the extent of mail communication, has been largely extended. During the time their postal systems were under the control of the Imperial Government, varying and arbitrary rates of postage were in force; but since each Colony has had the management of its postal affairs, a uniform rate of three pence per ounce has been introduced, with excellent effect, throughout the whole of British North America. The postage to and from other countries varies considerably.

The following statistics will show, to some extent,

the efficiency of this department, in the several Colonies referred to.

Canada.

In 1851 there were.....	601	Post Offices.
Length of post route.....	7,595	miles.
Over which the annual transportation of mails was.....	2,487,000	miles.
The gross amount of revenue	$375,200	
In 1861 the number of offices was.....	1,775	
Length of mail route.....	14,608	miles.
Annual travel.....	5,855,000	"
Number of letters by post per annum.....	9,400,000	
Postal revenue.....	$683,034	
Total expenditure.....	$560,132	
Number of five cent stamps issued.....	3,085,075	

New Brunswick.

In 1852 the number of offices was...	135	
Total length of mail routes.....	2,160	miles.
Number of miles per annum.....	474,471	"
In 1861, length of mail route.....	2,824	"
Number of offices.....	364	
Total distance travelled.....	817,612	"
Revenue.....	$46,971	
Expenditure.....	$71,501	
Number of letters posted.....	1,109,202	
Newspapers.....	4,262,961	

Nova Scotia.

In 1851, the number of offices was.....	143
" 1854, " "	260
Distance travelled in 1851 was.....	2,487
Total mileage travelled in 1851 was.....	352,000
" expenditure in 1854 was.....	$40,636
" revenue.....	$27,620
In 1861, No. of offices.....	453
Revenue.....	$40,350
Expenditure.....	$69,444
Number of letters passed through.....	705,696
" newspapers.....	3,353,824

Prince Edward Island.

The Legislative Reports of this Colony do not furnish full details of its postal affairs. We gather, however, from the report of the Post Master General for 1861, that there were 82 offices, in that year, and the revenue collected amounted to $5,696, and the amount paid to office keepers was $2,952.

MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS.

Previous to the last fifteen years, the "Muster Rolls" of these Colonies numbered a considerable militia force. Since that time, however, there appeared to be but little inclination on the part of the governments, and less on the part of the people, to keep these organizations in being, so that until within the last year, when the militia laws were revised, and encouragement was given to the formation of rifle companies, &c., little was done. Each Colony

now, however, vies with its neighbor in "rifle shooting," and each tries to win the *Cup*, the *Urn*, &c. Canada is now organizing a part (30,000) of her militia force, and the probability is that the militia of all these Colonies will shortly be placed on a more efficient footing.

The number in each Province capable of bearing Arms may be estimated as follows.

Canada.	Nova Scotia.	N. Brunswick	Newf'dland.	P. E. Isl'd.
313720	41320	31500	14910	10070

Thus, allowing one-eighth of the population of these Colonies capable of carrying arms, we have a total force of 411,520; and taking one-seventh of the population as the number capable of doing militia duty, we have a force of 469,900. However, in case of emergency, 400,000 able-bodied men could be called into the field, for the defence of their country. Taking the Census returns, upon which these calculations are based, Prince Edward Island had, in 1861, 11,144 who were between the ages of 21 and 45 years, and allowing the same proportion in the other Provinces, of this age, the whole force is very large.

In Nova Scotia, as far back as 1846, there was an organized militia force of 56,000, and the Census of 1861 gives nearly 70,000 males between the ages of

21 and 60. The Census of New Brunswick shows 57,000 between the ages of 16 and 50 years.

DISTANCES AND MEANS OF TRANSIT.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific.—From Halifax to Truro, by railroad, 61 miles; from Truro to New Brunswick, 70 miles. From Nova Scotia, by Major Robinson's eastern railway line, to Restigouche —Canada boundary—231 miles.

There are two circuitous lines of communication, by coach, from Nova Scotia to Canada: one by the Strait of Northumberland, 322 miles, the other by the River St. John route, 439 miles. From Restigouche to River du Loup is 122 miles, by coach; from thence, by railroad through Canada:

River du Loup to Quebec, 114 miles; Quebec to Montreal, 180; Montreal to Prescott, 112; Prescott to Kingston, 62; Kingston to Cobourg, 99; Cobourg to Toronto, 67; Toronto to Stratford, 90; Stratford to Sarnia, Lake St. Clair, 102.

Total,—826 miles from River du Loup, by railroad, to Lake St. Clair, in Canada West; thence, by water communication:

Up Lake Huron, 220 miles. to St. Mary's River; thence by this river, 60 miles, to Lake Superior, and up the latter lake, 200 miles; from Lake Superior to Dog Lake, 28 miles (no road); along Dog Lake and Dog River, 35 miles, and thence to Savannah River (no road), five miles; thence along Savannah River, and Lac des Mille Lacs, 65 miles; thence through the wilde[illegible]ess, past rapids (no road), 67 miles to

Rainy Lake. From Rainy Lake to Lake of the Woods (except the Falls of St. Francis), is navigable for 208 miles. From Lake of the Woods to Red River, at Fort Garry, is 91 miles (no road); thence down Red River, and through Lake Winnipeg, to the rapids of Lake Saskatchewan, 296 miles. From this point upwards the navigation of the Saskatchewan is obstructed, for 20 miles, by rapids. From the rapids, the northern branch of the latter river is navigable, for 750 miles, to Acton House; from thence across the Rocky Mountains to the navigable waters of the Fraser River, 300 miles—a very mountainous section, without any road; thence down the Fraser River, 250 miles. The navigation of this river is obstructed by rapids, caused by the Cascade and other Mountains. Steamers ascend 100 miles from its mouth, to the Cascade Mountains, where navigation is dangerous even for boats. Above the rapids the Fraser is again navigable for steamers, for a considerable distance.

By this dangerous path the principal part of the Carriboo miners reach the diggings. Roads are now being constructed, up both sides of the Fraser River.

From the mouth of the said river, across the Gulf of Georgia, to Vancouver's Island, 30 miles, and thence across the Island, 50 miles, to the Pacific Ocean. Thus making it 3,985 miles, by this circuitous path, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, through British territory, to the Pacific Ocean, at Vancouver's Island.

Of this great distance, 887 miles are traversed by railroads; 2,114, by navigable waters; and of the re-

maining 984 miles, 350, at least, are traversed by coach roads—leaving 634 miles of road to make, including the 50 miles across Vancouver's Island.

By uniting the Canadian and Nova Scotian railroads, 458 miles, there would be an unbroken railway communication of 1,310 miles, between Halifax and Lake St. Clair. Add to this distance 480 miles of navigable waters, and we have 1,790 miles to the head of Lake Superior. A railway from Lake Superior to the navigable waters of the Fraser River would be 1,900 miles long—making it 3,690 miles from Halifax to the navigable waters of the Fraser River, in British Columbia.

The long talked of railroad from Halifax to Quebec, it is now believed, will shortly be completed; when efforts will, no doubt be made to secure com munication, by steamboats and railroads, to the Pacific Ocean: affording a safe and speedy means of transit for the gold and other products of British Columbia, and the commerce of China and India, through British North America, to the Atlantic Ocean.

CANADA—The railways of Canada are under sixteen different corporations. They afford safe and speedy means of communication between all the principal places in the Colony, and the United States. The following are the principal lines:

	MILES.
Grand Trunk, in Canada	873
Great Western, and Branches	345
Buffalo, and Lake Huron	162

	MILES.
Northern	95
Montreal and Champlain, in Canada	82
Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beverton	60
Prescott and Ottawa	54
Brockville and Ottawa	63
Cobourg and Peterboro'	28
Welland	25
London and Port Stanley	24
Erie and Ontario	17
Grenville and Carrillan	13
St. Lawrence and Industrie	12
Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly	45
Arthabaska and Three Rivers	35
	1933
Lines built in the States by Canada	227
	2160

Since the publication of the railway report of Samuel Reefer, Esq., in 1860, several of the former lines have been extended, and new lines built within the Province. The Brockville and Ottawa line is about being extended to Pembroke, the centre of the lumber trade, 130 miles—including a branch of 11 miles—64 miles of which are already in operation.

Taking the City of Quebec as a centre, it is 137 miles to St. Hyacinthe, by railroad; 180 miles, by steamboat—passing on the way, the City of Three Rivers, 80 miles, Port St. Francis, 90 miles, and Sorel, 135 miles. From Quebec, by the St. Lawrence, it is 600 miles to Shediac, N. B.; 650 to Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, and 700 to Pictou, N. S. Montreal to Kingston is 190 miles; Kingston to Cobourg, or Port Hope, 100; Kingston to Toronto, 180, and from Toronto to Hamilton, 40—making 590 miles, by

railroad, from Quebec to Hamilton. From Quebec to the head of Lake Superior, by water, is 2,000 miles, and from Quebec to the Port of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, is 1,600 miles. Steamboats ply on the canals and lakes, during six months of the year. Passengers and goods may be conveyed from the ships' side, at Quebec, without further transhipment, to any of the numerous ports on Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron or Michigan. The aggregate length of the St. Lawrence and lake canals is 66 miles. Vessels of 400 tons, carrying 3,300 barrels of flour, pass from the St. Lawrence into the great lakes. Thus, steamboats and rail cars run almost side by side for 800 miles.

From Montreal to Portland, in Maine, is 290 miles, by railroad. Kingston is 198 miles distant from Montreal; 378 from Quebec; 120 from Ottawa; 177 from Toronto, and 67 from Oswego. From Ogdensburgh, on the United States side, it is 228 miles, by steamer to Lewiston—touching at Kingston, Oswego, Rochester, and other intermediate places. Montreal to Sherbrooke is 96 miles.

From Toronto to Kingston, 165 miles; to Niagara Falls, 50, and to Oswego, 140. Oswego to Syracuse, 35; thence to Albany 147, and from Albany to New York, 147—making 469 miles from Toronto to New York. Toronto to Lewiston, 43 miles; from thence to Albany—passing through Lockport, Rochester, Auburn, Syracuse, and Utica—356 miles. From Toronto to New York, *via* Lewiston, is 546 miles; or, from Toronto to New York, *via* Rochester, by

steamboat, 95 miles; from thence, by railroad, 251 miles, to Albany, and from thence to New York, 147 —making 493 miles by this line. The route, *via* Oswego, is 77 miles shorter than by Lewiston, and 24 miles shorter than by Rochester; and the Rochester route is 53 miles shorter than that by Lewiston. From Albany to Boston is 200 miles by railroad—making it, *via* the shortest route, 522 miles from Toronto to Boston. Toronto to Sault St. Marie 469; and from Toronto to Quebec is 555 miles.

The city of Ottawa is 53 miles by railroad from Prescott; 126 by the Rideau Canal from Kingston; and 100 miles by the Ottawa River from Montreal.

London, Canada West, is connected by railroad with Hamilton (80 miles), and Detroit 120 miles.

From Chippewa, in Canada, to Buffalo, in the State of New York, is 18 miles; from thence to Cleaveland, 191; thence to Detroit, 136; from Detroit to Port Sarnia, in Canada, 72; Sarnia to Milwaukie, 524; and from thence to Chicago is 90—making 1031 miles from to Chippewa to Chicago, in Illinois.

In addition to the Grand Trunk Railroad, which passes through most all the principal places along the Lake and River frontier, nine or ten branch railroads connect with the chief towns and settlements of the interior. Indeed, every town, village and settlement in the Province is connected by safe and speedy means of conveyance, and, also, with all the principal places in the American Union. Canada pays an annual subsidy of $180,000 to a line

of steamers which runs from Canada, *via* the St. Lawrence, to Great Britain, in summer, and between Portland, Maine, and Great Britain, in winter. The railway from Portland to Montreal, which conveys the cargoes of the steamers to Canada, is owned by the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Lower Provinces.—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are connected with Canada by two coach roads —one *via* Amherst, Moncton, and the river St. John route; the other *via* the shore of the Strait of Northumberland and the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. By the former route, it is 570 miles from Halifax to River du Loup; or, taking the Windsor route from Halifax, it is only 489 miles. A steamer plys between Pictou, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, during the summer season, touching at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Shediac, Richibucto, and Miramichi, New Brunswick, and other intermediate ports. There is also a connection by mail-coach, and by steamer in summer, between St. John, New Brunswick, and Portland, Maine. The Cunard Steamship Company run a weekly steamer between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland. Thus, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, are connected with each other by mail and passenger communication; and also with the cities and towns of the American Union.

New Brunswick.—Nearly the whole external boundary of this Province is traversed by good roads, besides numerous cross-roads. The city of St. John is connected with Shediac by Railroad, 107 miles. Steamers run daily, during six months in the year, between St. John and Fredericton—84 miles; and to Woodstock during the spring and autumn freshets—65 miles; and to the Grand Falls, 73 miles further—making 222 miles by water from St. John to the Grand Falls. The distances by coach-road are—St. John to Fredericton, 65 miles; thence to Woodstock, 62; to Grand Falls, 73; Little Falls, 26; and thence to River du Loup, 80—in all, 306 miles. From St. John to Portland, Maine, is 230 miles; from St. John to St. Andrew's by coach, 65 miles; St. John to St. Stephen's, *via* St. Andrew's, is 98 miles; St. Andrew's to Woodstock, by railroad, is 100 miles; St. John to Amherst, Nova Scotia, is 132 miles. From Fredericton to St. Andrew's, 75 miles; to Richibucto, 104 miles; to St. Stephen's, 70 miles, and to Chatham, Miramichi, 109 miles. Shediac to Sackville, *via* Bay Verte, is 50 miles; to Moncton, 15 miles; to Richibucto, 36 miles; to Chatham, 76 miles; to Bathurst, Bay Chaleur, 122 miles; to Dalhousie, 175 miles; and to Campbleton, Restigouche, 191 miles. Shediac, by steamer, to Charlottetown is 75 miles; and from Shediac to Pictou, by steamer, is 100 miles. From Campbleton to River St. John, at Tobique, is 132 miles. From Bay Verte to Cape Tormentine, is 20 miles; from thence across Northumberland Strait to Prince Edward Island, 9 miles.

Nova Scotia.—From Halifax to Truro, by railroad, is 61 miles; to Windsor, by railroad, 42 miles; and from thence to St. John, by steamer, 120 miles. Halifax to Pictou, 103 miles; to Amherst, 125 miles. Halifax to Lunenburg, 72 miles; Lunenburg to Liverpool, 36 miles; Liverpool to Shelburne, 40 miles; and from Shelburne to Yarmouth 58—making 206 miles from Halifax to Yarmouth. From Halifax to Digby, *via* Windsor, is 145 miles. Halifax, by packet, to St. John, N. B., is 300 miles. Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland, 650 miles; to Bermuda, 900 miles; to Boston, 428 miles; to Portland, 350 miles; and to New York, 550 miles. From Pictou, *via* Antigonishe (50), to Canso is 83 miles. Pictou, *via* Pugwash, to Amherst, 88 miles. Amherst to Bay Verte, 20 miles. From Plaster Cove, Strait of Canso, to Port Hood, Cape Breton, is 30 miles; Plaster Cove to Sydney *via* St. Peter's, 110 miles; Plaster Cove to Arichat, 27 miles. From Sydney to Margaree, *via* Sydney Mines, is 84 miles.

The Province of Nova Scotia is traversed, internally and externally, by good roads, on some of which weekly, tri-weekly, and daily mails run.

Newfoundland.—The peculiar configuration of this island—indented by deep bays, along with the rocky character of the country—renders road-making very expensive. There are no roads across the Province. The principal roads skirt the south-eastern and south-western seaboard. Assuming the city of St. John's as a centre, it is, by northerly route, 30 miles

to Conception Bay; 60 to Harbor Grace; 72 to Salmon Cove; and 105 to Bay de Verds. St. John's to Carbonear, 67; to Bonavista, 143; and to Twillingate, 220 miles. From St. John's to Cape St. Francis, 21 miles; to Great Cove, 113 miles; and from St. John's to Topsail, *via* Portugal Cove, 20 miles. From St. John's, *via* southern route, to Great Placentia, 80; Burin, 152; Harbor Briton, 197; Burgeo, 308; and to Cape Ray, 406 miles. From St. John's to Trepassy, Ferryland route, crossing the country, 81 miles; by the shore path, 88 miles; and by the Salmonier route, 80 miles. The principal means of communication are by water. A steamer plies between St. John's and Halifax once a fortnight, in summer, and once a month, in winter. News is obtained from the passing steamers from Europe, and sent by telegraph to all parts of the American continent nearly two days before its arrival at New York.

Prince Edward Island.—From Charlottetown to St. Eleanor's, in Prince County, 40; to Port Hill, 53; to Egmont Bay, 56; to Bedeque, 38; and to Georgetown, 30 miles. Mails and passengers are conveyed, in winter, from Cape Traverse, in ice-boats, across the Strait of Northumberland (9 miles) to Cape Tormentine, in New Brunswick. All parts of the Island are traversed by coach-roads. During the summer season, a communication is kept up by steamer with Pictou, 40 miles; Shediac, 75 miles; and Quebec, 650 miles.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Telegraph extends to all the principal cities and towns on the Atlantic side of British North America. Canada has constructed 4046 miles; New Brunswick, 450 miles; Nova Scotia, 1150 miles; Prince Edward Island, 50 miles—ten of which are submarine; and Newfoundland, 400 miles—fifty of which, from Cape Ray to Cape Breton, are submarine,—making, in the aggregate, 6546 miles.

SUBSIDIES TO PACKETS, &c.

The Cunard line of Packets is subsidized by Great Britain to the amount of $1,000,000 annually, besides paying the United States government $100,000 per annum for carrying mails. Canada pays an annual subsidy to her steam-packets of $180,000. The Cunard line of steamers commenced running four steamers in 1840; in 1861 it had eleven, with several branch lines, employing an aggregate of 50,000 tons.

DISTANCES BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

From Quebec to Liverpool, *via* Strait of Belleisle, 2680 miles; Quebec to Galway, Ireland, 1860; Halifax to Liverpool, 2800; St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, 3050; Shediac to Liverpool, 2880; Charlottetown to Liverpool, 2800; St. John's, Newfoundland, to Galway, 1700; New York to Ireland, 2815; and from Portland, Maine, to Liverpool, is 3800 miles.

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES FOR 1861.

Heads of Expenditure.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	N. Brunswick.	P. E. Island.
SALARIES OF OFFICERS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.
Governor	31111	15000	13846	7500
Governors' Secretaries	12846	1750	1723	500
Attorney General, Canada East	5000	2000	2400	1400
Solicitor General, do.	3000	.....	932	.....
Contingencies, do.	3850	16	60	.....
Atty. & Solicitor General, C. West	8000	.....	.....	.....
Contingencies	3799	.....	.....	.....
Provincial Secretary	5000	2800	2400	1400
Clerks and Contingencies	30522	4089	3250	.....
Surveyor General	5000	2000	2400	1200
Clerks and Contingencies	94047	3155	6835	.....
Commissioner of Public Works	5000	1600	2400	.....
Clerks and Contingencies	35520	.....	2400	.....
Post Master General	5000	2000	2400	1400
Clerks, &c	31315	.....	10064	.....
Receiver General	5000	2000	1600	.....
Clerks, &c	23829	2504	526	.....
Financial Secretary	5000	2400	.....	.....
Clerks, &c	43649	1878	.....	.....
Bureau of Agriculture	14896	.....	.....	.....
Provincial Register	1810	.....	.....	665
Contingencies	9020	.....	.....	.....
Clerk of the Crown	.....	.....	.....	512
Colonial Treasurer	.....	.....	.....	1400
Auditor General, Clerks, &c	.....	.....	3000	.....
Collector of Impost	.....	.....	.....	665
Executive Council, Expenses	25516	345	12824	4300
Master of the Rolls	.....	.....	.....	1600

Provincial Expenditures for 1861.—Continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	N. Brunswick.	P. E. Island.
OTHER EXPENDITURES.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.
For Education	506793	66749	125621	52400
Administration of Justice	670549	17108	14614	1920
Postal Communication	442521	49841	71969	11840
Roads and Bridges	181668	100463	119026	23000
Fisheries	27342	.....	740	.....
Collecting Revenue	363401	52396	42875	3772
Legislation	409565	47643	48126	8000
Election Expenses	53559	.....	4233	.....
Hospitals, Charities, Asylums, &c.	272041	7225	31633	2200
Toronto University	179945	.....	.....	.....
Militia	84687	20000	5137	.....
Agriculture	102620	1550	15626	.....
Emigration and Quarantine	48435	.....	2637	.....
Ocean and River Steam Service	432022	22286	.....	.....
Railway Commissioners, Clerks, &c.	.....	.....	7600	.....
Expended by Board of Works	998815	186107	207085	.....
Light Houses, &c	110462	.....	13696	.....
Collection of Post Office	442521	.....	.....	.....
do. Public Works	279006	.....	.....	.....
do. Territorial	277503	.....	.....	.....

The Aggregate of the Salaries and Contingencies of Office, contained in the foregoing Table, for Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, are as follows.

	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	N. Brunswick
Salaries	$78921	$29800	$29046
Contingencies	281309	13735	35847
Printing	50000	6483	12942
Totals	$410230	$50018	$77835

The cost of governing these Colonies is disproportioned to the revenues received and the duties performed, and shows the necessity for retrenchment, which a union of the British North American Provinces might effect.

COMMERCIAL.

Tabular Statement of the Principal Sources of Revenue for the undernamed Colonies.

Items—(in Dollars).	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	N. Brunswick.	Newfoundland.	P. E. Island.
	1861.	1861.	1860.	1860.	1860.
Customs	4768192	606939	694217	868040	83412
Excise	306536	.....	.....	.....	.....
Export Duties	.....	.....	57541	.....	.....
Post Office	330865	25836	46283	.....	7120
Public Works	264230	1023	.....	.....	.....
Territorial, &c	644806	16598	46056	.....	29100
Inscription of Stock	2326154	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sink'g Fund, Imp'l Loan	3158614	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Loan Fund	306547	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipalities Fund	419556	.....	.....	.....	.....
Light Duty	.....	20033	21347	.....	.....
Casual Revenue	.....	.....	27947	.....	.....
From various sources	1663175	64912	14163	.....	28932

Tabular Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Ships Owned, Outwards and Inwards, and Built, in each of the undermentioned Colonies, for the Year 1860.

Colony.	Owned.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Built.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	2468	1089035	96	33187
Nova Scotia...	3258	248061	6089	695582	6328	696763	233	20684
N. Brunswick	825	147083	3310	665595	3397	631779	100	41003
Newf'dland...	1394	92639	1266	.....	1440	.....	.....	.....
P. E. Island..	.....	.....	1153	91420	1161	82376	62	8187

The number of vessels, outwards and inwards, for Newfoundland, is for the year 1858.

In 1846, Canada owned 604 vessels; Nova Scotia, 2583; New Brunswick, 730; Newfoundland, 937; and Prince Edward Island, 265: the aggregate tonnage amounted to 252,832 tons. In 1856, Canada had 239 vessels on the Lakes, measuring 42,536 tons. Total tonnage to and from Canadian ports in 1856 was 7,130,000.

The following Table shows with what Countries Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Trade; also, the Number and Tonnage of Vessels to and from these Colonies to the Countries named.

Names of Countries.	Nova Scotia.				New Brunswick.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain...	194	97538	152	68289	225	106142	225	107653
B. W. Indies....	259	31436	476	52890	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Colonies..	2681	227596	2655	239036	2442	290854	2366	321951
United States...	2851	303638	2509	306383	623	196038	614	197324
Other Countries	338	36555	297	29034	105	38945	105	38863

Tables showing the Value of the Imports and Exports of the undermentioned Colonies, for the Years named.

CANADA.	1851.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861
Imports	$22022045	$30430598	$29078527	$33555161	$34447935	$43964836
Exports	13319915	27006624	23472609	24766981	34631899	36614195
NOVA SCOTIA.	**1852.**	**1855.**	**1857.**	**1859.**	**1860.**	**1861.**
Imports	5970877	9413515	9680880	8100955	8511549	7613227
Exports	4853903	4820645	6967830	6889130	6619534	5774334
NEW BRUNSWICK.	**1850.**	**1854.**	**1856.**	**1859.**	**1860.**	
Imports	4077655	10343865	7605890	7080170	7233700	.....
Exports	3290090	5521075	5366755	5367110	4581850	.....
NEWFOUNDLAND.	**1856.**	**1857.**	**1858.**	**1859.**	**1860.**	
Imports	6358020	7067160	5864310	6629680	6270640	.....
Exports	6693985	8255855	6594180	6785565	6358560	.....
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	**1856.**	**1857.**	**1858.**	**1859.**	**1860.**	
Imports	1185000	1120000	930000	1175000	1150000	.....
Exports	1100000	1110000	985000	1085000	1007170	.....

Total value of Imports of the above five Colonies in 1860	$57613824
" " Exports " "	47093274
Excess of Imports over Exports	**$10520551**

The following Table will show the Countries with which the undermentioned Colonies principally Trade, and the Value, in Dollars, of the Imports from, and Exports to, each, for the Years named.

	Great Britain.	United States.	British Colonies.	Barbadoes.	Other Countr's.	Spain.	Portugal	Brazil.
CANADA.	1860.	1860.	1860.		1860.			
Imports	15859980	21069388	398864	.....	905260	.....	.....	.....
Exports	12839069	14386421	723534	.....	370889	.....	.....	.....
NOVA SCOTIA.	1861.	1861.	1861.		1861.			
Imports	2293985	2948231	1510482	.....	711362	.....	.....	.....
Exports	453071	1476627	1410887	.....	671466	.....	.....	.....
NEW BRUNSWICK.	1860.	1860.	1860.	1860.	1860.	1860.	1860.	
Imports	2381460	3441085	259571	35580	1116004	535	650	.....
Exports	2735820	1241890	95348	25045	483763	4545	.....	.....
P. E. ISLAND.	1860.	1860.	1860.		1860.			
Imports	404950	282145	370765	.....	1950	.....	.....	.....
Exports	170088	392028	438815	.....	6250	.....	.....	.....
NEWFOUNDLAND.	1860.	1860.	1860.		1860.	1860.	1860.	1860.
Imports	2449845	1823665	282230	.....	603365	55720	55605	220
Exports	1765125	409000	801855	.....	471395	987975	777765	1145340

Tabular Epitome of the Imports into Canada, by the St. Lawrence, from the other British North American Provinces, and the Exports from Canada to the same Colonies, for the Years named.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Imports.....	$317148	$352022	$415812	$478130
Exports.....	960428	840475	723534	1030939

The total imports of the Maritime Provinces, from the American Union, of articles which Canada might supply, on better terms for the Lower Colonies than at present obtained, are nearly equal to the total exports from Canada to the States.

These facts show the necessity of completing the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

Table of Revenue and Expenditure of the following Colonies, in Dollars.

Years.	Canada		New Brunswick.		Nova Scotia.		Newfoundland.		P. E. Island.	
	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
1856	.....	.....	596993	.....	691015	696397	.....	.....	130118	161164
1857	6981062	11846690	668255	.....	726666	793808	.....	.....	165824	158500
1858	8157346	9630592	545431	.....	716025	737108	.....	.....	133160	146980
1859	10573452	11008360	774524	738032	698938	690595	.....	.....	141124	150200
1860	39615664	35995747	833324	833688	870055	852133	868040	603640	146956	205736
1861	9738277	11962652	575058	574179	892324	1017502	.....	.....	168000	196764

Table showing the Receipts, Expenditures, Imports, Exports, Liabilities, &c., in Dollars, of each of the undermentioned Colonies, for the Years named.

Items.	Canada, in 1860.	Nova Scotia, in 1861.	New Brunsw'k, in 1860.	Newfoundland, in 1860.	P. E. Island, in 1861.
Receipts.....	39615664	892324	833324	868040	168000
Expenditure.....	35995747	1017502	833688	603640	196764
Imports.....	34447935	7613227	7233700	6270640	926216
Exports.....	34631890	5774334	4581850	6358560	805736
Public Debt.....	65626478	4901305	4685497	.....	277281
Interest thereon..	3479010	242100	281124	.....	11200
Duties collected..	4758465	588351	792000	.....	.....

The principal part of the trade of British North America is with Great Britain and the United States. The import trade of Canada from England amounts to six dollars per head, while that from the United States is two dollars per each inhabitant of the Province. Great Britain exported to the North American Colonies, in 1860, to the value of $13,636,750; and in 1861, $18,458,230.

Tabular Epitome of the value of the principal Products of the undermentioned Colonies for 1860, *in Dollars.*

Products.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	New Bruns'k.	New-foundl'd	P. E. Isl'd.
Agricultural	14259225	786526	7709382	.....	.....
Products of Mines	558306	658257	380000	.....	.....
" " Forest	11012353	767136	3360000	.....	.....
" " Sea....	833646	3094499	518530	4231820	220000
Value of Vessels...	1194732	972448	1476000	.....	294732

Tabular Statement of length of Railways in operation, cost per mile, and the total cost, in the undermentioned Colonies, for 1862.

Colony.	L'gth in miles.	Cost per mile, $	Total cost, $	Lines.
Canada.....	1974	49218	97179641	Grand Trunk & Great Western & Branches.
Nova Scotia ..	94	43107	4267628	Halifax to Truro and Windsor.
New Bruns'k.	190	24150	4588564	St John to Shediac, & St Andw's. to Woodstock.

Railway Statistics, 1861.

Colony.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Passengers.	Total mileage travell'd.	No. killed.	Average speed pass. trains.	Tons of freight carr'd.
Canada.....	$6722666	$5675511	1825755	107389231	54	24 m. per h.	1459446
Nova Scotia ...	120917	94114	81359	141053	2	20 " "	.....
New Bruns'k.	130678	94245	171291	171291	6	20 " "	33380

The total length of railways in Canada, including the lines on the United States side of the boundary, built by Canadian capital, is 2371 miles. The Railway Report of Canada for 1860—the last published—is incomplete; therefore, the foregoing tables only convey returns of the revenue and expenditure of ten of the principal lines. The total cost of these lines, up to the end of 1860, was $97,179,641—making the average cost per mile $49,218. The number killed on all the railways in Canada, in 1858, was 51, and 27 injured; in 1859, 53, and 47 injured; and in 1860, 54, and the same number injured. There were six killed in New Brunswick within the last two years. The aggregate cost of Canadian railways is said to amount to the large sum of $1.175,000,000, and gross annual interest to $120,000,000. In New Brunswick, the cost of the St. John and Shediac line is $4,267,628; and annual interest $43,107.

The principal part of the Government appropriations of these Colonies for railways and other public works are represented by debentures, bearing various rates of interest, which are principally held by British capitalists. This stock, in the English market, has varied from 102 to 111. Some of the stock, however, is held in the Colonies. In Nova Scotia, $500,000 in debentures are held in the Province. In Canada, a large amount is held by capitalists in the Province. A part of the Canadian debentures were endorsed by the Imperial Government, when the money was obtained at a low rate of interest. Of the amount thus obtained,

$7,500,000 was expended in the construction of the Lawrence Canal.

The commerce of Canada has made great progress during the last 20 years. Her revenue rose from $1,250,000 in 1841, to $9,500,000 in 1861. Her imports increased during the last decade from $22,000,000 to $34,000,000. Ship-building, through a recent treaty with France, admitting Canadian-built ships into the markets of that nation on equitable terms, is making rapid progress. Emigration is flowing into the country at a much increased rate. Her lake, river, and railway trade is also on the increase.

Tabular Statement of the Finances of Canada for the last five Years.

Year.	Receipts.	Payments.	Debentures issued.	Debentures redeemed.
1857	$6981062	$11846690	$836376	$3603744
1858	8072536	11163939	239649	2198755
1859	8157346	9630592	1377768	2416116
1860	9014331	12585652	23410155	30601333
1861	9738277	11962652	2780181	2917304
Totals.	$41963552	$57189466	$28644129	$41737243

Trade between the British North American Colonies and the American Union has received a great stimulus since the Elgin Treaty in 1854. In that

year the United States tonnage to the maritime Colonies amounted to 11,105 tons; and the Provincial tonnage to the States, 358,460. In 1860 the States tonnage was 62,957, and the Colonial, 475,-051. During this period, not more than 42 United States vessels ascended the St. Lawrence; while little over half that number descended the St. Lawrence to the ocean.

The railroads and canals furnish a more speedy and safe mode of transit for goods, &c., from the seaboard to the interior, and *vice versa*. The value of the exports from Canada to the United States, in 1851, was $4,071,544; and imports, $8,365,764. In 1855—the year following the Elgin Treaty—the exports amounted to $16,737,276, and imports to $20,8[illegible]6. And in 1860, Canada exported to the States to the value of $18,127,968, and imported to the amount of $47,273,029. Amount of the whole trade was $35,700,997. The exports from New Brunswick to the States, in 1855, amounted to $615,635; while in 1860 it was $1,241,990—having doubled in five years. The imports, in the same time, increased to the amount of $5,455.

These Colonies have been large consumers of the products of the Union; even the raw products of the Colonies have been extensively shipped to the States, and there manufactured and returned to these Colonies for consumption. This state of things has recently undergone a great change; these Provinces are becoming more self-sustaining; manufactories of various kinds are springing up. The Census of 1861

shows a remarkable increase in manufactories, and produce of all kinds.

And comparing the peaceable state of British N. America, under the ægis of Britain, with light taxes self-imposed, and self-imposed legislation, with the convulsed state of the American Union, with its enormous taxes, the Colonists should be satisfied to press onward to the still brighter prospects looming in the distance.

The Census Reports of British North America contain a large amount of useful information, the substance of which will be found in this little work. There is great dissimilarity, however, between some of these reports; they all omit matters of importance, and include statistics of little comparative value. The Census of Canada and Nova Scotia are more complete than those of the other Colonies.

As the resources of these Colonies are similar, there should, in future, be some preconcerted plan adopted, on which the Census Reports of all the Colonies should be based, agreeing as nearly as possible with the system adopted in the adjoining States, when the real and comparative progress of each Province, with itself as well as with other Provinces and States, might be obtained.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILROAD.

The beginning of the end of this long-pending subject is apparently at hand. Upwards of twenty years have elapsed since this subject was first mooted, and fourteen years since the completion of

Major Robinson's survey. During this time, numerous and expensive delegations have been sent to the Imperial Government from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and each of these Colonies has passed facility bills. Indeed, the numerous and voluminous reports and dispatches on the subject, shew that these Provinces have, for nearly a quarter of a century, been humble solicitors at the Imperial bar for aid to construct this line, which is only now granted. However, during the interval, the Colonies have not been idle: Canada has constructed 114 miles—from Quebec to River du Loup; and Nova Scotia, from Halifax to Truro, 61 miles—making 175 miles; and New Brunswick has constructed 107 miles, 50 of which—from Moncton to Sussex Vale—might be adopted as a part of the Halifax and Quebec line.

The aid now offered by the British Government is a guarantee of interest on 3,000,000 sterling, or £3,600,000 currency, which the Governments of the three Colonies through which the line will pass have agreed to accept, subject to the approval of their respective Legislatures—Canada paying five-twelfths, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick seven-twelfths. If the money can be obtained at 4 per cent., and no doubt it can, and probably less, on an Imperial guarantee, Canada will have to pay £50,000 sterling, and the other Provinces each £35,000 sterling—making £120,000 per annum; being the interest of £3,000,000; the route to be selected by Great Britain.

Although the country is generally flat, still there are some engineering difficulties, the Cobequid and Restigouche mountains to surmount. The line approved of by Major Robinson is from—

Halifax to Truro	55	miles.
Truro to Bay Verte	69	"
Bay Verte to Shediac	26	"
Shediac to Miramichi	74	"
Miramichi to Bathurst	56	"
Bathurst to Dalhousie	48	"
Dalhousie to Matapedia River	30	"
Matapedia River to Quebec	277	"

—making a total distance from Halifax to Quebec of 635 miles, of which 458 are yet to be built.

By adopting this line, the sum asked for, and now guaranteed, is insufficient. Allowing the cost to be £10,000 currency per mile, it will cost £4,580,000 to build the line from Truro to River du Loup, which is £980,000 more than the sum named in the Imperial guarantee. Taking the expense of constructing railways in Canada, and the Lower Provinces, as a precedent, in connection with the mountainous character of a large portion of the country to be traversed, no matter what ronte is adopted, this line, which will be an extension of the Grand Trunk line, of Canada, and, when completed, may be called the *Grand Trunk of British North America*, will cost £12,000 per mile. But, allowing the sum per mile to be only £10,000 currency, then Canada would have to pay £76,330, and each of the other Colonies

£53,431. However, if a practicable line could be obtained, running from the St. John and Shediac line, at Sussex Vale, direct to the Restigouche, the portion to be built would be thirty miles shorter than the line approved of by Major Robinson, while the total distance from Halifax to Quebec would be the same.

The resources are thus estimated:

Cost of conveying the western mails now sent through the American States	£25000
Transmission of United States mails	25000
" British Troops	10000
Halifax being 500 miles nearer England than New York, a saving of ocean service is estimated at	35000
	£95000

It is estimated that 36 hours would be gained in the transmission of the western mails.

The funds arising from the conveyance of local mails, and other traffic, will also be considerable.

PUBLIC LANDS AND FACILITIES FOR SETTLEMENT.

The extent of the public domain, in British North America, is very great. There are numerous extensive tracts of fertile lands, each of which is large enough to constitute a nation larger than many of the nations of Europe, lying in a wilderness state, awaiting the hand of civilization. Here twenty millions of additional inhabitants might obtain excellent lands, in lots, at mere nominal prices. The climate and soil are well adapted to the growth of all the cereals and vegetables peculiar to the American Continent. The vast extent of Crown Lands still at the

disposal of the Colonial Governments, along with its cheapness, and the general facilities afforded by the country for migration, render British North America the most favorable field for emigration on this continent.

In Canada East the price of public lands varies from thirty cents to one dollar per acre, while in Canada West, the price ranges from half a dollar to one dollar per acre. When offered for sale "en block," the external lines are defined at the expense of the government. Lots vary in size from one to two hundred acres. When sold at half a dollar per acre, "en block," it is payable in advance, and on conditions that one-third of the quantity of land in each township, or block, shall be settled upon within two years from the date of sale; one-third more within the following five years, that is, seven years from the time of sale, and the residue within the further period of three years. All lands not so settled, at the expiration of ten years from the time of sale, to become forfeited, and to revert to the crown. This system affords facilities for settlement, by associations.

In other townships the lands are sold both by public auction and private sale, at seventy cents, cash, per acre, and, on time, at one dollar per acre; one-fifth to be paid at the time of sale, and the remaining four-fifths, in four equal annual instalments, with interest on the purchase money unpaid.

In some of the newly formed settlements and colonization roads, free grants are given, of a part of

the lands, in order to prepare the way for settlements, on a more extensive scale.

Lands are obtained through land agents, of whom there are 45 in Western, and 40 in Eastern Canada. There are also 500 Provincial Land Surveyors in the Province.

The following statistics will convey some idea of the progress being made in the settlement of Canada:

The total quantity of land surveyed in Canada East, in 1845, was, 17,685,942 acres. Of this quantity, 2,377,733 acres were set apart as Clergy Reserves; 3,424,243 for the Jesuits, and other bodies, and the grants en seigneur, and fee and common socage amounted to 11,543,629 acres. In Canada West, in 1848, the whole quantity surveyed was 15,982,000 acres. Of these lands, 2,142,145 acres were Clergy Reserves; 100,000, School Lands, and the general grants amounted to 12,242,088 acres.

In Lower Canada, in 1859, there were surveyed, ready for sale, 5,528,413 acres, of which, 132,422 acres were sold, and 17,992 acres granted, gratuitously, leaving 5,377,999 acres unsold. The total amount of the purchase money of the lands sold was $76,960. The amount of Clergy Lands surveyed was 478,846 acres, of which, 15,081 acres were sold, leaving 463,815 acres unsold The proceeds of sales, &c., amounted to $15,319. The gross receeipts derived from Jesuits' estates, were $18547. A part of this amount was devoted to superior education, in Lower Canada. In 1860, 44,545 acres of Clergy Lands were sold; in 1861, 41,299 acres; in 1860, the quantity of

Crown Lands sold amounted to 290,026 acres, and in 1861, 273,835 acres.

In Canada West, in 1859, there were 1,910,103 acres of Crown Land surveyed, of which, 167,196 acres were sold, and 33,392 set apart as free grants, on the colonization roads, leaving 1,709,515 acres undisposed of. The proceeds of sales of lands, sold during the year, amounted to $174,470. There were 75,698 acres of Clergy Lands sold, leaving 261,497 acres unsold. The proceeds of sales amounted to $211,080. Of the School Lands, 5,247 acres were sold, and the proceeds ($9,447) devoted to the support of grammar schools, leaving 67,312 acres unsold. In Canada West, 1,000,000 acres were set apart for the benefit of common schools, 5,852 of which were sold, during the year, leaving a balance of 19,736 acres undisposed of. The purchase money of the lands sold, during the year, was $13,392. The net income from this fund, for the year 1859, was $46,556; and the total net amount realized from these lands was $568,914.

The quantity of Clergy Lands sold in 1860 was 62,522 acres; in 1861, 74,366. The quantity of Crown Lands sold in 1860 was 126,413 acres, and in 1861, 257,933.

The gross proceeds of sales of Public Lands in the Province of Canada, 1860, was $845,158; in 1861, was $808,649. Total amount of free grants in 1861 on colonization roads was 9811 acres; there were surveyed within the year 480,288 acres; there were surveyed (ungranted) 5,593,833 acres ready for sale. The

amount of revenue collected from timber dues and ground rents in 1861 was $299,803.

There is in Canada 91,236 acres of lands held by the Ordnance Department, some of which was purchased by the Home Government at a cost to the Imperial Treasury of $1,360,000; the barracks and buildings erected thereon cost $809,560. The gross amount of sales for all Canada, of Crown, Clergy, and School Lands, were:

Sold in 1858	209,889	acres.
" 1859	401,446	"
Amount of sales in 1858		$244,913
" " 1859		475,195
" Collections, 1858		271,293
" " 1859		705,923

The total revenue derived from sales of Crown Lands in 1861, was—for Canada West, $276,660; Canada East, $73,585; total, $350,245.

The lands held in Canada West in 1862 was 9,825,515 acres, and in 1861 it amounted to 13,359,907 acres. In Canada East the quantity held, in 1852, was 8,113,000 acres, and in 1861 it amounted to 15,223,000 acres, shewing a total, for both sections of the Province, in 1861, of 28,582,907 acres.

PRODUCTS OF THE FORESTS.

The products of the forests have long been a source of wealth to this Colony. The exportation of white and red pine, of which Canada has inex-

haustible stores, deals, staves, masts, and birch and other hardwood timber, to Britain, and sawed lumber to the States, forms an important section of the industrial pursuits. Of the woods annually exported 30,000 tons are elm; 40,000, oak; 400,000, white pine; and 60,000 tons of red pine.

In 1852 the value of the products of the forests amounted to $5,406,857; in 1860 it amounted to $11,012,353. The amount of revenue arising from ground rents, timber dues, and slide dues, during the year 1856, was $262,872; in 1857, $289,839; in 1858, $232,624; and in 1859, it amounted to $316,656.

Canada exports annually about 30,000,000 cubic feet of rough timber, and about 400,000,000 feet, superficial measure, of sawn lumber. The revenue derived in 1860 from timber cut on the public lands amounted to $500,000.

The lands lying westerly of Canada, between Lake Superior and the valley of the Sascatchewan, are not so highly adapted for farming as those more westerly. From Rainy Lake to the Rocky Mountains—1100 miles—the land is generally good. In this section alone it is estimated that there are about 320,000,000 acres of available land, the southern portion of which is equal to Western Canada, while much of the northern section is equal, in an agricultural point of view, to the lands of Canada East or New Brunswick.

New Brunswick.—The public domain of this Province is still considerable, affording an extensive

field for emigration. The report of the Surveyor-General for 1861, the first formal report of this department published in the Province, does not state how much land has been alienated from the Crown. From other sources, however, we learn that the total quantity disposed of up to the end of 1846, was 6,077,960 acres; and the total quantity sold up to the end of 1852, was 6,636,329 acres. There still remains 10,000,000 acres ungranted. The Report states that 42,783 acres were sold during the year, and paid partly by instalments, and partly by cash at the times of sales, yielding a revenue of $26,258. There was also sold during the same year (1861) under the "Labor Act," 774 lots, representing 74,486 acres—making a total of 117,269 acres disposed of during the year.

There has been also, within the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, fourteen tracts surveyed, containing in the aggregate 131,100 acres. These lands were set apart for actual settlement under the conditions of the Labor Act. During the ten years previous to 1861 there were 797 lots, representing 76,555 acres appropriated under this act.

The Labor Act affords persons of limited means important advantages. One hundred acres of land may be obtained by paying in labor on the road adjoining, or passing through the land, a sum equal to one-fourth of the price in each year, until the whole be paid, when a grant will be issued.

Lands are also sold at half a dollar an acre, if paid at the time of sale, or sixty cents per acre, payable

in three equal yearly instalments. There are local Deputy Surveyors, in each of the fourteen Counties into which the Province is divided, who attend to the routine of sales, &c.

Timber and Lumber Exported (Superficial Feet).

	Hardwood.	Pine Timber.	Sawn Lumber.
In 1859	17924 tons.	81588 tons.	283811249
1860	14637 "	40136 "	237769094
1861	16933 "	41459 "	297518645

Nova Scotia.—From the Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands we glean that the Province contains about 12,000,000 acres, three-fourths of which are in Nova Scotia Proper, and one-fourth in Cape Breton. In 1858 there remained ungranted 5,297,456 acres, 1,210,000 acres of which were in Cape Breton. Of the 4,086,496 acres of ungranted lands in Nova Scotia Proper, it was estimated that not more than 1,370,000 acres were fit for profitable cultivation; and of the 1,210,000 acres in Cape Breton 800,000 acres are fit for profitable tillage.

The number of grants actually issued in 1857 was 366, representing 63,083 acres. The number issued in 1858 was 511, representing 78,231 acres. The gross receipts for the year 1858 were $19,793; and the gross expenses of the department were $7,428, leaving

as net proceeds from the sale of Crown Lands for the year $12,364. Of the total quatity of ungranted land in the Province, there are now about 2,000,000 acres fit for profitable cultivation. The price of Crown Land is one shilling and nine pence, sterling, per acre. It is obtained, principally, through the local Deputy Surveyors.

There are reservations in thirteen Counties of the Province, known as "Indian Reserves," representing in the aggregate 26,027 acres, the principal part of which is highly fit for cultivation, though but little of it is yet cultivated.

The quantity of land alienated from the Crown to the end of 1861 was 5,748,893 acres. Amount undisposed of was 5,319,820.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Crown Domain of this Colony is still very extensive. The principal part of the lands granted are confined to limited spots on the sea shore. The reader will understand, from our geographical description of Newfoundland, that a very large portion of it is unfit for profitable cultivation. The late Surveyor-General Joseph Noad, Esq., in his Report, however, in 1847, says "the soil," around Bay St. George, "is rich and deep, and when the trees and stumps are removed from it no further obstacles exist to prevent the land from being at once brought under the plough, while the husbandman has at hand limestone and gypsum sufficient for the most extensive farming operations, and in addition to which help a most valuable manure may be collected

almost to any extent." At the Bay of Islands and the River Humber we are informed that "the soil is well adapted for all the purposes of cultivation. It is deep and fertile, and possesses the means of its own support, as limestone can be procured to any extent." There are several other tracts on the Island of equal value. In these districts the birch, spruce, pine, and other forest woods, grow to a large size, while in other parts of the country the woods consist of shrubs and other undergrowth.

The quantity of land alienated from the Crown is comparatively small. The upset price of Crown land is two shillings an acre. A lot of land containing 200 acres may be obtained by residing on it five years, and cultivating two acres; or by erecting a saw or grist mill on the land applied for, and keeping the same in operation for three years.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—This Island, which contains an area of 1,365,400 acres, was laid out in 66 Lots or Townships, each containing about 6,000 acres, 64 Lots of which were granted on certain conditions in 1767, to about one hundred individuals, the principal part of whom were members of Parliament, officers of the Army and Navy, and merchants. Suffice to say, that the result of this appropriation of the Colony has given rise to much dissatisfaction, both to the Imperial Government and the Legislature and people of the Island. It has done much to retard the progress of general improvement, which is the more to be regretted in consequence of the in-

valuable character of its soils in an agricultural point of view. In some cases the landlords, who principally reside in Great Britain, finding the taxes imposed by the conditions of the original grant unexpectedly burdensome, have sold some of the lands to the Government and people of the Island. In order to a final settlement of the subject a Royal Commission was appointed in 1860, composed of three Commissioners,—one representing the Imperial Government, one the tenants, and the other the proprietors. This Commission reported in 1861, and the Legislature confirmed the report, which has been vetoed by the Imperial Government.

The average price of land is about four dollars per acre, and considerable quantities of land may be purchased in different parts of the Island at this price, and even less, though in some places it is much higher.

British Columbia.—From the limited information extant respecting this large and valuable section of British North America, on the Pacific side of this Continent, three thousand miles from the Atlantic frontier of Nova Scotia, we are unable to afford our readers full details of either the value and extent of its arable lands, or the other individual elements of wealth it possesses. Indeed, the explorations heretofore made have been more with the view of "prospecting" for gold than that of suitable land for settlement. There are said to be millions of acres of rich arable land lying between the Pacific frontier

and the mines. There are extensive tracts producing wild grass of various kinds in great abundance. About one-half the area of Vancouver's Island is suitable for cultivation; and there are extensive tracts of good lands for settlement on the mainland. The extent of land granted is very limited, and will remain so until roads are made into the interior. The price of land is one dollar per acre. One-half the purchase money is required to be paid in advance, and the remainder in two years from the date of purchase. Lands are obtained through local land agents.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Educational Institutions of British North America consist principally of Universities, Colleges, Academies, Normal and Training, Grammar, and Elementary Schools.

CANADA.—In this Province, each section, Canada East and Canada West, has its separate system, controlled by separate heads; and in each separate schools exist. The annual Legislative grant of ninety thousand pounds is divided between the two sections of the Province; and each raises an amount equal to the proportion it receives of the Provincial allowance. The Elementary Schools of Upper Canada are nearly all free; and a large number of those of Lower Canada are also free. The Government has appropriated one million acres of land in aid of Elementary and Grammar Schools, besides a large area in aid of the Colleges of Canada.

Tabular Statement of the Educational Institutions of Canada for the Year 1860.

	Canada East.			Canada West.		
Institutions.	No.	Pupils	Cost, $	No.	Pupils	Cost, $
Universities	3	552	5234	1	1373	128550
Classical Colleges	10	2781	14258	13		
Industrial Colleges	14	2333	8099	.....	.....	.....
Academies for Boys	61	6210	15645	.....	.....	.....
" " Girls	64	14817	11277	.....	.....	.....
Normal Schools	3	228	.....	1	.....	30165
Model Schools	33	10337	14893	3	.....	.....
Academies, &c.	.....	.....	.....	305	6408	49780
Grammar Schools	.....	.....	.....	88	4546	80279
Elementary Schools	3076	144905	503859	3969	315812	1159774
Totals	3264	172155	573256	4379	320558	1448448

Educational Institutions, &c., in 1856.

	Canada East.	*Canada West.*
Universities	3	2
Colleges	25	10
Grammar Schools and Academies	114	94
Normal Schools	3	1
Model and Elementary Schools	2736	3599
Total number of pupils	134767	240817

Tabular Statement of the Progress of Education, in Canada East, for the Years named.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Pupils Reading well	27367	32861	43407	46940	48833	52099	64362	67753	75236
" Writing	50072	47014	58033	60686	61943	65404	80152	81244	87115
" Learning Simple Arithmetic	18281	22897	39631	48359	52845	55847	63514	63341	69519
" " Compound "	12428	18073	22586	23431	26643	28196	30919	31758	41812
" " Book-keeping	.....	799	1976	5012	5500	6689	7135	7319	9347
" " Geography	12185	13826	17760	30134	33606	37847	45393	49462	55071
" " History	6738	11486	15526	17580	26147	42316	45997	46824	51095
" " French Grammar	15353	17852	23260	39328	39067	48307	53452	54214	60426
" " English "	7066	7097	9004	11824	12074	15348	19773	25073	27904
" " Parsing	4412	9283	16439	26310	34064	40733	44466	46872	49460

Table showing the Number of Institutions, Pupils, and Contributions, for the Years named, for Canada East.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Institutions	2352	2795	2868	2919	2946	2985	3199	3264	3345
Pupils	108284	119733	127058	143141	148798	156872	168148	172155	180845
Contributions	£ 165848	238032	249136	406764	424208	459396	498436	503859	526219

The Government Grant for Canada East, in 1860, was $116,000, and the amount raised by voluntary assessment, $238,364. The gross amount raised by the people, for the building and repairing of school houses, and the support of primary education, was $387,859. The total contributions for 1861 amounted to $526,219. The number of institutions has increased in Lower Canada, since 1853, thirty-three per cent, pupils, fifty-nine, and contributions, three hundred per cent.

In addition to the various institutions named in the foregoing tables, there are, in Canada East, six schools under the control of the "Brethren of the Christian Doctrine," and nine under the charge of the "Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame." In these fifteen schools there are 7,112 pupils, who are included in the total number given in the tables.

The total amount of the Parliamentary Grant, in aid of elementary education, for the whole Province of Canada, for the year 1862, is $444,000

CANADA WEST.—*The following Statistics will afford an idea of the state of Education in this Section of Canada.*

	1850.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Institutions	3059	3710	3815	4094	4258	4372	4379
Pupils	151891	240917	262858	285314	306626	314246	315812
Contributions...$	410472	1155992	1326992	1495267	1318922	1389582	1418448

The above Table includes all the Institutions, Pupils, and Expenditures, for Canada West.

Tabular Statement of the Number of Pupils Learning different Branches of Education, in 1858 *&* 1859.

Subjects.	1858.	1859.	Subjects.	1858.	1859.
No. learning to Write	160189	161510	No. learning Grammar	66131	73415
" Arithmetic	149003	160752	" Mensuration	3079	3591
" Book-keeping	6264	6420	" Algebra	5105	6023
" General Geography	88763	102939	" Geometry	2609	2980
" Canadian "	25301	32752	" Natural Philosophy	9182	9880
" History	23157	30414			

The increase of schools, in ten years, was 910; pupils, 163,921, and expenditure, $806,058. These figures present a remarkable increase, in one decade.

Religious Denomination of Teachers in Canada West.

	1858.	1859.
Church of England	662	747
Roman Catholic	440	460
Presbyterian	1259	1196
Methodist	1182	1236
Baptist	240	225

In Canada East the principal part of the teachers belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Apportionment of the Legislative Grant for Canada West, in 1856.

	Mixed Schools.	Separate Schools.	Totals.
Counties	$126466	$1616	$128082
Cities	8153	3555	11708
Towns	5078	365	5443
Contingencies			571
Total			$156500

Libraries of Canada.

Canada West.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Cost.
In 1855	260	118000	$94518
" 1859	354	117586	
" 1860	2514	224568	
" 1861		267544	246325
Prison Libraries		3218	

Libraries, &c.—Continued.

Canada East.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Cost.
In 1856	.....	96823	.....
" 1857, in Colleges &c	.....	113142	.....
" 1860, for Common Schools.	143	102701	.....

There are many other Literary and Scientific Institutions in Canada, of which the Canadian Literary Institute, Natural History Societies, Botanical Society, Medical Societies, Museums, Mechanics' Institutes, and Circulating Libraries, are the principal. Recently an Institute has been established at Fort Garry, on Red River, a tributary to Lake Winipeg.

The proportion of the population attending school was, in 1861, for Canada West, 22.65; exceeding that of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, which send respectively 22.52, 20.13, and 20.60. The proportion sent to school by Canada East was in the same year 13.26.

Universities, Colleges, &c.—The Educational Reports of British North America do not give full details of the progress of Collegiate Education in their respective Provinces. The statistics here presented, though incomplete, contain much useful information. Some of the Colleges, both in Canada and the Lower Provinces, are largely endowed by the Legislature. The University of King's College, Canada West, has an endowment of 225,000 acres of land, besides other

large appropriations. Its Library contains 13,000 volumes; Museum, 70 species of mammalia, 1000 of birds, 70 reptiles, 150 fishes, 600 geological, 400 minerals, 1500 chemical products, and 180 philosophical instruments, &c.

Ten of the Collegiate and Religious Institutions of Lower Canada possess an aggregate area of 2,125,179 acres, from which a large annual revenue is derived. Laval University Buildings cost $208,421; Library, $13,196; Medical Museum, $8,120; Cabinet of Natural Philosophy, $6,264; salaries of Professors, $41,346; other charges, $19,066—making a total expenditure up to end of 1860 of $296,363. The total expenditure for 1860 was $14,626. The number of students at the McGill Institutions in 1861, were—studying Law, 57; Medicine, 124; Arts, 45; other departments, 13. Total in the University, 239. There were in the High School Department, 281; Normal School, 61; and Model School, 300—making a total of 881 students.

Total number of Colleges, Canada East, 26; students, 5666. In Canada West, 13; students, 1373—making a total of 39 Colleges in Canada, attended by an aggregate of 7039 students.

Doctor Morrin has given $48,000 towards the erection of a Presbyterian College at Quebec; and the Roman Catholics are about to erect an Agricultural College at Toronto.

The English language is taught in nearly all the Colleges of Lower Canada; and the French is taught in the principal part of the Colleges of Canada West.

It may here be stated that the curriculum of study maintained in all the Colleges of British North America includes the several branches of Mental and Natural Philosophy, with the ancient and modern languages.

Tabular Statement of some of the principal Collegiate Institutions of Canada.

Name.	Situation.	Denominat'ns.	No. of Prof.	Students.
University & University College	Toronto	Non-Sectarian.	14	320
Queen's College	Kingston	Presbyterian	17	153
Trinity College	Toronto	Episcopalian	9	.....
Victoria College	Cobourg	Methodist	.....	300
McGill College	Montreal	Protestant	30	239
Female College	Hamilton	Methodist	.....	.....
Bishop's College	Lennoxville	Episcopalian	5	23
Laval University	Quebec	R. Catholic	24	71
Knox's College	.....	Presbyterian	3	57
St. Michael's College	Toronto	R. Catholic	12	140
Seminary College	Quebec	"	.....	.....
Notre Dame College	.....	"	.....	.....
Bytown College	Ottawa	"	7	.....
Jacques Cartier	Quebec	"	.....	.....
Literary Institute	Woodstock	Baptist	.....	161
Jesuit's College	Montreal	R. Catholic	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe's College	St. Hyacinthe	"	.....	264
Nicolet College	.....	"	.....	252
St. Francis College	Richmond	Non Sectarian.	.....	.....
L'Assumption College	Sandwich	R. Catholic	.....	.....
Regiopolis College	Kingston	"	.....	.....

There are seven Collegiate Institutions in Canada West receiving public aid, amounting in the aggregate to $20,000 per annum. There are other Collegiate, Natural History, and other Institutions, including four Observatories—one at Quebec, one at Toronto, one at Kingston, and one at Isle Jesus—which receive, in the aggregate, $17,000 per annum.

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Tabular Statement of Colleges, and other Educational Institutions in Nova Scotia,* 1861.

Name of Institution.	No. of Professors.	Students.	Paid by Province.	Paid by People.	Situation.	Denomination.
King's College	5	.....	$1000	.....	Windsor	Episcopalian.
Acadia College	4	.....	1000	.....	Horton	Baptist.
Academy	3	.....	.....	.....	"	"
Free Church College	3	74	1000	1547	Halifax	Presbyterian
St. Xavier's College	5	126	1000	1800	Antigonish	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's College	2	.....	1000	.....	Halifax	" "
Theological College	3	42	.....	.....	Truro	Presbyterian.
Dalhousie College	5	.....	.....	.....	Halifax	Non-sectarian.
Pictou Academy	2	102	1000	1300	Pictou	" "
Gorham College	.....	.....	.....	.....	Liverpool	....
Grammar Schools	56	2100	3900	1300	.....	Non-sectarian.
Normal School	4	.....	7037	.....	Truro	" "
Elementary Schools	1063	33652	46833	129775	.....	" "

The Baptists are making an effort to raise the endowment fund of Acadia College to $60,000, and elevate its literary standard. This Province pays annually $1000 towards the support of the two Academies, male and female, of Sackville, New Brunswick.

Tabular Statement of the Progress of Elementary Education in Nova Scotia.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Schools	1076	1054	1140	1056	1063
Pupils	34356	34440	37849	35293	33652
Provincial Aid	$53516	53316	.....	45742	46833
Paid by People	128212	129672	.....	121873	129775
Number of Volumes in Library	6028	6127	.....	.....	4403
School Books	5476	5264	.....	.....	5688

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Tabular Statement of the Collegiate and other Institutions of New Brunswick*, 1861.

Name.	Situation.	No. Teachers	Students	Denomination.	Paid by Govern't
University	Fredericton	4	37	Non-sectarian	$10244
Collegiate School	"	3	92	" "	.....
Baptist Academy	"	2	.....	Baptist	1000
Male Academy	Sackville	6	184	Methodist	1200
Female Academy	"	4	189	"	1200
Woodstock College	Woodstock	2	26	Presbyterian	.....
Grammar Schools	.....	12	393	Non-sectarian	1940
Training School	St. John	3	138	" "	4385
Ten Roman Catholic Schools	.....	14	.....	Roman Catholic	3900
Elementary Schools	.....	801	27589	Non-sectarian	97364
Eleven other Institutions	.....	14	.....	.....	5440

Elementary Schools		801	27589	Non-sectarian	97364
Eleven other Institutions		14			5440

Progress of Education in New Brunswick.

	1851.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Schools	680	866	892	762	818	820	801
Pupils	18386	29077	29973	24138	25720	26093	27589
Paid by Government		$82546	$84192	$88488	$94848	$96324	$97364
" People		66712	81176	48644	53860	119512	108919
Superior Schools			2	3	13	15	20
Pupils						840	1162
Grammar Schools			13	14	14	14	12
Pupils							393
Denominational Institutions			13	13	14	14	15
Colleges and Academies	3	4	5	6	6	6	8
Other Institutions						10	10

The total number of Educational Institutions in the Province is 860, towards the support of which the government pays $124,656.

Libraries, &c.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
No. of Libraries.....	14	25	8
" Volumes	946	1677	751
Cost	$359	$814	$382

Of the teachers—161 are Episcopalian, 172 Roman Catholic, 144 Presbyterian, 118 Methodist, and 202 Baptist; males 423, females 387. Of the teachers, 504 are trained.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Collegiate Institutions are—Prince of Wales College, Charlotte Town, Non-Sectarian, and St. Dunstan's College, Charlotte Town, Roman Catholic. A Normal School conducted by two teachers, one male—salary $800—and one female—salary $180; average number of students, 80.

Elementary Schools.

Years.	Schools.	Pupils.	Cost.
1841	121	4356	$4064
1848	131	4512	.....
1854	199	9922	28920
1855	254	11210	52000
1857	237	10575	.....
1861	263	9205	61148

In addition to the government appropriation, which is raised by a land tax, the proprietors raise from forty to sixty dollars, annually, towards the support of each school.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—*Tabular Statement of Academical Institutions of Education in Newfoundland.*

Name.	Situation.	Denomination.	No. Prof	Stu-d'ts	Govt. aid.	Vol. aid.
Academy....	St. John's...	Episcopalian.....	2	44	$2000	$21
Bonaventure College	"	Roman Catholic.	4	79	4384	2748
Academy....	"	Wesleyan.....	2	69	1000	500
Academy....	"	Gen'l Protestant	1	30	750	750
Totals.....	.....	.....	9	222	8134	4019

Elementary Schools.

In 1857 there were 280 Schools, 14,136 Pupils; Cost $.....
1858 " " 222 " 12,191 " " .....
1861 " " 257 " 12,681 " " 46,995

The principal part of these Schools are highly sectarian, Protestant and Catholic, and the Protestant are subdivided into Episcopalian, Methodist and Presbyterian. In the administration of the system the Province is divided into 41 districts, 25 of which are under a Protestant Board of Education and Inspector; and 16 are under the control of a Catholic Board and a Catholic Inspector. The Government

appropriation is proportionally divided by the Legislature between Catholics and Protestants.

Tabular Statement of the Protestant Schools.

Years.	Schools.	Pupils.	Cost.
1858.	131	6521	$28560
1859.	136	7912	.....
1860.	139	8073	.....
1861.	147	8413	26500

Of the 147 Schools in 1861, the Elementary Schools number 108, attended by 4968 pupils; Commercial Schools 4, with 159 pupils. The Colonial Church and School Society Schools number 24, attended by 2524 pupils; Wesleyan School Society 8, and 593 pupils; Church of England 2 Schools, 108 pupils; and the Presbyterian Church 1 School, attended by 61 pupils. Teacher's salaries vary from twenty to sixty pounds sterling, and are made up partly by Government and partly by a small amount of fees paid by the School proprietors.

Tabular Statement of the Catholic Schools.

Years.	Schools.	Pupils.	Cost.
1858.	91	5670	$25060
1861.	114	5028	20495

Of the Catholic Schools in 1861, 81 are Elementary, 7 Commercial, and 10 Convent Schools—the latter containing 1360 pupils.

The Government appropriates annually £400 towards the training of Protestant teachers, who may be trained in either of the Protestant Academies; and £350 for Catholic teachers, who are trained in the Catholic College.

The Government contribute one-half of the cost of erecting school houses.

Synoptical Table, showing the state of Education in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Colony.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Pupils	Cost.	No of Children absent from School.
Canada	7724	501203	1974667	57777 Canada West. 75000 " East.
Nova Scotia.....	1193	38335	195235	41550
New Brunswick	865	29122	221327	24000
P. E. Island.....	265	9320	73668	3000
Newfoundland...	260	12230	53700	13260
Totals.....	10312	590210	2518597	214580

The foregoing table presents an educational status to which there are but few parallels in the world. There are only a few sections of the American Union

that exceed these figures, and still a less number among the states of Europe. Here, in a sparsely populated country, which less than three generations ago was almost a total wilderness, there are 10,312 Institutions of Education, attended by 590,210 pupils —one-sixth of its entire population—at a cost to its inhabitants of $2,518,597.

In British Columbia Schools are being established; but it will require more time to mature and organize a system.

As the educational systems of British North America, like those of most all other countries, are in a transition state, we omit the different laws by which the systems are regulated. Suffice to say that each Colony has its statutory enactments for the encouragement of education, which differ from each other, and are continually undergoing alterations. Indeed, it is very difficult to enact educational laws in any country that will meet the approbation of the sectarian, sectional, and other views held by mankind.

LITERATURE.

Number of Newspapers and Periodicals published in British North America.

Country.	Number.	Proportion to Inhabitants.
Canada { West... 153 / East... 50 } Total 203		1 paper to 12322 souls.
Nova Scotia.....	28	1 " 11815 "
New Brunswick...	25	1 " 10082 "
Newfoundland....	12	1 " 10189 "
Prince E. Island..	6	1 " 13476 "
British Columbia.	4	.....

Making a total of 277 papers and periodicals published in British North America. Of these there are published in Canada 13 in French, 3 in German, 25 are sectarian, and the remainder (162) are devoted to Literature, Science, Politics, and the development of the resources of the country.

Canada West publishes one paper to every 9,115 of her inabitants.

The Press—the Fourth Estate—is efficient, and extends its influence into every settlement in the Provinces. The safe and speedy means of transmitting knowledge by steamboats, railroads, mail-coaches, telegraph lines, &c., enables the Press to send its productions with remarkable rapidity to every town, village, and settlement in these Provinces.

In nearly every town containing from two to four thousand inhabitants, a weekly paper is published; and in each of the cities and larger towns there are many—some of which are daily, others tri-weekly, &c. The press is generally well sustained by the people, whose desire for information is increasing.

The *Quebec Gazette*, published in 1763, was the first paper established in Canada. Since its publication upwards of two hundred papers have sprung into existence, in that Colony. The *Royal Gazette*, published in Halifax, now in its sixty-third year, and the *Courier*, of St. John, N. B., now fifty-one years old, are the two oldest papers in the Lower Provinces. The increase of the number published in these Colonies is worthy of remark.

In Canada East, 19 papers were published, in 1836, and in Canada West, 31; total—50. In 1854, Canada West published 114, and Canada East, 43; total —157. Total in 1861—203; increasing 64 papers in the eighteen years previous to 1854, and 46 in the last seven years.

In Nova Scotia, in 1854, there were 21 papers published, and in New Brunswick, 18; thus showing an increase of 12, in the two Provinces, in seven years.

Allowing each paper published in British North America to issue 2,000 copies weekly, there are 440,000 papers distributed over the country every week, exclusive of thousands additional, which, on their arrival from Europe and the United States, are passed from the post offices into the hands of the people.

In Canada there is a light postage on all papers, except those devoted to science, education, agriculture, and Government Reports. In the other Colonies all Provincial Papers pass through the post-office free. British and Foreign Papers are subject to a light postage in nearly all the Colonies.

Copy Right.—Each of the Colonies has a copy right law. In Canada, between the years 1841 and 1859, the number of copy rights and works secured was 165,—of which 57 were published in Montreal, 47 in Toronto, and 35 in Quebec.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CANADIAN CITIES.—*Quebec* is the oldest city in British North America, and the strongest fortified city on the American Continent. It is situated on the northern bank of the River St. Lawrence, 400 miles from its mouth. The tide extends 90 miles above the city. It is built on a promontary, which is formed by the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Charles Rivers, and is the termination of a ridge of land varying in width from one to two miles, extending in an east and west direction. Cape Diamond, at the lower end of which the city stands, is a bold promontary 345 feet above the tidal water. The fortifications, which cover 40 acres of ground, extend across the peninsula, and shut in the ground on which the city is built. The city is divided into two parts, upper and lower. The former includes the citadel and fortifications, and adjoins the plains of Abraham; the latter is the seat of commerce. Quebec is compactly and permanently built—stone its sole material—founded upon a rock, environed as to its most important parts by walls and gates, and defended at every point by numerous heavy cannon. The higher parts of the city overlook a great extent of country, and also its spacious harbor, which displays during nearly six months of the year fleets of foreign merchantmen. Its streets are narrow, populous, and winding up and down almost mountainous declivities. Its wharf accommodation is extensive, and timber coves are numerous and spacious.

This city is famous for its historical associations. It was founded by the French in 1608; was taken by Sir David Kirk in 1629, and restored in 1632. It was unsuccessfully attacked by Admiral Phipps in 1690, but was finally captured by Wolf in 1759, after an heroic defence by Montcalm. Both commanders lost their lives. An unsuccessful attempt was made to regain it. It was attacked twice by the Americans under Montgomery and Arnold in 1775. A large portion of it was destroyed. It has remained a British possession since 1763. It has suffered from epidemics and repeated conflagrations.

Among its public structures are Laval University, Parliament House, Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, 20 churches, 2 colleges, Normal School, Wolf and Montcalm's monuments, Post Office, Custom House, Marine Hospital, and Markets. It was the capital of Lower Canada until the union in 1840, and since that time it has been for a short time the Parliamentary headquarters of united Canada.

The country around Quebec is not as well adapted to agricultural operations as other sections of Lower Canada.

Population in 1851	42,052
" " 1861	51,109
Exports in 1851	$4,091,988
" " 1859	5,881,290
Imports in 1851	4,091,204
" " 1859	3,003,752

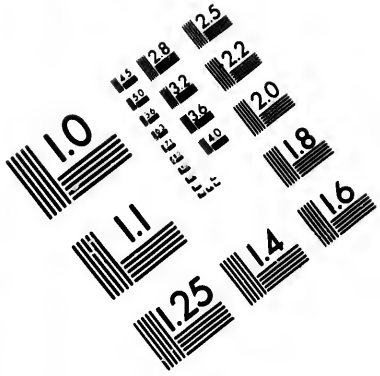
The number of ships built in 1851 was 40; aggregate tonnage amounted to 38,909 tons; in 1854, 78

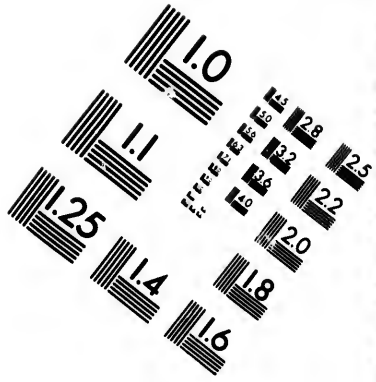
vessels, amounting to 46,554 tons; and in 1861 there were 51 built, aggregate tonnage 25,546 tons.

Vessels outwards in		1851	were	1394;	tonnage	586,093
"	"	1861	"	1344	"	708,802
"	inwards	1851	"	1305	"	533,821
"	"	1861	"	1344	"	708,802

The amount of revenue collected in 1861 was $494,103.

Montreal City.—This city is situated on an Island of the same name, at the foot of the "Royal Mountain," from which it takes its name—near the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Montreal stands near the once confines of the Mohawks, and is among the early (1642) settlements of Canada. Its history, like that of Quebec, is eventful. Montreal is noted for its excellent quays, which are built of limestone, and are connected with the cutstone wharves and locks of the Lachine Canal. They present, for several miles, a display of continuous masonry unequalled on this Continent. The city is separated from the St. Lawrence by a broad terrace, faced with stone, the parapets of which are surmounted by iron railings. In this way the city is protected from the annual phenomena arising from the breaking up of the ice, which frequently is piled mountains high, and departs *en masse*, crushing against the unyielding quays. Ships do not lie near Montreal in winter; but on the departure of the ice in spring hundreds of small vessels surround the Island. Montreal was nearly all de-





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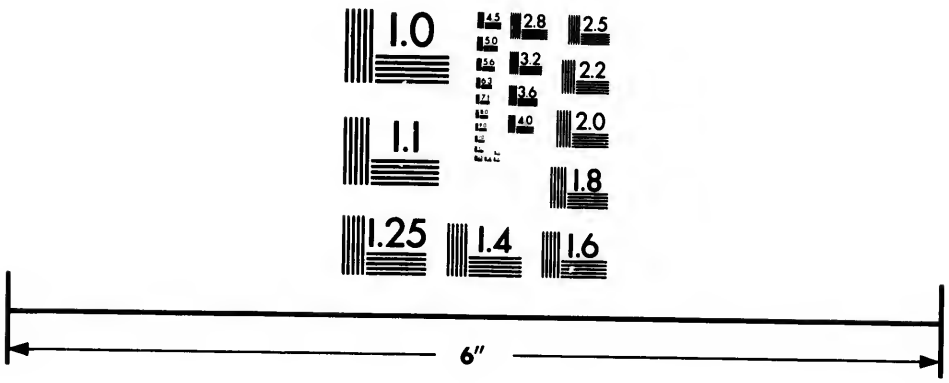

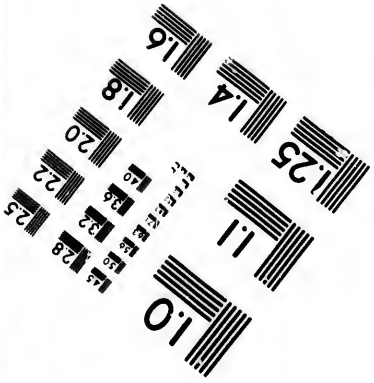

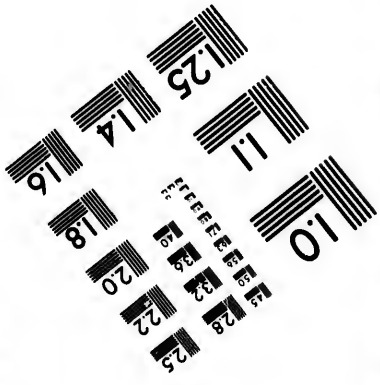

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stroyed in 1765 by fires, and has suffered much from subsequent conflagrations. This city is connected by railroad with all the principal places in Canada and the States; and by the River Ottawa with the great lumbering region in the North-west. It is also situated at the outlet of the lake trade *via* the St. Lawrence; and in the centre of the best agricultural district in Canada East.

Its principal edifices are: The Church of Notre Dame, 255 feet long. Its two towers are each 220 feet high, and its bell weighs 29,400 pounds; McGill University, with its Law and Medical Faculties; St. Mary's College; Christ's Church, 187 feet by 70, and spire 224 feet high; thirty other churches; Market House, which cost $287,000; banks; Jesuits' College; six nunneries and some convents; School of Arts; Museum, and Mechanics' Institute. The mills and water power machinery in its vicinity give employment to 10,000 persons. There are 24 newspapers and periodicals published in the city. The population of this city has progressed rapidly. In 1720 it numbered 3000 souls; in 1851 it contained 57,715, and in 1861 it numbered 90,323; and including suburbs, contained 101,439 souls.

YEARS.	EXPORTS.	YEARS.	IMPORTS.
1851.....	$2,503,916	1851....	$9,177,164
1860.....	6,020,715	1860....	15,334,010

Duties collected in 1857 $1,848,616; and in 1860 $2,453,853.

1851,	231 vessels,	55,660 tons.	245 vessels,	56,998 tons.
1861,	574 "	261,793 "	574 "	261,793 "

The *City of Three Rivers* is situated at the mouth of the St. Maurice River, which here separates into three channels (hence the name of the city), and about midway between Quebec and Montreal.

Iron ore has been smelted in the vicinity of this city for one hundred years, but the ore is now nearly exhausted, and consequently operations have ceased. The Falls of Shaminigan, on the St. Maurice, are second only to those of Niagara. The streets are narrow, and its principal buildings are—a cathedral, a convent, a college, and two academies. The population in 1851 was 4,800, and in 1861 it numbered 6,058 souls. This city, though situated in front of an immense lumbering forest with navigable outlets, and a great extent of arable lands, has not made much progress during the last decade. This section of Canada seems to have been neglected by the Governments of the country. The wilderness has not been pierced by roads, hence settlement has been retarded. Public attention is now being directed to this valuable section of the Province.

Sherbrook.—This town lies on both sides of the River St. Francis, 91 miles, by railroad, below Montreal. The population has nearly doubled in the last ten years, being 3,000, in 1851, and 5,899, in 1861. It has two colleges—Episcopalian and Roman Catholic, a Protestant academy, a convent, and a public library. There are two newspapers published here.

Hyacinthe contains about 4,000 souls; it has a college, a convent, and some manufactories.

There are a large number of small towns in Lower Canada, varying in population from 1,000 to 4,000 souls each.

The above are all the cities, and some of the principal towns in Canada East; the following are the principal in Canada West:

City of Ottawa.—This city, formerly called Bytown, is situate on the River Ottawa—the *Outaouais* of the French, the name of an almost extinct tribe of Indians—at the easterly terminus of the Rideau Canal, 97 miles, by the Ottawa River, from the St. Lawrence, and 54 miles, by railway, from Prescott, on the Grand Trunk Railway. It is to be the Parliamentary head quarters of united Canada. The River Ottawa was the northern boundary between Eastern and Western Canada. The surrounding landscape is unsurpassed in beauty. The Chaudière and Rideau Falls, with the suspension bridge over the Ottawa, resemble Niagara. At this point the Gatineau River joins the Ottawa, which, with Cape Diamond, and other eminences towering in the distance, adds to the beauty of the scenery. The city is well laid out, and the public edifices, although not numerous, are spacious. The Parliamentary Building in course of erection, will cost, it is said, upwards of two and a-half millions of dollars. It is 475 feet long. The Legislative halls, one on each side of the interior court, are as large as those of the British Parliament, being 90 feet long and 45 in breadth. The library apartment is capable of containing

300,000 volumes. Its other buildings of note are—a cathedral, a college, an institute, and a bank. This young and growing city is situated in the midst of a fertile country, and immense lumbering resources, which give employment to about 13,000 men. The population, in 1861, was 14,669.

Kingston stands on the Grand Trunk Railway, near the Lower end of Lake Ontario, and 198 miles above Montreal. Kingston, the *Cataraqui* of the Indians, is a strong military post. It was built in 1782, and was the centre of a battle field, and also the seat of Government from 1841 to 1844. It is the westerly outlet of the Rideau Canal. The streets are well laid out. The public buildings are—two colleges, Catholic and Presbyterian, a town hall, banks, and a penitentiary; there are numerous mills, foundries, and ship-yards in its vicinity. The harbor is safe, and its entrance is guarded by two martello towers. Fort William Henry stands on Point Henry, opposite the city. Kingston is the burial place of Lord Sydenham; its population, in 1851, was 11,585, and in 1861, it was 13,743.

Toronto is situated near the head of Lake Ontario, in the centre of a fertile country. It has been the seat of the Canadian Parliament, and is connected, by railroad, with all the principal places in Canada, and the neighboring Union. The streets are wide, and its public edifices are very attractive. The University, about which many party differences have

arisen, is Norman in style; its walls are built of white stone from Ohio, and its columns, capitals, &c., are composed of stone brought from France. It is erected nearly in the form of a square, having an internal quadrangle of about 200 feet square. The east wing is 260 feet long, the west 336, and the two avenues leading to the college cover, in the aggregate, 12 acres of land. The entrance hall is 43 feet long, 25 wide, and 30 high; the convocation hall is 85 feet long, 38 broad, and 45 in height; the museum hall is 75 feet long and 36 high; the library apartment is of the same dimensions, and contains 13,000 volumes. The museum of natural history contains 1,000 birds, 6,000 species of plants, and the same number of geological and mineralogical specimens. The natural philosophy apparatus is very complete, and the observatory is 126 feet in length by 73 in width. It has, in addition to an annual Legislative grant, an endowment of 225,000 acres of land, from which it derives a large revenue. Among its other institutions of education, are—Trinity College, Episcopalian, St. Michael's College, Roman Catholic, Knox's College, Presbyterian, and the Department of Public Instruction, which are the principal. The Normal School Department of the latter building is 184 feet in front, 85 in width, and the dome is 95 feet high. This building is the largest of its kind in America, and is well supplied with all the necessary appurtenances. Toronto has 40 places of worship, a crystal palace, 256 feet long by 144 wide, a lunatic asylum, a Canadian Institute, and numerous mills,

foundries, and workshops. There are 20 journals and periodicals published in the city. The population, in 1851, was 30,775, and 44,821, in 1861; being an increase of 14,046 in ten years.

Hamilton is situated on Burlington Bay, an indentation of Lake Ontario, 38 miles, by railroad, from Toronto. It was founded in 1813. The streets are wide, and its public and private buildings are elegant —being built principally of white stone. Hamilton is the site of a Wesleyan Female Academy, and the chief station of the Great Western Railroad. Its population, in 1851, was 14,112, and 19,096, in 1861.

London.—This city is situated on the banks of the Thames, a tributary to Lake St. Clair, 114 miles from Toronto, and at the junction of the Great Western and Port Stanley Railroad, It is 24 miles, by the latter railroad, from Lake Erie. The river, and the streets, bridges, &c., of this city have the same names as those of its great namesake, the Metropolis of England. London has grown from a wilderness, since 1825, and contained 11,555 inhabitants, in 1861.

In addition to the foregoing five cities of Canada West, there are a large number of growing towns in this section of Canada, varying in population from two to seven thousand, of which the following are the principal:

Sarnia is situated on the River St. Clair, at the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, and a branch

of the Great Western. It is a progressive town and has a population of 3,000.

Brockville is situated on the Grand Trunk Railway, between Montreal and Kingston. From this town a branch of railway runs to the Ottawa—63 miles. Population 5,000 souls.

Belleville is located on the River Moira, a tributary to Quinte Bay, which is a deep indentation of Lake Ontario. It is 220 miles above Montreal, and 113 below Toronto. Population 7,000.

Cobourg.—This town is situated on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, 28 miles by railroad from Peterboro. Among its public edifices is a college belonging to the Methodists. Population 7,000.

Peterboro is located on the River Trent, a northern tributary to Lake Ontario. Population 3,000.

Port Hope is situated near Cobourg, on the Grand Trunk Railway. From it a branch railway runs to Lindsay and Beaverton—60 miles. Population 3,000.

Beaverton lies on the eastern shore of Lake Simcoe, a tributary to Georgian Bay. It is a growing town, as are also *Woodstock*, *Paris*, and *Brantford*.

Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay, 96 miles, by railway, from Toronto, contains 2,500 inhabitants.

Niagara, near the Falls of the same name, was a place of note in the early history of the country, and

still continues so, from its proximity to the Falls. It was, under the name of Newark, the capital of Western Canada. Population 3,000.

St. Catharine's is situated on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, at the entrance to the Welland Canal, to which it owes its prosperity. Population about 7,000 souls.

In Canada when a village attains 3,000 inhabitants, it may be erected into a town; and a town attaining a population of 10,000 may be erected into a city.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—*St. John's.*—This city is the political and commercial capital of Newfoundland. It is only 1665 miles from Europe. The entrance to St. John's harbor is guarded by two rocky mountains, between which are "the Narrows," through which ships of the largest class pass. Within the Narrows is a deep and spacious basin, capable of holding a national navy in safety. On each of the rocky heights overlooking the Narrows numerous batteries and fortifications are erected. This harbor, accessible at all seasons of the year, and the nearest to Europe on the American Continent, is yet destined to be the first port of entry and last port of departure for steamers from and to Europe. It was entered by ships as early as 1583; and during the American wars was the scene of repeated conflicts. The city is well laid out, on the side of a hill. The principal edifices are: Government House, erected

at a cost of £60,000; Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals; Roman Catholic college and convents; three academies, Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and General Protestant; Normal School; Mechanics' Institute; Lunatic Asylum, and banks.

It is supplied with water brought from Twenty Mile Pond, distant four and a half miles from the city. These water-works were recently erected at a cost of £80,000, which was raised on a government guarantee of five per cent. St. John's has suffered severely from repeated conflagrations. In 1817 about 200 houses were destroyed; in 1832, 97; and in 1846 it was more than half destroyed. It has a commodious floating dock, where vessels of from 600 to 700 tons may be repaired. The telegraph cable puts it in constant communication with Continental America; and by obtaining "the news" from the passing steamers from Europe, it is the shortest medium of information between the two hemispheres; and if the Atlantic cable should be re-laid, Newfoundland will again be the means of converse between the Old and New Worlds. The annual value of the St. John's seal fishery is about £375,000. In 1807 there were only two papers published on the whole Island, while at present St. John's alone publishes eight. Population in 1857 was 24,851, being a fifth of the population of Newfoundland.

Of the towns, *Harbor Grace*, distant 63 miles from St. John's, is a flourishing town. Population 5,095 souls.

Carbonear, situated 67 miles north of the capital, contains 4,808 inhabitants.

Bonavista, 143 miles in the same direction from St. John's, contains 2,150 souls.

Twillingate, 220 miles northward of the city, contains a population of 2,348.

Burin lies 152 miles southward of the capital, and contains 2,020 souls.

The last census report made of Newfoundland was in 1857.

Nova Scotia.—*The City of Halifax* is situated on the west side of the harbor of the same name which forms a large bay, the *Chebucto* of the Indians, being near the centre of the Atlantic frontier of the Province. There is an outer and inner harbor, the latter known as Bedford Basin, extending inland past the city ten miles. The harbor is well sheltered, with deep, bold water throughout, is accessible at all seasons of the year, and is one of the best on the Continent of America. The city is built on the slope of a hill, on the top of which stands Fort George, which overlooks the city and harbor. Halifax is strongly fortified. The principal streets are well laid out. Being built chiefly of wood, the city has suffered from repeated conflagrations; but wooden buildings are now giving place to those constructed of stone and brick. Among its public buildings of note are—the Province Building, which contains the Legisla-

tive Chambers, offices of the Heads of Departments. the Public Library, &c.; the County Court House; the City Council Building; the City Hospital; several banks; Dalhousie College; Temperance Hall; a Hospital for the Insane, situate on the east side of the harbor, and many neat places of public worship. A Law Society, a Medical Society, a Mechanics' Institute, and several National Societies, are well maintained by the citizens. Halifax is a place of call for the steamers of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, or Cunard Line, plying between Liverpool, England, and Boston; it is also connected with Newfoundland and Bermuda, by steamers, and, by railroad, with Truro—61 miles, and Windsor—42 miles. On the completion of the Intercolonial Railway, the City of Halifax will become the great Atlantic outlet for the products of the west and north-west sections of British North America, It was founded by General Cornwallis in 1749. For population see page 33.

Imports in 1851,	$4,080,400;	in 1860,	$6,431,681.
Exports "	1,663,616;	"	3,904,638.

In 1851 there were 1,194 vessels cleared outwards, with an aggregate tonnage of 176,604, and in 1861 there were 1,223 vessels, amounting to 190,610 tons. In 1851 there arrived inwards 1,062 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 161,079, and in 1861 the vessels numbered 1,442, of the total amount of 217,950 tons.

The amount of revenue collected in 1860 was $555,505; and the total value of the city property, real and personal, in 1861, was $14,000,000.

Towns.—There are about thirty towns in this Province, varying in population from 2,000 to 4,000 souls each.

Of the towns, Dartmouth, near Halifax, pop. 3,155; Pictou, on the Strait of Northumberland, pop. 2,833; Albion Mines and New Glasgow, near Pictou, pop. 4,376; Pugwash 3,000; Amherst 2,767; Sydney, Cape Breton, 2,467; Yarmouth 4,152; Windsor 2,271; Liverpool 2,936; Antigonish 2,875; Truro 2,934; Petit Riviere 2,900; Lunenburg 3,048, are the principal.

The aggregate population of the city of Halifax and the towns is about 100,000 souls. The towns of Pictou, Windsor, Truro, Dartmouth, Yarmouth, and Sydney, do a large amount of business.

New Brunswick.—*The City of St. John* is the most populous in the Lower Provinces. It is built on an undulating ridge of land on the eastern side of the mouth of the River St. John, the *Ougundy* of the Indians. The harbor is deep, capacious, and accessible to the largest class vessels at all seasons of the year. The rise of tide, 26 feet, affords excellent facilities for repairing and launching vessels. The city is protected by batteries erected both at the entrance and head of the harbor. It is systematically laid out, and the private and public structures are neat. Of the latter, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Penitentiary, Court House, Institute, Lunatic Asylum, banks, places of public worship, and Suspension Bridge, over the Falls, are the principal. Among its

public associations, are its Natural History, Medical, and Law Societies. St. John has suffered from numerous conflagrations. The River St. John is the passage for vast stores of lumber, timber, and farm produce, which adds to the commercial importance of the city. The railway from St. John to Shediac forms a highway for passengers and traffic from the ports of Prince Edward Island, and the other harbors on the Strait of Northumberland. The extension of this line to a connection with the United States lines would be of vast importance to the City of St. John; and if the contemplated Intercolonial Railway should pass near it, a great impetus would be given to its progress. In 1851 the population was 22,745, and in 1861 it numbered 27,317; including Portland, the total population is 38,817.

The total value of the real and personal estate of the city in 1861 was $14,331,150. Nearly one-half of the tonnage of ships built in New Brunswick is built at this port. Of the 727,138 tons of shipping entered inwards, at the ports of New Brunswick, in 1861, 435,661 tons were entered at St. John. The outwards tonnage is still larger.

Fredericton.—This city is the political capital of New Brunswick. It is situated on the south-west bank of the River St. John, 84 miles by the river, and 65 by coach, from the city of St. John. Fredericton, formerly called St. Ann's, was constituted the Provincial capital of New Brunswick in 1785. It stands on a plateau, environed by a chain of hills, which

with the meanderings of the River St. John, adds to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The streets are well laid out. Among its public edifices,—the University of New Brunswick; the Parliament; offices of Heads of Departments; the Governor's Mansion; Anglican Cathedral; and the various places of public worship,—are the principal. This city, like most all American cities, has suffered from conflagrations. Population in 1840 was 4002; in 1851, 4458; and in 1861 it was 5652.

Towns.—There are fifteen small towns in the Province, varying in population from one to three thousands each, containing in the aggregate about 22,000 souls, exclusive of Portland, which contains 11,500 inhabitants. Of the towns, St. Andrew's and St. Stephen's in Charlotte County, each of which contain 2000 souls; Hampton, Kingston and Sussex, in Kings, contain about 1000 each; Gagetown in Queen's 1000; Woodstock in Carlton 2800; Dalhousie 1000, Campbellton 600, and Bathurst 2400 inhabitants, on the Bay Chaleur and Restigouche; Chatham 2500, Newcastle 2000, Douglastown 1500, on the Mirimachi, and Richibucto, Moncton, Shediac and Sackville, have each a population of 1300 souls. In each of these towns a considerable amount of commercial business is done. Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, extends along the "Great Marsh" for several miles. It is the site of two Wesleyan Academies, male and female, College and Lecture Hall; Anglican, Baptist and Wesleyan Churches.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—*Charlottetown*, the capital of this Colony, is situated at the confluence of York and East Rivers, at the head of Hillsborough Bay. The depth of water up to the town varies from seven to nine fathoms. The city is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of an undulating ridge. The streets are well laid out. Government House; the Governor's Mansion; Prince of Wales' College; the Roman Catholic College; Bank; Institute; Asylum, and places of worship, are among its public buildings. Population in 1827 was 1649; and 1861 it contained 6706 souls.

Georgetown is the capital of Kings County, and is a neat little town, situate at the confluence of Cardigan and Brudinell Rivers. Its harbor is frequently the refuge for from 100 to 200 fishing vessels.

St. Eleanor's, the capital of Prince County, is being outrivalled by *Summerside*, the principal shipping place of produce to Shediac.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Victoria*, the capital of this young Colony, is situate at the southern end of Vancouver Island, at the head of Royal Bay. It was recently incorporated. Population, 3,500.

New Westminster is situate on the Fraser River, about 14 miles from its mouth, and about 30 miles from Victoria. Population, 1,500. Farther north are Forts Langley, Hope, and Yale.

The Cities of British North America arranged according to their Respective Populations, and the Origin shewn of a part of the Population of each.

Names of Cities.	England & Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	French Natives.	Other Natives.	Total Population.
1. Montreal	4293	3196	14179	43509	22226	90323
2. Quebec	2177	792	7373	28689	11346	51109
3. Toronto	7112	2961	12441	435	18767	44821
4. St. John's, Nfl'd.	1098	316	4528	.....	24225	30476
5. St. John, N. B...	954	648	6901	.....	16924	27317
6. Halifax	1077	573	3843	.....	17787	25026
7. Hamilton.....	2904	2202	4149	79	7942	19096
8. Ottawa.....	959	666	3249	3644	3249	14669
9. Kingston	1276	620	4104	100	7046	13743
10. London.....	2185	999	2146	77	5119	11555
11. Charlottetown....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6706
12. Three Rivers.....	40	41	78	5367	468	6058
13. Sherbrooke	394	140	494	1419	2906	5899
14. Fredericton.....	220	116	1064	.....	3985	5652

NOTE.—The remainder of the population is divided among half a dozen other countries, the number from each being small.

Tabular Statement of the Religious Denominations to which the Inhabitants of the Cities of British North America principally belong.

	Names of Cities.	Roman Catholic.	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregational.
Canada.	Montreal	65896	9739	6249	3774	604	768
	Quebec	41477	5740	1957	1139	154	234
	Three Rivers	5583	229	148	65	.....	14
	Sherbrooke	2603	1638	146	598	80	446
	Hamilton	4872	5814	4307	2997	559	209
	Kingston	4638	4129	2676	1738	174	177
	London	2071	3452	1652	2068	515	145
	Ottawa	8267	3351	1761	988	70	64
	Toronto	12135	14125	6604	6976	1288	826
St. John, N. B.		10697	5966	3417	3511	3177	282
Fredericton, N. B.		1811	1312	868	945	694	11
Halifax, N. S.		11649	6078	2906	1979	1512	37
St. John's, Newfl'd.		21900	5655	251	1882	7	92
Charlottetown, P.E.I.		2550	1440	1018	1330	185	.....

Table shewing the Increase of the Denominations named therein, in Canada and Nova Scotia, in the last ten years.

Place.	Roman Catholic.	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.
Canada.	549480	246602	305009	259515	143662
Nova Scotia.	16547	49799	15841	10459	20698
Totals.	566027	296401	320850	269974	164360

Tabular Statement of the number of Clergymen and adherents belonging to the principal Religious

Tabular Statement of the number of Clergymen and adherents belonging to the principal Religious Denominations in British North America.

Name of Place.	Cath.	Epis.	Meth.	Pres.	Bap.	Cong.	Luth.	Quak.	Bible Chris.
Number of Clergymen.									
Canada { East	890	340	393	890	270	80	13	.....	40
Canada { West									
Nova Scotia	48	66	55	76	95	10	2	.....	.....
New Brunswick	30	55	44	39	108	3	.....	.....	1
Newfoundland	42	39	22	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island	18	8	9	15	22	.....	.....	.....	5
Totals	1028	508	523	1023	495	94	15	.....	46
Number of Adherents.									
Canada { East	943253	63487	30660	43735	7751	4927	857	121	184
Canada { West	258141	311565	372154	346991	61559	9357	24299	7383	8801
Nova Scotia	86281	47744	34055	88755	62941	2183	4382	158	112
New Brunswick	85238	42776	25637	36631	57730	1290	113	38	.....
Newfoundland	55309	42638	20144	822	77	347	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island	35852	6885	5804	25862	3450	.....	.....	.....	2061
Totals	1464043	515195	488454	542792	193508	18104	29651	7700	11158

Table shewing the number of Adherents belonging to the several divisions of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist Churches.

Name of Place.	Methodists.				Presbyterians.			Baptists.		
	Wesleyan.	Episcopal Methodist.	New Connect.	Other Meth.	Kirk.	Free Church.	United Presbyterian.	Baptist.	Free Will.	Other Bapt.
Canada { East	25879	2537	1292	874	23688	14770	5149	7751	.....	.....
Canada { West	218427	71615	28200	23330	108963	143043	51378	61559	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	34055	.....	.....	.....	19063	.....	69456	55336	6704	901
New Brunswick	25637	.....	.....	.....	.....	36072	.....	.....	57730	.....
Newfoundland	20144	.....	.....	.....	302	520	.....	44	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island	5804	.....	.....	.....	10271	.....	15591	3450	.....	.....

The different Religious Bodies of the foregoing five Colonies arranged according to their status:

1.	Roman Catholics	1,464,043	
2.	Presbyterians	542,792	
3.	Episcopalians	515,195	
4.	Methodists	488,454	
5.	Baptists	193,508	
6.	Lutheran	29,651	
7.	Congregationalists	18,104	
8.	Bible Christians	11,158	
9.	Quakers	7,700	
	Protestants		10,021
	Minionites, &c		8,965
	Christians		7367
	Universalists		6015
	No religion, and no creed given		35828

The Census Reports of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, for 1851, do not give the "Census by Religion;" and those of the other Provinces which do, differ from each other in many important particulars. The "Primitive Methodists" of Canada are probably classed with "Other Methodists." The "American Presbyterians," though one of the most numerous congregations in Montreal belong to this body, are not named in the Census; and the "Reformed Presbyterians" are also included in some of the other bodies. In Nova Scotia the latter body is set down at only 236, in 1861, while there are four stationed ministers, and eight or ten congregations, numbering some thousands of adherents, belonging to this body, in the Province. The same errors occur in the classification of the Baptist bodies. Nova Scotia is the only Province which has done this body justice in this respect.

Colored People.—Canada numbered 11,413, in 1861; Nova Scotia, 5,927; New Brunswick, 1,581. The increase of these people has been in the same ratio as the increase of the general population.

INDIANS.—The numerous Indian tribes which at one time inhabited the entire Continent of America are now reduced to a comparatively small number, and confined to a few localities. They are said to have belonged to nine or ten families. Four of these, the Esquimaux, Chippewayans, Algonquins, and Huron-Iroquois, occupy British North America. Each of the original groups speak a distinct language, and each group or family is divided into various tribes, each of which speak a dialect of their original tongue. Similar customs and institutions prevail among all the tribes. In color, form, temperament, and pursuits, they are nearly alike. In Religion they all were superstitious alike. The men were trained to war, hunting, and fishing, and the women to the duties of the camp. Through the introduction of Christianity a few have become civilized, though still attached to their former habits.

The Chippewa tribe have a monthly newspaper published at Sarnia, Canada West, entitled *Petaubum*, signifying "Peep of Day."

Tabular Statement of the number of Indians in B. N. America.

	1851.	1861.
British Columbia, Labrador, and Hudson's Bay Territory, estimated at	.....	125,000
Canada, by census	20,000	12,717
New Brunswick	1,116	625
Nova Scotia	1,056	1,407
Prince Edward Island	300	305
Newfoundland, by estimation	.....	200
Total	.....	140,254

These statistics show a large decrease in Canada and New Brunswick, which may have arisen more

from the nomadic habits of these people than from any real diminution in their number. The aggregate number in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in 1851 was 2,472; and in 1861 it was 2,337: decrease only 135 in ten years. Probably 400 of those who usually inhabit New Brunswick may have been in the other Colonies and the States when the last census was taken; and a part of the Canadian Indians may have been absent in the same way during the taking of the census.

AGRICULTURE.

By far the greater part of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Canada, and the country lying between Canada and the Pacific Ocean at Vancouver Island, is admirably adapted for agricultural pursuits. The soil and climate are suited to the growth of all the usual products—cereals, vegetables and fruits—of temperate climates, and few countries afford so large an extent and so great a variety of indigenous products—useful grasses and fruit. Agriculture is now assuming an important place among the industrial avocations, though in some parts it is still pursued subordinately to lumbering, fishing, and ship building, which affords, though much less sure, more speedy returns for labor expended.

However, science, art, skill and labor, are now at work in large sections of these Colonies, producing important results, as the following statistics will show:

Aggregate Population and Products of British North America.

Census.	Pop.	Wheat Bushels.	Barley Bushels.	Oats Bushels.	Buckwh't Bushels.	Maize Bushels.	Peas Bushels.	Rye Bushels.	Hay Tons.	Turnips Bushels.
Lower Canada.....1852	890261	3075868	668626	8967594	530417	400287	1205792	341443	965653	369909
Upper Canada.....1852	952004	12692852	625875	11193844	639384	1606513	2891503	479651	581682	3644942
Nova Scotia.....1851	276117	297159	196007	1384437	170301	37475	21638	61438	287837	467125
New Brunswick.....1851	193890	206635	74300	1411164	689004	62225	42663	.....	225083	539803
Prince Edward Island.....1848	62678	219787	75521	746383	.....	.....	.....	.....	45128	.....
Newfoundland.....1845	96500	.....	.....	11695	.....	.....	.....	.....	9880	.....
Total.....	2471366	16492301	1640329	23715117	2029106	2106500	4161596	882532	2215279	5021779

Census.	Potatoes. Bushels.	Other Roots.	Butter lbs.	Cheese lbs.	Horses.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Lower Canada.....1852	456114	186343	9637152	511014	236077	586650	629827	256219
Upper Canada.....1852	4987475	229121	15976315	2226776	263300	745894	968022	484241
Nova Scotia.....1851	1986789	32325	3613890	652069	28789	243713	282180	51533
New Brunswick.....1851	2792394	47880	3050939	.....	22044	157218	168038	47932
Prince Edward Island.....1848	731575	153933	.....	.....	12845	49310	92785	19863
Newfoundland.....1845	341165	.....	.....	.....	2409	8135	5750	.....
Total.....	11295212	619602	32278296	3389859	505464	1790920	2146602	859788

Total.....	11295212	619602	32278296	3389859	505464	1790920	2146602	859788

Aggregate Population and Products of British North America,—Continued.

Census.	Pop.	Fall Wheat Bushels.	Spring Wheat Bushels.	Barley Bushels.	Rye Bushels.	Peas Bushels.	Oats Bushels.	Buck-wheat Bushels.
Canda West.....1861	1395222	7537651	17082774	2821962	973181	9601396	21220874	12428637
Nova Scotia..... "	330857	.....	312081	269578	59706	21333	1978137	195340
New Brunswick..... "	252047	.....	279775	94679	57504	30677	2656883	904321
Prince Edward Island "	80857	.....	346125	223195	.....	.....	2218578	50127
Newfoundland.....1857	122252	.....	.....	1892	.....	.....	8704	.....

Census of 1861.	Indian Corn Bushels.	Potatoes Bushels.	Turnips Bushels.	Hay Tons.	Carrots Bushels.	Mangold Wurtzel Bushels.	Beans Bushels.	Clover & Timothy Seed Bushels.
Canada West.....	2256290	15325920	18206959	861844	1905598	546971	49143	61818
Nova Scotia.....	15592	3824864	554318	334287	87727	.....	.....	9882
New Brunswick.....	17420	4041339	634364	324166	43505	4046	5228	8960
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	2972335	348784	31088	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	.....	550317	1175	1240	4502	.....	.....	731

Aggregate Population and Products of British North America,—Continued.

Census of 1861.	Maple Sugar lbs.	Cider Gallons.	Wool lbs.	Fulled Cloth Yards.	Cloth Yards.	Flax & Hemp lbs.	Butter lbs.
Canada West	6970605	1567831	3659766	497520	1632569	1225934	26828264
Nova Scotia	249549	.....	.....	181709	1039214	.....	4532711
New Brunswick	237571	.....	533760	.....	$711394	.....	4591477
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	122940	303676	.....	711485
Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Census of 1861.	Cheese lbs.	Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Pounds of Pork.
Canada West	2687172	563688	451640	377681	1170225	776001	.....
Nova Scotia	901296	151793	110504	41927	332653	53217	.....
New Brunswick	218067	92025	69642	35830	214096	74057	9692169
Prince Edward Island	109233	60102	.....	18765	107245	71535	.....
Newfoundland	.....	873	493	25	1167	316	.....

Newfoundland		873	493	25	1167	316	

Table shewing the number of Occupants of Lands, and Acres under cultivation in 1851 *and* 1861.

	1851.		1861.	
	Occupants.	Acres.	Occupants.	Acres.
Canada East	388718	3697724		4678000
Canada West			131983	6051619
Nova Scotia		839322		1028032
New Brunswick		643954		835108
Prince Edward Island		215389		368127
Newfoundland				41108

Table shewing the number of Acres of Land under the various Crops named therein for 1861.

	Wheat.	Oats.	Buck-wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Indian Corn.	Potatoes.	Hay.
Canada West	1386366	678337	74565	118940	70376	79918	137266	137266
New Brunswick	20688	96268	41933	5227	3946	635	35917	293812

The Census of P. E. Island was taken in 1848 and 1861, and that of Newfoundland in 1845 and 1857.

Tabular Statement of the total quantity of Wheat, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Peas and Beans, raised in the following Colonies in 1851 *and* 1861, *and also the quantity per inhabitant.*

Colony.	Bushels raised in 1851.	Bushels per inhabitant.	Bushels raised in 1861.	Bushels per inhabitant.
Canada West.....	30129622	31½	74971828	54
" East	15190027	17	23534903	21⅓
Nova Scotia.....	2168455	8	2851767	8⅔
New Brunswick.....	2485991	12⅔	3796487	15
Prince E. Island.....	1041691	16⅓	2838025	35
Wheat raised in				
Canada West.....	12692852	13½	24620425	16¼
" East.....	3075868	3½	2563114	2⅓
Nova Scotia.....	29715[illegible]	1 1-16	312081	1
New Brunswick.....	20663[illegible]	1 1-16	279775	1 1-10
Prince E. Island....	2197[illegible]9	3½	346125	4¼
Oats raised in				
Canada East.....	8967594	10¾	.....	.....
Canada West.....	11193844	11¾	21220874	15⅓
Nova Scotia.....	1384437	5	1978137	6
New Brunswick.....	141116[illegible]	7¼	2656883	10½
Prince E. Island	74638[illegible]	12	2218578	27⅓

Acres per inhabitant under cultivation in	Acres.	Roods.	Prchs.	Acres.	Roods.	Prchs.
Canada West.....	3	3	2	4	1	13
" East	4	0	8	4	1	0
Nova Scotia.....	3	0	6	3	0	17
New Brunswick.....	3	1	11	3	1	10
P. E. Island.....	3	1	30	4	2	0

The foregoing tables present statistics of great importance to the inhabitants of these Colonies. The quantity and productiveness of lands brought under cultivation in each section differs very much. Canada East, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, have cultivated about the same quantity of land in proportion to each inhabitant in 1861 that they did in 1851; and in the growth of wheat they produced less in 1861, in proportion to the population, than they did ten years previous, while Canada West and Prince Edward Island have made great advances. In population Western Canada advanced 40 per cent; Canada East 25; Nova Scotia 20, and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island each 30 per cent in the last ten years. Canada West, during the last 25 years, has been receiving a constant increase to her population through emigration, which necessitated the opening up of her wilderness lands; besides, the emigrants brought with them an improved system of agriculture, which enabled this section of Canada to continue raising large crops on the old lands. Prince Edward Island, as is obvious from the tables, though unaided by emigration, has attended to the cultivation of the soil. Canada East, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have been but little benefitted by emigration during the last fifteen years; and the inhabitants having divided their time between farming, lumbering, fishing, ship building, and other pursuits, along with a general want of system in tilling the soil, agriculture has made but slow progress. In the growth of wheat, that great staple product, the

latter Colonies are actually on the decline in proportion to population. It is calculated that it requires five bushels of wheat per individual to feed our population, while Eastern Canada raises but little over two, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick but one bushel to each of their inhabitants.

Lower Canada, in 1800, exported 1,010,000 bushels of wheat, besides supporting its own population. In 1831 it raised 3,404,756 bushels, being nearly six bushels to each inhabitant; and in 1860 it only raised 2,563,114, being only 2¼ bushels to each inhabitant. During the latter year Canada East imported nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat. Thus, while the wheat-producing character of Lower Canada has been on the decline, that of Canada West has been on the advance. In 1842 Upper Canada raised 3,221,991 bushels—equal to six bushels per inhabitant; in 1848 it raised 7,558,773; in 1851 it produced 12,699,85[illegible] bushels, being 11¾ to each of its population; and in 1860 it raised 24,620,426 bushels, being over 16 bushels to each inhabitant, leaving a surplus, after feeding its own people, of 17,600,000 bushels for exportation.

Prince Edward Island is well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, as will appear from the tables. And that part of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick bordering on the Strait of Northumberland, under a proper system of culture, would produce large quantities of wheat. The Counties of Sydney, Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland, in Nova Scotia; and the Counties of Westmor-

land, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche and Carlton, in New Brunswick, raised in 1850 2¾ bushels of wheat to each of their inhabitants; and in 1860 2½, while the two Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at large, only raised one bushel to each inhabitant. The extent of the wheat-producing district of these two Provinces embraces a belt of land facing the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence of 500 miles, which under a proper system of farming would produce as much wheat per acre as Prince Edward Island, as the soil is similar to that of the Island, and the climate equally as free from fogs. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick possess a large extent of rich marsh lands, some of which have been producing large crops of hay for upwards of a century without any appliances whatever, which along with the adaptation of the uplands to the growth of hay, render these two Colonies the best hay-producing country in America. In oats and potatoes they are very productive. Nova Scotia in 1860 raised 186,484 bushels of apples. Pears and plums also grow luxuriantly. In New Brunswick apple culture is now taking a place among the industrial pursuits. Canada West is also highly adapted to the culture of apples, plums, and other fruit.

It is now fully conceded that a very large section of British North America is highly adapted to the growth of flax and hemp. Deep alluvial soils, which are most suitable for flax, are very extensive in each of these Colonies. Canada West in 1860 manufactured 1,225,934 pounds of dressed flax and hemp. Of

this quantity Halton County produced 380,422; Waterloo 369,243; Peel 188,023; Wellington 62,910, and York 36,253 pounds. Canada East raises large quantities also, especially of flax, for which the country is well adapted; but we have not been able to obtain a copy of the last agricultural statistics, and are, therefore, unable to give details.

New Brunswick manufactured in 1860, 14,066 pounds of flax, of which Westmoreland raised 5,097; Victoria 2,507; and Kent 2,229 pounds. In the Lower Provinces flax is cultivated principally by the descendants of the Acadian French—the *Habitans*—whose methods of culture and manufacture are very simple. Hemp is not raised in the Lower Provinces. The census of the other Colonies do not furnish statistics of the quantity of flax grown.

Of the population of Canada and the Lower Provinces, upwards of 450,000 reside in cities and towns, which have to be fed by the inhabitants of the rural districts. And their town population is increasing faster than that of the country districts, showing the necessity of an increased cultivation of the soil. Science will have to be brought to bear upon the culture of the old worn-out farms bordering the River St. Lawrence, as well as those of the Lower Provinces; and the new lands (wilderness) will have to be penetrated by roads, and made to yield to the wants of a rapidly growing people.

Canada West.—The Counties in this section of Canada raising the largest quantities of wheat are—

Huron, 1,764,049 bushels; York, 1,397,789; Wentworth, 1,332,623; Perth, 1,230,800; and Middlesex, 1,122,378.

Of oats, the largest quantity was raised in York, 1,303,237 bushels; the quantities raised in the other Counties vary from 264,000 to 966,000 bushels each.

Of buckwheat, Prince Edward County raised 220,054 bushels, being nearly three times the amount raised by any of the other Counties. Essex is the largest corn-growing County, 366,086 bushels; Kent, 304,854; Welland, 151,020 bushels. The quantities of potatoes raised are generally distributed throughout the Counties, varying from 300,000 to 600,000 bushels. The quantity of hay raised in each County varies from 12,000 to 30,000 tons.

CANADA EAST.—The agricultural statistics of this section of Canada are not yet through the press, therefore we are unable to furnish details of the agricultural products for 1860.

Canada exported, in 1859, 2,635,000 bushels of oats; 1,766,000 bushels of barley and rye; 690,863 bushels of peas; nearly 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 427,007 barrels of wheat flour. The aggregate value of these and other agricultural products exported was $5,872,000. In 1856, Canada produced 26,555,000 bushels of wheat.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The County of Pictou is the largest wheat-growing County in Nova Scotia. It raised

83,467 bushels; Cumberland, 54,412; Sydney, 43,865; Hants, 22,217; Kings, 25,024.

Pictou raised 382,713 bushels of oats; Inverness, 258,006 bushels. Of buckwheat, Cumberland, 79,013 bushels, and Colchester, 38,511, are the largest. Nearly all the corn raised was produced by Annapolis (8,256 bushels) and Kings (4,530 bushels). Of potatoes, Kings, 858,551 bushels; Annapolis, 566,752; Colchester, 358,001; Cumberland, 336,877; Pictou, 288,109, and Inverness, 242,451 bushels, are the most extensive. The best hay-producing Counties are—Colchester, 33,101 tons; Kings, 32,788 tons; Cumberland, 31,582; Annapolis, 28,424; Pictou, 27,494, and Hants, 25,880 tons.

Of butter, Pictou made 471,486 pounds; Inverness, 467,172; Colchester, 398,229; Cumberland, 383,954; Sydney, 357,856; Kings, 280,387; Hants, 258,835; Annapolis, 250,977 pounds.

The County of Pictou, with 13,590 cows, only produced 471,486 pounds of butter—an average of 35 pounds per cow, while Cumberland, with 7,074 cows, produced 383,954 pounds—being an average of 54 pounds from each cow—showing the superiority of marsh over upland pastures.

New Brunswick.—The best wheat-growing sections of this Province are—Gloucester, Kent, Westmoreland, and Northumberland Counties—bordering or on the Strait. In oats, Carlton, Kings, Westmoreland, and York, are in advance; and in buckwheat, Kings, Carlton, Queens, Westmoreland, and

York. The quantity of barley, rye, and corn raised in each County is small. In the growth of potatoes, Westmoreland, Kings, Gloucester, and Kent are the first; and Kings, Westmoreland, York, Queens, and Charlotte cut the most hay. The quantity of hay cut in the Province, in 1861, exceeds that of 1851 by 44 per cent; wheat, 35 per cent; barley, 27 per cent; oats, 88 per cent; buckwheat 31 per cent; potatoes, 44 per cent. In stock—Kings raised 27,966 head of cattle, including 11,458 cows; Westmoreland, 21,211, including 7,615 cows; York, 16,309; Queens, 15,551; Carlton, 14,999, and Charlotte, 12,920. The largest number of horses are in Kings, Westmoreland, Carlton, and York; the largest number of swine, in Kings, Westmoreland, Gloucester, Carlton, Kent, and York; and the largest number of sheep in Kings, Westmoreland, York, Carlton, Queens, and Charlotte. Of the stock of the Province, in 1861, there were 60 per cent more horses; 36 per cent more milch cows; 66 per cent more neat cattle; 27 per cent more sheep, and 56 per cent more swine than in 1851. In 1861, there was 50 per cent more butter made than in 1851, and 34 per cent less maple sugar.

Prince Edward Island.—Queens County raised 157,707 bushels of wheat; Prince County, 120,818; and Kings, 67,000. Each County raised nearly an equal quantity of barley. Queens raised 1,112,887 bushels of oats, being about double the quantity raised by either of the other Counties. Queens also raised 1,642,775 bushels of potatoes, being more than

double the quantity raised by the other two Counties. There were 15,560 tons of hay cut in Queens County, 9,507, in Prince County, and 6,321, in Kings County.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The principal part of the agricultural produce of Newfoundland, in 1857, was raised in the District of St. John's. The other Districts produced comparatively small quantities.

EMIGRATION.

Although, generally speaking, there is a strong attachment in man to the land of his nativity, arising from his national, social, and natural predilections and affections, still the spirit of migration, and infusion of tribes and nations has been going on from time immemorial.

Soon after the discovery of the American Continent, its colonization commenced. The tide of emigration has been principally from Europe; England, Ireland, and Scotland furnishing by far the largest quota. Between the years 1815 and 1845, inclusive, 43 years, not less than 4,683,194 persons emigrated from the British Islands. Of this number, 2,830,678 went to the American Union; 1,170,342 to British North America; 682,165 to Australia, and other countries. Between the years 1847 and 1854, both inclusive, 2,444,802 left the shores of Great Britain. In the eleven years previous to 1858, a large number (3,011,038) emigrated. The United States has been the "land of promise" to the principal part of the redundant population of Europe. Of the 212,878

persons who left the United Kingdom, in 1857, only 21,001 landed in British North America. In the f years previous to 1859, there emigrated to Canada 15,890 from Hamburg; in 1861, 19,923 from Liverpool, and 11,132 from Germany and Norway—making a total of 31,055 into Canada last year, being 22,274 more than in 1859, and 20,892 more than in 1860. The arrivals into Canada from Europe in 1862 exceed those of the previous year. Besides, large numbers have fled from the Federal States, during the present year, to the British Provinces, preferring monarchical to democratical rule. The emigration to the Lower Provinces has been on a limited scale.

The census reports of these Colonies for 1861 show a population of 706,871 not native born, of which 96,000 were in Canada East; 493,212 in Canada West; 35,141 in Nova Scotia; 52,602 in New Brunswick; 11,905 in Newfoundland; and 18,011 were in Prince Edward Island. Showing that one-fifth of the present population of British North America have emigrated from various countries, and at different times. These statistics also show to what sections of the country the majority of emigrants resort. One-third of the population of Western Canada were born in other countries, while not more than one-tenth of the population of Newfoundland are of transmarine birth. The census of New Brunswick shows an arrival, between 1851 and 1861, of 12,000 emigrants, of whom 2,750 were from Great Britain—averaging 275 per annum. Emigration to the Lower

Provinces has been on the decrease since 1845, and many of those who arrived in the minor Provinces left for the American Union and Western Canada. There arrived in New Brunswick in 1844 not less than 3,762; in 1845, 3,440; in 1846, 1,539, and in 1860 only 323. Recently these Colonies have made extra efforts, by the circulation of books treating on their resources, in the Mother Country, to induce emigration thereto. And Canada and New Brunswick, where the greatest facilities for settlement exists, have each sent persons to the British Islands to lecture on the advantages presented by these Provinces to those desirous of emigrating. Both Provinces have, however, recalled their Emigrant Agents. Foreign emigration has done much to raise the United States to a national standard. Each emigrant is said to bring $76 into the country, besides sharing in the payment of taxes, &c.

These Colonies are now becoming better known abroad. The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; the display of their products at the London Exhibition, and their peaceable attitude, tend to give the Colonies a standing in other countries. And the "British North American Association," recently formed in Great Britain, is doing much to make the resources of this country better known and appreciated. Through this and other means, the vast territorial extent, mineral wealth, fertility of soils, unparalleled fisheries, and extensive forests, of these Colonies, are now beginning to be understood and valued. And being free

from war taxes, while the States, Federate and Confederate, are burthened with upwards of fifteen hundred million of dollars, besides other state debts, and the war still progressing on the most gigantic scale known in modern times, we see no reason why the current of emigration should not flow to the shores of British North America.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

America discovered by Columbus	1492
Further discoveries by Cabot	1497
St. Lawrence discovered by Cartier	1535
Cartier at Newfoundland	1540
De Monts claimed a part of America in the name of France	1604
Quebec founded by Champlain	1604
Newfoundland obtained by settlement	1608
Quebec capitulated	1629
Canada ceded to France	1632
Montreal founded	1642
Phipps before Quebec	1690
Prince Edward Island obtained by settlement	1758
Quebec capitulated	1759
Battle of the Plains of Abraham	1759
Montreal capitulated	1760
Canada ceded to Great Britain	1760
Montgomery killed before Quebec	1775
First Parliament of Lower Canada	1792
United States' independence recognized	1783
Nova Scotia divided, and New Brunswick constituted	1784
America declared War against Great Britain	1812
Battle of Lake Champlain	1814
Peace declared	1815

Great fire in New Brunswick 1825
First Railway in Canada.....1836
First Parliament in United Canada 1841
Prince of Wales arrived in America (July 23).....1860
The Prince left America (Oct. 21) 1860

PRONUNCIATION OF SOME OF THE MORE DIFFICULT WORDS.

Acadié (a-ca-dié′).
Annápolis.
Bras d' Or (bra-dór).
Brét-on.
Cari-bou (car-i-boo′).
Canada (kán′a-da)
Cobequid (có-be-kid′).
Canseau (can′-so).
Chebucto (she-buk′-too).
Chaudier (sho-de-air′)
Chambly (sham-bleé).
Columbia (ko-lumb′-ya).
Croix (krwah) (croy.)
Gaspé.
Gaspereaux (gaspero′).
Gatineau (gat-e-no).
Hyacinthe (hy-a-cínthe).
Iroquois (ir-o-kwah′).
Lachine (la-cheen′).
Long Sault (long-só).
Montreal (mont-re-awl′).
Miramichi (mirama-shé).
Notre Dame (no-ter-dám).
Niag′ara.
Newfoundland (nu-found′-land).
Nova Scotia (no-va-sko′-sha).
New Brunswick (new-bruns′-wick).
Placentia (pla-cen-sha).
Pictou (pik′-to).
Quinte (kan-teh′).
Quebec′.
Restigouche (restigoosh′).
Richelieu (reesh-e-lú).
Rideau (ridó).
River de Loup (loó).
Tobique (to-beek′).
Thames (tèms′).
Ta-dou-sac′.
Vancouver (van-koo′-ver).

CORRIGENDA.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAYS.—On page 147, line 18, the railway from St. John to Shediac is represented to have cost only $4,267,628; and annual interest $43,107. This is an error: this line cost, up to 1st of November, 1861, $4,548,564, or $42,116 per mile; the annual interest on which, at 6 per cent, is $272,913.

On page 146, second table, the cost per mile, "$24,150," and total cost "$4,588,564," should be $32,781, and $4,708,564, being the aggregate amount for which New Brunswick is liable, namely: $4,548,564 for St. John and Shediac line, and $160,000 for the St. Andrew's line. The latter line is built, with the exception of the last-named sum and a quantity of Crown Lands, by private capital; and has only cost about $1,680,000, or $20,000 per mile, in the whole; thus making the total cost of New Brunswick railways $6,228,564, or $32,781 per mile.

ERRATA.

Page 7 line 8, for "40," read "46."
" 13 " 14, for "birchen," read "broken."
" 30 " 10, for "north-westerly," read "north-easterly."
" 86 " 13, for "white," read "soft."
" 87 & 89 for "Inglandifolia," read "Juglandifolia;"
for "Inglans," read "Juglans;"
for "ox beams," read "ox bows."
" 90 line 9, for "900," read "9,000."
" 96 " 25, for "from," read "forth in."
" 118 " 4, for "$486," read "$480."
" 146 & 147 see Corrigenda, page 225.
" 161 last line, for "help," read "kelp."

CONTENTS.