

falls into Bala Bay, on the western side of Lake Muskoka.

MUSKOSUNG LAKE, in Badgerow t'p., Nipissing dist., north Ont., lying to the south of Sturgeon River, and to the north of Cache Bay Station, on the C.P.R., on the north shore of Lake Nipissing.

MUSKRAT, a lake near the head of Lac des Allumettes, Pontiac co., Que., has its outlet in the Ottawa River.

MUSKRAT LAKE, a small lake in Renfrew co., Ont., near Forester's Falls.

MUSKRAT RIVER, of Chicoutimi co., Que., a branch of the River Peribonca.

MUSQUARRO, a river of Saguenay co., Que., falls into the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 4 1-2 miles west of Washshecootai Bay.

MUSQUASH, a post village in the western section of St. John co., N.B., on the Musquash River, and a station on the N.B. Southern RR., west of St. John City. The village, in June, 1904, was almost totally destroyed by fire, but is now largely rebuilt. It has 2 churches (R.C. and Epis.), 1 general store, 1 hotel, 2 rotary saw mills, besides telegraph and telephone offices. In the vicinity, on the Lancaster waters, there are fine fishery preserves. Pop., about 200.

MUSQUASH LAKE, Westmoreland co., N.B., noted for trout.

MUSQUASH, or **MUSKOSH RIVER**, a river of Simcoe co., Ont., in which are found plenty of freshwater fish. It falls into the Georgian Bay, north of Midland.

MUSQUODOBOIT, a fine river of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, rises near the head waters of the Stewiacke, and discharges itself into the Atlantic a short distance east of Lawrence-town. It produces very good timber, and has some thriving settlements on its banks.

MUSQUODOBOIT HARBOR, a port and post village in Halifax co., N.S., on the Atlantic coast, 30 miles south-east of Halifax. It contains several mills, 3 churches (Epis., Pres. and Meth.), 4 stores, 4 hotels and telegraph office, and has a good trade in lumber and shipbuilding. Two quartz mills are employed at the gold mines here. In the lakes of the region there is good fishing and hunting. Pop., 1,400.

MUSSELBURG, a small settlement in Perth co., Ont., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Milverton, on the G.T.R., 14 miles from Stratford. It contains 1 store. Pop., under 50.

MUSSEL HARBOR, a fishing settlement on Long Island, Nfld., 15 miles from Little Placentia. Pop. (1901), 53.

MUSSEL HARBOR ARM (SOUTH SIDE), a settlement in the district of Placentia and St. Mary's, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 68.

MUSSEL HARBOR ARM (NORTH SIDE), a settlement in the dist. of Placentia and St. Mary's, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 143.

MUSSEL POND, a post settlement in Placentia and St. Mary's district, Nfld., 49 miles from St. John's, 4 miles from Salmonier. Pop. (1901), 75.

MUSSELVILLE, a post settlement in Bonaventure co., Que., 6 miles from Caplan River, a station on the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Ry.

MUSUGAMA, a lake of Northern Ontario, 100

miles south of Hannah Bay, at the foot of James Bay. It gives rise to the West River.

MUTRIE, a post and good farming region, inhabited largely by French Canadians, in the Province of Saskatchewan (formerly Assa. L., N.W.T.), 6 miles from Lake Chapleau, and 15 miles from Fillmore Station, on the Moose Mountain section of the C.P.R., 48 miles north-west of Arcola, and 65 miles south-east of Regina.

MUIERS CAVE, a post settlement in Frontenac co., Ont., 15 miles from Kaladar on the C.P.R.

MYERS POINT, a post office in Halifax co., N.S., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dartmouth on the Dartmouth branch of the I.C.R.

MYRTLE, a post village in Ontario co., Ont., on the G.T.R., between Whitby and Manilla Jct., 9 miles from Port Perry. It contains 1 Methodist church, 1 store. Pop. 50.

MYRTLE, a post office in Lisgar co., Man., and a station on the Canadian Northern RR., 21 miles west of Morris and 18 miles east of Miami.

MYRTLE STATION, a settlement in Ontario co., Ont., on the line of the C.P.R., 36 miles east of Toronto and 10 miles west of Burketon Jct. It has 1 general store and 1 hotel, with express and telegraph offices.

MYSTIC, a post village in Missisquoi co., Que., on the C.P.R. (Farnham & Stanbridge div.), 10 miles south of Farnham, and 4 miles north of Stanbridge. It contains 2 churches (Epis. and Methodist), 1 store, foundry and machine shop and butter factory, besides express and telephone offices. Pop., 300.

NAAS HARBOR, a post office in Comox-Atlin dist., B.C., at the mouth of the Naas River, in Portland Inlet. Lat. $54^{\circ} 56' N.$; lon. $129^{\circ} 56' W.$ It is about 650 miles by steamer north of Vancouver.

NAAS RIVER, a stream in northern B.C., which has its outlet on the Pacific, at the foot of Observatory Inlet, adjoining the Portland canal, a few miles north-east of Port Simpson.

NABESIPPI, a river of Quebec, enters the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 17 1-2 miles north-west of the mouth of the Natashquan, in the Eastern section, of Saguenay co. Nabesippi is an Indian word signifying "man."

NACKAWICK, a river of York co., N.B., enters the northern bank of the St. John, a few miles above the mouth of the Keswick. It affords good water-power, drains a fine agricultural portion of the province, and is frequented by salmon and other fish.

NACKAWICK, a post settlement in York co., N.B., and a station on the Woodstock branch of the C.P.R., 20 miles from Woodstock.

NAGAGAMI RIVER has its source in the height of land, north of Lake Superior, Ont. It flows north-westerly, and being joined by the Kenogami and Little Current Rivers, it joins the Albany River, and finally empties into James Bay at Fort Albany.

NAHUN, a post settlement in Yale-Cariboo district, B.C., near Sicamous Jct., a station on the C.P.R.

NAIL POND, a farming and fishing settlement in Prince co., P.E.I., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 55 miles from Summerside and 3

miles from Tignish. It contains several lobster canning factories, mills, stores, hotels and 1 telegraph office. Tignish, on the Prince Edward Island Ry., is the nearest station (3 miles distant).

NAIL POND, a sheet of water in Prince co., P.E.I., about 2 miles long, with an average width of about 300 yards. It is well stocked with trout and other fish.

NAIRNE, a post village in Middlesex co., Ont., on the Aux-Sables River, 3 miles from Ailsa Craig Station, on the G.T.R., 7 miles west of Lucan, and 48 miles east of Sarnia. It has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, 1 hotel and 1 blacksmith shop. Pop., 50.

NAIRNE CENTRE, a post village in Algoma district, Ont., on the Spanish River, and a station on the "Soo" branch of the C.P.R., 32 miles west of Sudbury and 63 miles east of Algoma. It has 3 churches (R.C., Anglican and Methodist), 5 stores, 2 hotels, an express and telegraph office. Pop., 300.

NAJOUALANK, a lake of Quebec co. (north-east part), Que., which forms a large bay on the west side of Portage Dore, out of which runs the Bostonnais River. Length 10½ miles. Its banks are well timbered.

NAKUSP, a post village in Kootenay dist., B.C., on Upper Arrow Lake, and on the Nakusp & Slocan Ry. It contains 1 church, 3 stores, 3 hotels, 1 saw mill and 1 newspaper; also fruit lands. Steamers connect daily with the main line of the C.P.R. A smelter is to be built next season. Silver and gold are found in the vicinity. Pop., about 750.

NAMAKA, a station on the Main line of the C.P.R., in Calgary dist., Alta., 43 miles east of Calgary.

NAMANKAN or **NAMAKAN LAKE**, situated in the Rainy River dist. N.W. Ont., bordering on the State of Minnesota. It is an extension of the Rainy River. Area, of portion in Canada, 12,490 acres.

NAMAO, a post settlement in Prov. of Alberta, on the Sturgeon River, 13 miles north of Edmonton Station, on the C.P.R. (terminus of the Calgary & Edmonton branch) and the terminus of the Edmonton division of the C.P.R. It has 2 churches (Presbyterian and Meth.), 1 general store and a school house. There is coal mining in the vicinity. Telephone connection is being established with Edmonton. Pop., 160.

NAMELESS COVE, a settlement in the dist. of St. Barbe, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 71.

NAMBUKAN, a lake of Ontario (adjoining Rainy River Lake, in Rainy River dist.), west of the head of Lake Superior. Length about 10 miles.

NAMUR, a post village in Labelle co., Que., on the Petite Rouge River, 18 miles from Montebello, on the C.P.R. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, 3 stores, 4 saw mills and 1 grist mill. Pop. of parish, 1,000.

NANAIMO, an incorporated town, on Vancouver Island, B.C. (the chief industries of which are the great coal beds of the region and the herring fishing trade), is situated on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo R.R., 70 miles north of Victoria, with which it has also steamboat connection, on the arrival of the C.P.R. Transcontinental trains. The town, which is the site of the Western Fuel Co. establishment,

which employs some 500 to 600 miners, has 5 churches (2 Meth., 1 Epis., 1 Pres. and 1 Baptist), about 60 stores, 22 hotels, 1 saw mill, 1 iron foundry, 2 banks (Royal and Bank of Commerce), 2 printing and newspaper offices ("Morning Herald" and "Evening Free Press"), besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., 5,500.

NANAIMO RIVER, rises in the south-eastern part of Vancouver Island, B.C., flows an easterly course, and enters into the Strait of Georgia. It receives the waters of the Harlem.

NANTEL, a lake in Argenteuil co., Que., in the township of Wolfe.

NANTICOKE, a post village in Haldimand co., Ont., on Nanticoke Creek, 7 miles from Jarvis and 7 miles from Port Dover, on the G.T.R. It contains 1 store, grist and saw mills, 2 churches, 2 carriage factories, furniture, undertaker and harness shops, besides telephone and telegraph offices. Pop., 200.

NANTICOKE CREEK, in Norfolk co., Ont.

NANTON, a post settlement in the Prov. of Alberta, and a station on the Calgary & Macleod div. of the C.P.R., 53 miles south of Calgary. It is situated on Mosquito Creek, a tributary of the Little Bow River, and is in a fine wheat growing region. It has 16 stores, 2 hotels, 2 banks (Commerce and Hamilton), 2 lumber yards, 2 grain elevators, besides 5 churches and a public school and telegraph and express offices. Pop., 500.

NANT'S COVE, a settlement in the district of Burin, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 20.

NANTYR, a post settlement in Simcoe co., Ont., 3 miles from Lefroy, on the Northern division of the G.T.R., 9 miles south of Allandale. It is situated in a good agricultural section, and has a small nursery plant. It contains a Methodist church. Pop., 50.

NAPADAUGAN, a river in York co., N.B., one of the largest tributaries of the Nashwaak.

NAPANEE, an incorporated town, capital of Lennox co., Ont., situated on the Napanee River, and on the G.T.R., 26 miles west of Kingston. It contains 6 churches, 3 branch banks (Merchants, Dominion and Crown), a private bank, 2 telegraph offices, 2 printing offices, issuing weekly newspapers (Napanee "Beaver" and "Express"), several hotels, mills and factories, and a number of stores. Napanee is a port of entry. Pop. (1901), 3,143; (1905), 2,925.

NAPANEE, a river of Ontario, enters the Bay of Quinté, below Napanee, in Lennox co. It is a good mill stream.

NAPATEEPE, a stream of Quebec which falls into the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is one of the finest salmon streams that can be found.

NAPEWASING, a small lake in the northern part of Nipissing dist., Ont.

NAPHAN, a post settlement in Hastings co., Ont., 3 miles from Larkin, on the Bay of Quinte Ry. It contains a blacksmith shop and a cheese factory.

NAPIERVILLE, or **ST. CYPRIEN**, a thriving post village of Quebec, capital of Naperville co., situated on the Montreal River and on the Napierville Junction Ry., 28 miles from Montreal, 12 miles from St. Johns. It contains 1 Roman Catholic church, several stores and

hotels, 1 tannery, saw, grist and woollen mills, 1 branch bank and telegraph and telephone offices. Pop. 774.

NAPIERVILLE and **LAPRAIRIE**, a county in the south part of Quebec, intersected by the G.T.R. (Province Line division). Area, 190,976 acres. Capitals, Laprairie and Napierville. Pop., in 1901, 17,523.

NAPINKA, a fine, farming and wheat raising settlement, in Souris co., Man., on the Souris River, and a station on the C.P.R., 221 miles south-west of Winnipeg. It has 1 Episcopal church, and meeting houses of the Methodist and Presbyterian bodies, 10 stores, 3 hotels, 5 grain elevators, 2 blacksmith shops and implement stores, 1 branch bank, 1 newspaper office (the "Napinka Century"), besides churches and telegraph offices. Pop., 400.

NAPLES, a station on the C.P.R., in Souris co., Man., 23 miles from Napinka.

NAPPAN, a river of Northumberland co., N.B., proceeds from wild meadows in the rear of Nelson Village, about 5 miles south of the Miramichi, and after tracing an easterly course of about 16 miles, disembogues in Miramichi Bay, a considerable distance above the mouth of the Bay du Vin River.

NAPPAN, a small stream in Cumberland co., N.S., runs into Cumberland Basin, after joining the Maccan River.

NAPPAN, a post settlement in Cumberland co., N.S., near Nappan station on the I.C.R.

NAPPAN STATION, a post settlement in Cumberland co., N.S., and a station on the I.C.R., 5 miles from Amherst.

NAPERTON, a post village in Middlesex co., Ont., 3 miles from Strathroy, on the G.T.R. It contains 1 Methodist church and a public school. Pop., 35.

NAQUAGAMI, a lake in Quebec co., Que.

NARROW RIVER, a river of Guysborough, N.S., in which salmon are found.

NARROWS, Kings co., P.E.I. See St. George.

NARROWS, a port of call of the Rideau Lakes Navigation Co.'s steamers, in Leeds co., Ont., 54 miles north-east of Kingston, 89 miles south-west of Ottawa.

NARROWS, a post settlement in Queens co., N.B., 18 miles from Gagetown, the county seat, and a port of call of the Starr Steamship Co., 47 miles north of St. John, 37 miles south-east of Fredericton.

NARROWS, THE, a settlement in the dist. of Burin, Nfld. Pop., (1901), 37.

NARVA, a post hamlet in Bruce co., Ont., 5½ miles from Pinkerton, on the G.T.R., 23 miles south-east of Southampton. It has several saw, shingle and planing mills, its only industry.

NASH'S CREEK, a settlement in Restigouche co., N.B., on Baie des Chaleurs, and a station on the I.C.R., 22 miles east of Dalhousie Jet. It contains several shingle mills. Pop., 200.

NASHVILLE, a post village in York co., Ont., near the Humber River, 1 mile from Kleinburg, on the C.P.R., 22 miles from Toronto. It contains 1 store, 1 hotel, shingle mill, grain elevator and blacksmith shop, besides telegraph and express offices at station. Pop., 50.

NASHWAAK, a river of New Brunswick, rises in St. Mary's Lake, York co., and enters the St. John, opposite Fredericton. Length 60 miles. It is a beautiful and rapid stream. At its mouth was at one time a French fort, which, from 1693 to 1697, was the headquarters of Villebon, the Governor of Acadia. This fort was besieged in 1699 by the New Englanders under Captain Church, but the besiegers were repulsed. It was abandoned in that year, and but slight traces of it are now to be seen.

NASHWAAK BRIDGE, a post settlement in York co., Ont., ¾ mile from Covered Bridge station on the Fredericton branch of the I.C.R.

NASHWAAK VILLAGE, a post village in York co., N.B., on the River Nashwaak, and a station on the I.C.R., 13 miles north of Fredericton. It contains 3 churches, 1 store 1 saw mill, 1 grist mill, 1 axe factory and 1 blacksmith shop. Pop., 150.

NASHWAAKSIS, a post village in York co., N.B., on the St. John River, and on the C.P.R., 2 miles from Fredericton. It contains 2 churches (Epis. and Meth.), 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 saw mill, 1 wagon factory. Pop., 300.

NASHWAAKSIS, a river in York co., N.B., enters the north side of the St. John River, nearly opposite Fredericton. A few miles from its discharge it divides into three branches; on the north-east branch, about 1¼ miles from the Forks, occurs the Falls of Nashwaaksis. Here the brook, rising in a picturesque gorge formed of nearly perpendicular cliffs 100 feet high, falls over coarse silicious conglomerate rocks, forming a cascade 40 feet high and 50 feet wide.

NASONWORTH, a post village in York co., N.B., on the Russagornis River, 5 miles from Waasis, on the C.P.R., and 10 miles from Fredericton. It contains 1 Baptist church, 1 general store, besides grist and carding mills. Deer and trout abound in this district. Pop., 150.

NASQUAPEE, or **NORTH WEST RIVER**, in Ungava district and Labrador, takes its source in Lake Michikamau (Great Lake), and falls into Hamilton Inlet, on the north side, nearly opposite the mouth of the Kenamou River. About 2 miles from its outlet, it passes through a long narrow lake bordered by high mountains. The river is in the region of Labrador, claimed to be a dependency of Newfoundland.

NASS, a river of British Columbia, rises some little distance to the north-east of the Portland Channel, and flows south into the Skeena. It has been ascended by a steamer more than 25 miles. The region it waters is believed to be rich in gold. Both the Nass and the Skeena possess valuable fisheries.

NASSAGAWEYA, a post village in Halton co., Ont., 1½ miles from Moffat, on the C.P.R., the nearest railway point, and 11 miles from Guelph. It contains 1 store and 2 saw mills. Pop., 50.

NASSAU MILLS, a station on the G.T.R., in Peterboro co., Ont., 3½ miles from Peterborough.

NATA-PUNKAT, or **BABINE LAKE**, a sheet of water of great magnitude, heading a branch of water of the River Skeena, B.C., in Cas-

slar dist. On it is a Hudson Bay Company's post. Its area is 196,000 acres.

NATASHQUAN ("where the seals laid"), a river of Quebec, enters the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the west side of a point of the same name below Mingan, and opposite the east end of Anticosti. It abounds with salmon. At its mouth, which is a mile wide, are great deposits of black iron sand.

NATASHQUAN, a post village in Saguenay co., Que., 244 miles from Gaspé Basin, a port of call of the Inter-Navigation Co.

NAT BELYEA, a port of call in Kings co., N.B., 11 miles from St. John.

NATIKA, a post office in Humboldt dist., Prov. of Saskatchewan, 14 miles from Watson, on the Canadian Northern Ry.

NATION LAKES, a group of lakes on the Nation River, in the Omineca Mines region of B.C., east of Babine and the North Tacla Lake and north of Stuart Lake.

NATION RIVER, a river of Dundas co., Ont., which, after traversing Stormont, Russell and Prescott counties, finds its way into the Ottawa River.

NAUGHTON, a post village in the dist. of Algoma, Ont., and a station on the C.P.R., 5 miles from Whitefish, 11 miles west of Sudbury. It is a post of the Hudson Bay Co.

NAUWIGEWAUK, a post village in Kings co., N.B., on the Hammond River, and on the I.C.R., 17 miles from St. John. It contains 3 churches (Epis., Christians and Presbyterian), 1 store, 1 hotel, and telegraph and express offices. Pop., 200.

NAVAN, a post village in Russell co., Ont., a station on the C.P.R. (Ottawa to Montreal short line), 13 miles east of Ottawa. It contains 3 churches (Anglican, Pres. and Meth.), 1 hotel, 2 stores, shingle and feed mill, and 1 butter and cheese factory. Pop., 800.

NAVIN, a station in Provencher co., Man., on the Canadian Northern RR., 7 miles south-east of Winnipeg.

NEAPOLIS, a post settlement in Calgary dist., Prov. of Alberta, 9 miles from Didsbury, a station on the Calgary & Edmonton div. of the C.P.R., 48 miles north of Calgary. It has 1 general store, temperance hotel, creamery and pump factory, with telegraph and express offices at Didsbury. Pop., 25.

NECK, a settlement in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 73.

NEDDIE'S HARBOR, a settlement in the dist. of St. Barbe, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 71.

NEEBURG, a station on the main line C.P.R. in Thunder Bay district, Ont., 8 miles west of Fort William.

NEELBY, a post office in Assa, East, Prov. of Saskatchewan, near Broadview, a station on the main line of the C.P.R., 45 miles north-west of Moosomin.

NEELIN, a station in Lisgar co., Man., on the Canadian Northern RR. (Wakopa section), 18 miles west of Greenway, and 16 miles north-east of Enterprise.

NEEPAWA, a post town in Macdonald co., Man., on the White Mud River, and a station on the Can. Northern Ry. and the C.P.R. west of Gladstone and east of Minnedosa. It has 4 churches (Epis., Meth., Pres. and Bap-

tist), besides Salvation Army corps, 14 stores, 6 hotels, 1 flour mill, 1 machine shop, and sash and door factory, 3 banks (Union, Merchants and Bank of Commerce), 2 printing and newspaper offices ("Press" and "Register"), besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., about 1,895.

NEEWIN, a post and farming settlement in Mackenzie dist., Sask. on the Swan River, 40 miles from Kamsack Station (Assa.), on the Canadian Northern RR., 100 miles north-west of Dauphin. It has 1 saw mill. Pop., 25.

NEGUAC, a post settlement in Northumberland co., N.B., 20 miles from Loggieville on the Fredericton branch of the I.C.R.

NEGUSVILLE, a post hamlet in a good wheat growing and general farming section in the Prov. of Saskatchewan, near the South Saskatchewan River, and 32 miles from Saskatoon, a station on the Prince Albert branch of the C.P.R., 160 miles north-west of Regina. The place expects better railway facilities at an early day, as both the C.P.R. and the G. T. Pacific RR. are surveying within 6 or 8 miles from Negusville. Near by (3 miles distant), are 2 school houses, where Sunday services are held by the Methodist denomination. It contains 1 general store.

NEL'S HARBOUR, a post village in Northern Victoria co. (Cape Breton Island), N.S., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 14 miles from Ingonish, 65 miles from Baddeck and 60 miles from North Sydney, on the I.C.R., the nearest railway station. It contains 2 churches (Episcopal and Presbyterian), 2 stores, 2 lobster canneries and telegraph office. Pop. 300.

NELLES' CORNERS, a post village in Haldimand co., Ont., a station on the Buffalo & St. Thomas branch (old Loop line), of the G.T.R., 6 miles west of Cayuga, and 8 miles east of Jarvis. It has 1 Methodist church, 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 grain elevator and 2 seed cleaning houses, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., about 200.

NELSON, a post village in Halton co., Ont., 3 miles from St. Anns and 4 miles from Burlington Jct., on the G.T.R., 7 miles from Hamilton. It contains 3 churches (Epis., Meth. and Pres.), 1 creamery, 1 store, 1 blacksmith shop and 1 pump factory. Pop., 75.

NELSON, the judicial and administrative seat of the Kootenay and Yale districts, B.C., and the headquarters of the Kootenay division of the C.P.R., is situated on the west arm of Kootenay Lake, making it the distributing point for the mining camps of the rich mining region. Its two stations, of the C.P.R. and the Spokane Falls & Northern RR., give it excellent transportation facilities for the commercial centres of both Eastern Canada and the Pacific Coast. Nelson has 5 churches (R.C., Epis., Pres., Meth., Baptist and Congregational), 60 stores, 20 hotels, 2 lumber mills, 4 wire and soda water factories, 4 banks, 4 printing and 3 newspaper offices ("Daily News," "Economist" and "Tribune"), public, separate and high schools, 2 telegraph and 2 express offices, besides an electric street railway system. There are many and productive mines in the vicinity, and it is the site of the Hall Mines Smelter, though the once-famed

Silver King mine has been abandoned. Pop., estimated at 5,500.

NELSON LAKE, a small lake in Kings co., N.B. It contains trout.

NELSON LAKE, in Keewatin dist., N.W.T., with Granville and South Indian Lakes, lying to the north-east of it. Nelson Lake is an expansion of the Churchill River, as it flows out of the Prov. of Saskatchewan north-eastward through Keewatin dist. into Hudson Bay.

NELSON RESERVE, a post settlement in Northumberland co., N.B., with a station called Nelson on the Fredericton branch of the C. P.R., 6 miles from Chatham.

NELSON RIVER, in the Keewatin dist., of the N.W. Terr., was discovered by Capt. Thos. Breton in 1612. It is the outlet through which drains the whole of the rivers and lakes included within the basin of Lake Winnipeg, extending from the Rocky Mountains on the west to within one hundred miles on the shores of Lake Superior on the east, and covering a drainage area of about 360,000 square miles. Port Nelson, at its mouth, in Hudson Bay, is eighty miles nearer Liverpool via Hudson Straits than New York. The Nelson River is navigable by steamers from its mouth for 127 miles, and the intervening distance (51 miles) is generally favorable for a railway, which could be built at a cost of \$15,000,000.

NELSON RIVER a small stream running into the St. Charles, 1 mile above Jeune Lorette, in Quebec co., Que.

NELSONVILLE, a village in Algoma district, north-west Ontario, on Spanish River, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Nairn, a station on the "Soo" branch of the C.P.R., and 32 miles south-west of Sudbury. It contains 1 church, 3 stores, 2 hotels and telegraph and express offices. Pop., 600.

NEMEGOS, a station on the C.P.R., in Algoma dist., Ont., 16 miles east of Chapleau.

NENAGH, a post settlement in Grey co., Ont., on the Saugeen River, 5 miles from Ayton, on the G.T.R., and 15 miles from Palmerston. It contains 2 stores, 2 saw mills and 1 weaving factory, with 1 Presbyterian church. Pop., 350.

NEPEAN, a bay on the west coast of British Columbia. Lat. $53^{\circ} 32'$ N., lon. $127^{\circ} 30'$ W.

NEPIGON, a post village in Thunder Bay dist., N.W. Ont., on Nepigon River, and a station on the C.P.R., 59 miles from Port Arthur. It contains 1 English church, 3 stores, 1 hotel, and telegraph and express offices. Hunting and fishing abound.

NEPIGON, a lake and river of Thunder Bay district, N.W. Ont. See Nepigon.

NEPISQUIT, a river in Gloucester co., N.B., takes its rise near the headwaters of the Tobique, and enters Bathurst Bay (an inlet of Chaleurs Bay), after a course of about 100 miles. It is celebrated for its fine large salmon, and runs with great rapidity. Apart from the gloom and grandeur of the mountain scenery at its source, and from its many lovely tributaries, it can boast of falls and rapids which are extremely interesting. From these rapids it derives the name of Nepisquit, or Foamy River. Twenty miles from Bathurst are the Great Falls, which it would seem Nature had deemed so beautiful that she encased them in flint and granite. For miles above

and below the cataract the river is very much contracted and the banks rocky and perpendicular. The total height of these falls is 140 feet, there being four leaps. At the foot of each are deep basins, and below them, for about a mile, a number of pools and rapids, whose gloomy but fascinating features are greatly enhanced by the prevailing roar and by the blending together in some places of the black water with the white foam. About 7 miles from Bathurst are the Papineau, or Cranberry Falls, which consist of a series of chutes and small falls. The salmon ascend no higher than the Great Falls. It is visited by a large number of tourists every summer.

NEPISQUIT, a small lake in Northumberland co., N.B., near Bald Mountain. The waters of the Nepisquit flow through this lake.

NEQUAQON, a lake at the mouth of the Black Sturgeon River, Thunder Bay dist., N.W. Ont., west of Lake Superior. It is a magnificent expanse of water, navigable for 17 miles.

NEREPIS, a post village in Kings co., N.B., on the Nerepis River, and a station on the C.P.R., $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of St. John. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, 1 flour and 2 saw mills, 1 store and 2 hotels. Trout are plentiful in the lakes of the region, while ducks, partridges, deer and moose are also abundant. Pop., 100.

NEREPIS, a stream in New Brunswick, enters the south shore of the St. John River in Queens co., 11 miles above its mouth. It is frequented by salmon and trout, and affords good sport to the angler. On the north bank of this river, at the point where it joins the St. John, a French fort was erected by Bois-herbert, but destroyed by the British in 1755.

NERISSA, a post and farming settlement in Guysboro co., N.S., on the Guysboro River, 15 miles from Mulgrave Station, on the I.C.R. It has 1 Methodist church and 1 saw mill. Pop., 40.

NES, or **MAGNUSSON POINT**, a post district, on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, in Selkirk co., Man., 8 1-2 miles north of Gimli Station, on the C.P.R., 51 miles north of Winnipeg. Pop. of the district, 118.

NESBITT, a post village in Brandon co., Man. on the Souris section of the C.P.R., 19 miles from Souris. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 hotel, and telegraph and express offices. Pop., 50.

NESTLETON, a post village in Durham co., Ont., on the C.P.R. (Lindsay branch), 6 miles from Burketon Junction. It contains 1 Methodist church, 1 store, a branch bank and a blacksmith shop. Pop., 30.

NETAGAMU RIVER, a salmon stream on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

NET LAKE, in the Temagami region, Nipissing dist., north Ontario, near to Grey Station, on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario RR., south and east of Ferguson Lake.

NET OF LAKES, a post office in Mackenzie dist., Prov. of Saskatchewan, 8 miles from Warden, on the C.P.R.

NETSAGAMI, a lake in Chicoutimi co., Que., lying to the north-west of Girard township.

NETTLY LAKE, a post settlement in Selkirk co., Man., 16 miles from Selkirk. It is a station on the C.P.R. (Netley) on the Winnipeg

Beach branch, 41 miles from Winnipeg. It has 1 public school. Pop., 150.

NEUDORF, a post settlement in Qu'Appelle dist., Sask., and a station on the Pheasant Hills branch of the C.P.R., 10 miles from Elkhorn.

NEUSTADT, a thriving post village in Grey co., Ont., on the Saugeen River, and a station on the G.T.R. (Owen Sound branch), 19 miles north of Palmerston. It contains 4 churches (R.C., Baptist, Lutheran and German Reformed), 2 general stores, 4 hotels, 1 grist and 2 saw mills, 1 chair factory, 1 bank, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., 800.

NEVIS, a station on the Lacombe branch of the C.P.R. (Calgary & Edmonton div.), in the Prov. of Alberta, 34 miles east of Lacombe (114 miles north of Calgary), and 17 miles west of Stettler, the present terminus of the branch line.

NEW ABERDEEN, a mining settlement incorporated with Glace Bay, in Cape Breton co., N.S., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a station (Glace Bay), on the Sydney & Louisburg RR. It is the seat of the Dominion Coal Co.'s mines, which have an output daily of about 4,000 tons of coal and give employment to 1,500 men. It has 2 churches (R.C. and Pres.), 1 general store, post office, public school, convent, school, besides telegraph and express offices at Glace Bay. Pop. (New Aberdeen and Glace Bay), 7,500.

NEW ACADIE, a post settlement in Kings co., P.E.I., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from St. Charles Station, on the P.E.I. Ry.

NEW ALBANY, a post village in Annapolis co., N.S., on the Nictaux or Shannon River, a branch of the Annapolis River, with many lakes on its head waters, which abound in trout, and also furnish good hunting in the vicinity. It has 2 post offices, and near by, on the Halifax & South Western RR. are the stations, Albany and Alpena. The village has 1 Baptist church, 4 schools, 1 general store, 1 hotel, 2 saw and shingle mills and 1 telegraph office. Pop., 225.

NEW ALBERNI, a spacious seaport at the head of the Alberni Canal, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Comox-Atlin dist., Vancouver Island, B.C., with port at Stamp Harbor. It is 58 miles from Nanaimo Station, on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo RR., or 120 miles by water (Strait of Georgia), from Victoria, and is the supply point for the Alberni mining district. It has 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 saw mill, and telegraph and post offices. Pop., 100.

NEW ANNAN, a station and post office in Prince co., P.E.I., on the Prince Edward Island Ry., 43 miles from Charlottetown, and 5 miles from Summerside.

NEW ANNAN, WEST, a post village, near the Cobequid Mountains, in Colchester co., N. S., between Bell and Mill Brook Rivers, 7 miles from the I.C.R. station at Tatamagouche, 34 miles from Pictou. There is good fishing and shooting in the vicinity. It has 2 churches (Presbyterian and Baptist), 1 general store, 1 grist and 3 saw mills. Pop., about 500.

NEW ARGYLE, a settlement in Queens co., P.E.I., Charlottetown, on the P.E.I. Ry., is the nearest station.

NEWARK, a post village in Oxford co., Ont., 4 miles west of Norwich, a station on the

G.T.R., 12 miles from Woods'ock. It has 1 Methodist church, 1 store, 1 blacksmith shop and 1 cheese factory, besides telephone office. Pop., about 100.

NEW ARMAGH, a post village in Lotbiniere co., Que., on Fauchette River, 13 miles from Methot's Mills, on G.T.R. It contains 1 church, 1 store and saw and grist mills. Pop. 200.

NEW BANDON, a post village in Gloucester co., N.B., on Baie des Chaleurs, 20 miles from Bathurst, and a station on the Caraquet Ry., 35 miles from Gloucester. It contains 2 churches (Meth. and Pres.), 2 lobster canneries, grist and saw mills, 1 store, 1 hotel and a telegraph office. Pop., 150.

NEW BAY, a fishing settlement in the district of Twillingate, Nfld., in the Bay of Notre Dame, 30 miles from Tilt Cove. Pop. (1901), 280.

NEWBLISS, a post village in Leeds co., Ont., on Irish Creek, 3 miles from Irish Creek Station, on the C.P.R., 7 miles from Smith's Falls, and 21 miles north-west of Brockville. It contains 1 church, 1 store, 1 cheese factory and 1 temperance hall. Pop., 40.

NEWBOIS, a post office in Lotbiniere co., Que. See St. Narcisse de Beauvillage.

NEW BONAVENTURE, a settlement in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld., 33 miles from Harbor Grace, on the Reid Nfld. Ry. Pop. (1901), 113.

NEWBORO, a post village in Leeds co., Ont., on the Rideau Canal, and on the Brockville, Westport & Northwestern Ry., 38 miles north-west of Brockville. It contains 3 churches, 13 stores, 2 hotels, 1 branch bank, 1 planing mill, 1 carriage factory, 1 brick kiln and 1 cheese factory. Pop., 700.

NEW BOSTON, a post village in Cape Breton co., N.S., 7 miles from Catalone on the Sydney and Louisburg Ry. It contains 1 saw mill. Pop., 200.

NEWBOYNE, a post village in Leeds co., Ont., 8 miles from Crosby Station, on the Brockville, Westport & North Western RR., 12 miles from Smith's Falls, on the C.P.R., and 26 miles from Brockville, the county seat. It contains 1 church (Episcopal), and 1 cheese factory. Pop., under 25.

NEWBRIDGE, a post village in Huron co., Ont., on Maitland River, and 4 miles from Fordwich Station, on the C.P.R., 9 miles from Harriston. It has 1 church, 1 store, saw and grist mills, and a telephone office. Pop., 50.

NEW BRISTOL RIVER, in Rimouski co., Que., joins the Matane River and runs into the St. Lawrence at Matane.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a province in the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the north-west by the province of Quebec, from which it is separated by the River Restigouche; north by Baie des Chaleurs; east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, the latter separating it from Prince Edward Island; south by the Bay of Fundy and part of Nova Scotia; and on the west by the State of Maine; from which it is parted by the St. Croix and St. John Rivers extending from lat. 45° 5' to 49° 40' N., lon. 63° 50' to 69° W.; greatest length from north to south 230 miles; breadth 190 miles; area 27,985 square miles. Its coastline is about 500 miles in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Sco-

tia, where an isthmus of not more than 11 miles in breadth connects the two territories and separates the waters of Northumberland Strait from those of the Bay of Fundy, and which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal, called the Bay Verte Canal.

The surface of the country is generally flat or undulating. There are some hills skirting the Bay of Fundy and the Rivers St. John and Restigouche, but they nowhere assume mountain summits. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait abound in fine ship harbors (each at the mouth of a considerable river), from which is exported much fine timber. For about 12 miles inland the country is low and skirted with marshes.

The face of the province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, chief of which is the St. John, 450 miles in length. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Fredericton, 90 miles from the sea. Above this point smaller steamers ascend 65 miles, to Woodstock, and occasionally make trips as far as the Tobique, 75 miles further up, and even to the Grand Falls, a magnificent cataract 70 or 80 feet perpendicular, 225 miles from the sea. Above the Falls the St. John has been navigated by a steamer to the mouth of the Madawaska, 40 miles; from this point boats and canoes may ascend almost to its sources. The Madawaska River is also navigable for small steamers to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water 27 miles long, from 2 to 6 miles broad, and of great depth throughout. From the upper part of this lake to the River St. Lawrence, at Trois Pistoles, the distance is only about 13 miles. A post road was first made across country here to near Kamouraska, about 1784.

The country drained by the St. John and its tributaries comprises about 9,000,000 acres in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Quebec, and 6,000,000 in Maine. The valley is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. After the St. John, the largest river of New Brunswick is the Miramichi, flowing north-east into an extensive bay of its own name. It is 225 miles in length, and 7 miles wide at its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels 25 miles from the Gulf, and for schooners 20 miles further, to the head of the tide, above which, for 60 miles, it is navigable for boats. The river has many large tributaries, spreading over a great extent of country. The Petitcodiac is a large river, flowing into Cumberland Basin, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. It is about 100 miles in length, and is navigable for vessels of the largest size for 25 miles, and for schooners of 60 or 80 tons to the head of the tide, 12 miles further. The Richibucto is a considerable river flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The tide flows up it 25 miles. It is navigable for small vessels 15 miles. The Restigouche, at the north-eastern extremity of the province, is a noble river, 3 miles wide at its entrance into the Baie des Chaleurs, and navigable for large vessels for 13 miles from the Bay. The principal stream of the Restigouche is over 200 miles in length. Its Indian name signifies "the river which divides like the hand"—in allusion to its separation, above the tide, in five large streams. The

main river and its tributaries drain over 4,000 square miles of fertile and finely timbered country. Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented, the most important is the Baie des Chaleurs, an immense haven 90 miles in length, and from 12 to 25 miles in breadth, with many excellent harbors. Throughout its whole extent there is neither rock, reef, nor shoal, nor any impediment to navigation. On the southern, or New Brunswick, side of this Bay, the shores are low, the water deepening gradually from them. On the northern, or Quebec side, the shores are bold and precipitous, rising into eminences, which almost may be called mountains. Besides the Miramichi, already mentioned, the principal bays on its east coast are the Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocagne and Shediac; on the south coast are Passamaquoddy Bay, separating New Brunswick from Maine, and on the southwest, St. John Harbor and Chignecto Bay. The lakes are numerous but of small extent. The principal is Grand Lake, 30 miles long and 2 to 7 miles wide, communicating with the River St. John 50 miles from the sea.

Along the shores of the Baie des Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence grey sandstone and grey clay slate predominate, with detached rocks of granite, quartz and ironstone; on the south coast, limestone, graywacke, clay slate with sandstone, interrupted occasionally by gneiss, trap and granite. Specimens of amethyst, carnelian, jasper, etc., have been picked up in various places. Coal is plentiful and iron ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 square miles. The Albert coal mine is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on this continent. It produces 100 gallons of crude oil per ton. Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nepisiquit River, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago within half a mile of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible. Gypsum, limestone, freestone and grindstone abound. Salt springs, strongly saturated, are numerous, and some sulphurous springs have been discovered.

The climate of New Brunswick is subject to extremes of heat and cold. The ranges of temperature are: at St. John from 18° below to 88° above; at Richibucto from 20° below to 90° above; and at Fredericton from 24° below to 95° above. The prevailing summer winds are from the W.S.W., and S.; when from the south-west dense fogs are often produced on the Bay of Fundy, and extend from 15 to 20 miles inland. The autumn is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

Of the soil and capabilities of New Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is hardly a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. A large portion of the surface is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatack, spruce, cedar, etc., etc., which provide immense quantities of timber both for export and shipbuilding. All kinds of cereals and fruits (except peaches) ripen perfectly and are of excellent quality. The potatoes raised in this province are the

best in the world. Turnips, peas, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably. A most profitable crop is grass, which occupies about four-fifths of the land on every large farm. Agriculture, however, has made but slow progress, and the demand for food is far beyond the supply raised on the soil. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The rivers, lakes and sea coast of New Brunswick abound with fish of almost every variety. In Baie des Chaleurs immense shoals are seen, darkening the surface of the water. The Bay of Fundy has long been celebrated for its fisheries. The salmon fisheries of New Brunswick are among the finest in the world. The Buctouche, Caraqueette and Cocagne oyster beds are as prolific as they are famous, and the finest lobsters are found in profusion.

The crop returns of the Province for the year 1903 were in the following commodities as follows: From 21,544 acres planted in wheat the yield (1903) was 456,245 bushels; from 176,909 acres in oats the yield was 5,791,607 bushels; from 4,113 acres in barley, the yield was 105,117 bus.; from 61,495 acres in buckwheat the yield was 1,424,728 bus.; from 34,514 acres in potatoes the yield was 4,686,906 bushels; and from 5,001 acres in turnips, the yield was 2,595,156 bushels. The mineral production of the province, compared with the other provinces of the Dominion, is small; it has not the great coal areas of its fellow province of Nova Scotia; its yield annually from the fisheries is also much below Nova Scotia, being in 1903, \$4,186,800 in value, against \$7,841,602 in the adjacent province. Nor is it strong in manufactures, though there is considerable activity in the lumber trade and in shipbuilding. In its soil, it has much structural material in stone and clay, its annual returns from brick, common and pressed, being large, as well as from lime and from drain tile.

Shipbuilding is extensively prosecuted in the province, more especially at St. John and on the Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrews, at various coves and harbors on the Bay of Fundy, along the banks of the St. John and Petitcodiac, and at Cocagne, Richibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton and other ports of the north shore.

The principal articles manufactured in New Brunswick are sawn lumber, leather, cotton and woollen goods, wooden ware of all descriptions, paper, iron castings, nails, mill machinery, locomotives, steam engines, etc. The number of saw mills in the province is very large.

The great extent of sea coast, with its numerous bays and navigable rivers flowing into them, furnish admirable facilities for commerce. The principal exports are fish, timber and lumber, iron, coal, gypsum, shooks, hay, etc. The chief imports are wheat, flour and cornmeal, corn and other grain, salted meats, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, tobacco, woollen, cotton and silk manufacturers, fruits, etc.

There are 13 railways in the province, with a total track mileage of 1,392 miles. The Intercolonial Railway runs from St. John to Halifax and Montreal with branches to Shediac and Fredericton. The head offices are at Moncton. The Canadian Pacific Railway has

leased the New Brunswick Railway and also the International Railway, from Sherbrooke eastward, reducing the distance by rail between Montreal and St. John to 430 miles. (By the I.C.R., the distance is 739 miles). The Moncton & Buctouche Railway runs between these two points, a distance of 32 miles; the New Brunswick Southern Railway runs from St. John to St. Stephen, a distance of 82 miles; the Elgin & Havelock Railway from Havelock to Elgin; the N. B. Coal & Ry. Co.'s line, from Norton to Minto, and from Hampton to St. Martin's, 88 miles; and the Kent Northern Railway runs from Kent Junction on the I.C.R., to Richibucto, a distance of 27 miles. The Canada Eastern Railway (now purchased by the I.C.R.), runs from Loggieville to Fredericton, a distance of 119 miles. The New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island Railway, with general offices at Sackville, runs between that point and Cape Tormentine, a distance of 38 miles; the Salisbury & Harvey Railway runs between these points, a distance of 48 miles. The Beersville Ry. and Coal Co. from Adamsville to Imperial and Coalville, 14 miles; and the Caraqueet Railway runs between Shippegan and Gloucester, a distance of 70 miles and the Gulf Shore from Pockmouche Jct. to Tracadie Mills, 18 miles.

Telegraph wires connect New Brunswick with the United States and the western provinces of the Dominion on the one hand, and with Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Europe on the other.

The province is divided into 13 counties, the names of which, and population in 1901, with their capitals, are exhibited in the following table:

Counties.	Pop.	Capitals.
Alberta	10,925	Elgin.
Carleton	21,621	Woodstock.
Charlotte	22,415	St. Stephen.
Gloucester.....	27,936	Bathurst.
Kent.....	24,958	Richibucto.
Ki g.....	21,655	Sussex.
Norhumberland.....	18,543	Chatham.
Restigouche.....	10,586	Dalhousie.
St. John City & Co (1906).....	759	St. John.
Sunbury and Queens.....	16,906	Chipman.
Victoria.....	21,136	Drummond.
Westmoreland.....	42,060	Moncton.
York.....	31,620	Fredericton.
Total.....	349,130	

Total area of the above counties, 17,863,266 acres.

There are 2 Roman Catholic dioceses in the province—St. John and Chatham; and 1 Church of England, Fredericton. The following table, taken from the census returns of 1901, shows the various religious denominations and the number of their adherents:

Church of England	41,767
Church of Rome	125,698
Presbyterians	39,496
Baptists	80,874
Methodists	35,973
Congregationalists	1,040
Other Denominations	2,529
Disciples	1,637
Adventists	1,124
Salvation Army	606
Jews	376

New Brunswick devotes annually out of the Provincial revenue a large sum to educational objects. The educational institutions supported by law are a Provincial University, a training or Normal School for teachers, and a system of common schools ranging from the primary to the grammar or high school department. The common schools are free to all, being supported from the Provincial revenue, and by rate upon the entire property of the country. In 1903, the number of public schools in the Province was 1,726, with 1,815 teachers and 58,863 pupils. The average attendance for the year 1903 was the aggregate number of 37,552.

The chief part of the inhabitants are emigrants from Great Britain, and their descendants, with U.E. Loyalists. There are a number of French Acadians, settled chiefly in the counties on the north shore and in the valley of the Madawaska, and there are also a small number of Micmacs, Malicites and other Indians in the northern part of the province, and on the St. John River.

The affairs of the province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a House of Assembly of 45 representatives, elected every 4 years. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with 1 chief and 4 puisne judges, having Law and Equity jurisdiction; one of Marriage and Divorce, a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a County Court for each county in the province. The Provincial Legislature meets at Fredericton.

The capital is Fredericton, pop. (1901), 7,117. The revenue of the province for the year 1904 was \$390,653, the expenditure was \$885,457. The province's imports for the same year amounted to \$18,956,531, while the exports were \$17,931,854. New Brunswick is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 13 members. The gross debt of the province in 1904 was \$4,066,161; the assets, not including the crown lands and the value of the provincial public buildings, were \$650,527.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639. It continued to form part, with Nova Scotia, of Acadia, or New France, till it fell into the hands of the British, after the conquest of Quebec. The first British settlers in the province emigrated from Scotland to the Miramichi in 1764; and in 1784, New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia and erected into a separate province. In 1825, the standing timber in the district around Miramichi Bay took fire, and enveloped an area of 6,000 square miles in flames, consuming two thriving towns, many large vessels lying in Miramichi River, and destroying 500 human beings. In 1867 this province united with Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia in forming the Canadian Confederation, and is the fourth largest province, as regards population, in the Dominion. Its rate of increase, however, is small, being only 3.06 in the previous ten years; while it is soon likely to be outstripped by Manitoba, British Columbia and the new provinces carved out of the N.W. Territories in the number of its inhabitants.

NEW BRUNSWICK SOUTHERN CROSSING, a station at the junction of the C.P.R. and New Brunswick Southern Ry., 17 miles from St. Andrews.

NEUBURG, a post settlement in a farming and ranching region in Assinibola dist., Prov. of Sask., on Ross Creek, 12 miles from Irvine Station, on the C.P.R., 22 miles east of Medicine Hat. It has 2 churches (Baptist and Lutheran) and 1 general store. Pop. of immediate dist., consisting chiefly of Germans and Russians, and settlers from North Dakota, about 50.

NEUBURG, a post settlement in Carleton co., N.B., 3 miles from Newburg Junction, on the C.P.R.

NEUBURG JUNCTION, a post village in Carleton co., N.B., on the St. John River, and on the C.P.R., 6 miles from Woodstock. It contains 3 churches (R.C., Baptist and Free Baptist), 1 hotel (C.P.R. dining hall), and 1 telegraph and express office. Pop., 100.

NEUBURGH, an incorporated village in Addington co., Ont., on the Napanee River, and on the Bay of Quinte Ry., 24 miles from Kingston and 7 miles from Napanee. It contains 3 churches, 1 telegraph office, 2 paper mills, 1 axe factory, 1 grist mill, 2 hotels, and 7 stores. Pop., about 500.

NEUBURN, a post village in Lunenburg co., N.S., on La Have River, 13 miles from New Germany Station, on the Halifax & South Western RR. (Lunenburg to Middleton line), 9 miles from Peter's Lake. It has 1 Lutheran church, 2 saw and 2 wood mills. Pop., 206.

NEW BURNT COVE, a settlement in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 29.

NEUBURY, a flourishing incorporated village in Middlesex co., Ont., on the G.T.R., 36 miles from London. It contains 4 churches (Anglican, Pres., Meth. and Baptist), telegraph and express offices, 1 hotel, 7 stores, 1 butter factory and saw and grist mill's. Hogs and cattle are the chief weekly shipments of the region. Pop., 450.

NEW CALEDONIA, a name formerly given to that portion of the Canadian Dominion west of the Rock Mountains, between lat. 43° and 57° N., now called British Columbia, which see.

NEW CAMPBELLTON, a post village in Victoria co., N.S., on Bras d'Or Lake, 12 miles from North Sydney, on the I.C.R. It contains 3 stores, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 saw mill and 1 telegraph office. The Cape Breton colliery is now in operation. It is a port of call of the Bras d'Or Steamship Co. Limestone, granite and coal have been found in the vicinity. Pop., 500.

NEW CANAAN, a post settlement in Queens co., N.B., 11 miles from Havelock, on the Elgin & Havelock Railway.

NEW CANAAN, a post settlement in Essex co., Ont., and a station on the Pere Marquette Ry., 15 miles from Walkerville. Pop., 60.

NEW CANADA, a post settlement in Lunenburg co., N.S., 3 miles from Riversdale, on the Halifax & South Western Ry. It contains 2 churches (Methodist and Baptist), saw, threshing and shingle mills and 1 store. Pop. 133.

NEW CARLISLE, a seaport town and port of entry of Quebec, capital of Bonaventure co., on the Baie des Chaleurs, and a station on the Atlantic, Quebec & Western RR. It is the most important fishing station on the north side of the bay. It contains 3 churches (R.C., Episcopal and Presbyterian), 2 hotels, 7 stores, 2 saw and planing mills, 1 branch bank, tele-

graph office, and 1 printing office issuing a weekly newspaper. The Gulf Port steamers call here. Pop. 1,500.

NEW CARLOW, a post settlement in Hastings co., Ont., 35 miles from Ormsby on the Central Ontario Ry. It has 2 flour mills.

NEWCASTLE, an incorporated town, the county seat of Northumberland co., N.B., on the Miramichi River, and on the I.C.R., 6 miles from Chatham Junction. It contains, besides the county buildings, 5 churches (R.C., Epis., Pres., Meth. and Baptist), besides Salvation Army barracks, 45 stores, 6 hotels, several factories (1 furniture, 2 carriage and 3 sash and door), besides 1 lumber yard, 2 branch banks, 1 printing office issuing a weekly newspaper ("Union Advocate"), telegraph and express offices, also stone quarries and brick-yards. The town has new, up-to-date systems of electric lighting, together with good water power and an excellent sewerage system. Fish of all kinds is abundant. Pop. 3,000.

NEWCASTLE, an incorporated village in Durham co., Ont., on the G.T.R., 47 miles east of Toronto, with a harbor on Lake Ontario. It contains 4 churches, telegraph and express offices, 1 hotel, 13 stores and 1 branch bank (Traders'). Pop. 648.

NEWCASTLE BRIDGE, or **UPPER NEWCASTLE**, a post village largely engaged in the collieries of the vicinity in Queens co., N.B., on the Newcastle Creek, 3 miles from Grand Lake, and a station on the N.B. Coal & RR. Co.'s line, with port on Grand Lake. It has 2 churches (Episcopal and Baptist), 2 stores, 1 hotel and 2 saw and grist mills, with telegraph and express offices at Minto. Pop. 200.

NEWCASTLE CREEK, a stream in Queens co., N.B., empties into Grand Lake; navigable for canoes 40 miles. On its banks are extensive coal fields.

NEWCASTLE CREEK, a post and mining settlement in Queens co., N.B., on the Creek of the same name, which empties into Grand Lake, 6 miles from its head. It is 15 miles from Chipman, a station on the New Brunswick Coal and Ry. Co.'s line. From Newcastle Wharf is exported annually 20,000 tons of coal, which go chiefly to Norton for the uses of the I.C.R.

NEWCOMB, a post village in Lunenburg co., N.S., 5 miles from La Have River, and 5 miles from Bridgewater, on the Halifax & Southwestern Ry. It has a telephone office. Pop., 155.

NEWCOMBE MILLS, a settlement in Northumberland co., Ont., 6 miles from Brighton on the G.T.R.

NEWCOMB'S CORNERS, a post village in Halifax co., N.S., on the Musquodoboit River, 20 miles from Lower Stewiacke, on the I.C.R. It has 1 Methodist church and 1 saw mill. Pop., 150.

NEW CORNWALL, a post settlement in Lunenburg co., N.S., on Mush-a-mush River. 7 miles from Riversdale Station, on the I.C.R., and 14 miles from Truro. It contains 2 churches, 3 lumber, 2 shingle and 1 stove mills and 2 stores. Pop., 225.

NEW CREDIT, a post settlement on an Indian Reserve in Brant co., Ont., 4 miles from Ha-

garsville, a station on the G.T.R. and M.C.R., 10 miles from Caledonia. It has a Methodist church, school and Indian council house.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a post village in Lunenburg co., N.S., on the La Have River, 12 miles from Bridgewater, on the Halifax and Southwestern Ry. It contains 1 Baptist church and 3 saw mills. Pop., about 400.

NEW CUT ROOM, a settlement in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 22.

NEWDALE, a post village in Marquette co., Man., a station on the North Western branch of the C.P.R., 18 miles north-west of Minnedosa. It has 2 churches (Methodist and Presbyterian), 8 stores, 2 hotels, 1 bank and 1 creamery, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., 168.

NEW DENMARK, a thriving post village in Victoria co., N.B., on the St. John River, 9 miles from Grand Falls Station, on the C.P.R., 19 miles north of Aroostook Jct. It has 1 Episcopal church, 2 stores, and 2 cheese factories, with express and telegraph offices at Grand Falls. Pop. (chiefly of Danes), about 500.

NEW DENVER, a post village in Yale dist., B.C., on Slovan Lake, and on the Nakusp & Slovan division of the C.P.R., 4 miles from Rosebery and 21 miles from Slovan City. It contains Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, several stores, 1 branch bank, and has a number of mines, shipping silver, lead and other ores in the vicinity. Pop. 250.

NEW DOMINION, a post village in Queens co., P. E. I., 8 miles from Charlottetown, on the Prince Edward Island Ry. It has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, starch and cheese factories.

NEW DUBLIN, a post village in Leeds co., Ont., 2 miles south of Bellamy Station, on the C.P.R. (Brockville & Ottawa branch), 10 miles north of Brockville, on the G.T.R. It has 2 churches (Epis. and Meth.), 1 general store, 1 branch bank, saw, shingle and feed mills, 1 cheese factory and 1 cheese box factory. Pop., 202.

NEW DUNDEE, a post village in Waterloo co., Ont., on the Alder Creek, 6 miles from Petersburg, on the G.T.R., 19 miles from Stratford. It contains 4 churches, 5 stores, 1 hotel, 1 flour mill, 1 branch bank, 1 pneumatic collar factory and telegraph and telephone offices. Pop. 400.

NEW DURHAM, a post village in Brant co., Ont., on Big Creek River, a station on the G.T.R., 2 miles from Norwich, and 18 miles from Brantford. It contains 2 churches (Congregational and Methodist), 2 stores, 1 cheese factory, 1 bank (Crown Bank of Canada, at Burford), besides telegraph and express offices at Harley. Pop., 50.

NEWDY QUODDY, WEST. See West Newdy Quoddy.

NEW EDINBURGH, a post settlement in Digby co., N.S., 3 miles from Weymouth Bridge, a station on the Dominion Atlantic Ry.

NEW EDINBURGH, a portion of Ottawa, Ont. See Ottawa.

NEWELL'S ISLAND, an island in Bonaviss-

ta district, Nfld., $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Greenspond. It is settled by fishermen. Pop. (1901), 120.

NEWELTON, a settlement in the Province of Alberta, 20 miles from Carstairs a station on the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the C. P.R.

NEWELLTON, a post settlement in Shelburne co., N.S. Barrington, on the Halifax & South Western Ry., is the nearest railway station.

NEW ELM, a post settlement in Lunenburg co., N.S.

NEW ERIN, a post village in Huntingdon co., Que., a station (half a mile from village), on the N.Y. Central (New York & Montreal division). It has 1 general store and 1 butter and cheese factory. Pop., about 240.

NEW FINLAND, a settlement in the dist. of Assiniboia East, Sask., 9 miles from Tantalou, a station on the Pheasant Hills branch of the C.P.R.

NEW FLOS, a post settlement in Simcoe co., Ont., 4 miles from Phepston, a station on the Barrie and Penetang branch of the G.T.R. It contains 1 store and 1 blacksmith shop. Pop. 125.

NEWFOUNDLAND, or TERRENEUVE, a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, at the head of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat. $46^{\circ} 38'$ and $51^{\circ} 40'$ N., and lon. $52^{\circ} 35'$ and $59^{\circ} 35'$ W. It is a dependency of Great Britain entirely separate from the Canadian Dominion; while it exercises rights in Labrador—a strip on the Atlantic on the extreme north-eastern peninsula of Canada, extending from the Strait of Belle Isle, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, northward to Cape Chidley, on the eastern entrance to Hudson Strait; and bounded on the west by the district of Ungava and the eastern portion of the Province of Quebec. Newfoundland is separated on the north-west from Canada by the Gulf; its south-west point approaches Cape Breton; north and north-east are the shores of Labrador, from which it is divided by the Strait of Belleisle; and on its eastern side expands the open ocean. It lies nearer to Europe than any part of America, its most eastern projection being only 1,640 miles from Ireland. It is about 1,200 miles in circumference; its width, at the very widest part, between Capes Ray and Bonavista, is about 300 miles; and its extreme length, from Cape Race to Griguet Bay, about 419 miles, measured on a curve. Its form is somewhat triangular, but exceedingly irregular, owing to its being indented with deep bays, the most remarkable of which are Hare, White and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonavista, Trinity and Conception Bays on the east coast; St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the south coast; and St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands on the west. There are besides these a number of smaller bays and harbors. Many of them are extensive, commodious and well sheltered, with numerous rivulets running into them, while most of the harbors have complete anchorages with clear and good channels. The area of the colony is 42,734 square miles, with a population, in 1901, of 217,037. Dependent on Newfoundland is Labrador, a peninsular stretch of country which forms the most easterly portion of the American Continent, with an area of 120,000 square miles, and a population, in 1901, of

3,947. The capital of Newfoundland is St. John's, whose population, including suburbs, is 29,594. The other chief towns of the colony are Harbor Grace (pop., 5,184), Carbonear (pop., 3,703), Twillingate (pop., 3,542), and Bonavista (pop., 3,696).

Up to 1864 no attempt had been made to survey the interior of the Island, and practically all of its 42,734 square miles of land was a *terra incognita*. Since then, year by year has added fresh information as to the character of the country and it may now be said that there is no large extent of territory, the resources and nature of which are not known. The work of Mr. Murray, begun in 1864, is, or was until recently, continued by Mr. James Hawley. To this survey we are indebted for trustworthy information as to the mineral and timber resources of the Island, and the old idea as to the utter worthlessness of the interior has given place to a much more generous estimate of the character and wealth of the colony. The description of large areas of well-timbered land and of soil admirably adapted for cultivation has led to the introduction of the railway and its extension to the west coast of the Island; while within the past few years considerable capital has been invested in the establishment of perfectly equipped saw mills, the productions of which are finding a ready market in England. The highlands are generally rough and uninviting, but the valleys of all the rivers offer inducements to settlement, large areas of land especially in the valley of the Exploits and Gander being admirably adapted for farming. In these two valleys the extent of land available for the support of settlement is about 2,100 square miles.

The "barrens" of Newfoundland are those districts which occupy the summits of the hills and ridges, and other elevated and exposed tracts. They are covered with a thin and scrubby vegetation, consisting of berry-bearing plants and dwarf bushes of various kinds. Bare patches of gravel and boulders, and crumbling fragments of rock, are frequently met with on the "barrens," which are generally destitute of vegetable soil. The sea cliffs are, for the most part, bold and lofty, with deep water close to the shore.

The rivers of Newfoundland are numerous, and though the majority are small, yet some attain to respectable size. The largest are the Humber, River of Exploits, Gambo and Great Cod Roy Rivers. The Humber, in its main branch, is about 80 miles long—in its second, or Grand Pond branch, it is about 48 miles in length. The Exploits is, approximately, 200 miles long, and drains about 3,000 square miles of country. The Gander is somewhat over 100 miles long. Nearly all the rivers issue from lakes or ponds in the interior. Many of them abound with excellent salmon. Fresh water lakes and ponds are also numerous. They are found over the face of the entire country—even on the tops of hills. The surface covered with fresh water has been estimated at one-third of the whole Island. Over 60 ponds have been counted from one spot on the north-east mountains of Avalon, some 2 and 3 miles in extent, none less than 100 yards, and not at a further distance than 10 miles from the base of the hill. The principal lakes

In the Island are the Gander Pond, Deer Pond, Grand Pond, and Red Indian Pond. The Grand Pond contains an area of about 185 square miles; this includes an island at its south-west end, which comprises an area of about 50 square miles. Deer Pond has an area of about 30 square miles. The Red Indian Pond has an area of 64 square miles. The Gander Pond, which is 33 miles long, has an area of 44 square miles.

The Laurentian system of rocks has the largest spread in Newfoundland. It crops up chiefly in the Long Ray, extending from Cape Ray north and expanding out over the country between the Humber, Grand Lake and Exploits. It may be said to cover about half the Island. The Cambrian or Huronian nearly crosses the peninsula of Avalon, and the Silurian and Carboniferous are largely represented. It is in the Silurian that evidences of mineral wealth are found, which gives strong probability that the Island will become some day a great mining centre. Already have immense quantities of copper ore and iron pyrites been exported from Bath Cove, Tilt Cove, Little Bay and Pilling Island, and new finds are continually being reported. Claims have been taken out for gold and silver as well as for almost all other commercial metals. Veins of asbestos are now being worked in many places, and give promise of abundance of that mineral and of fine quality.

The mineral resources of the Island include silver, copper, lead, chromic iron, magnetic iron, specular iron, manganese, nickel, plumbago, gypsum, serpentine, jasper, white and black marble, limestone and coal. Traces of gold have also been found by analysis, as well as traces of cadmium and bismuth.

The climate being insular, is not liable to so great changes in temperature as is that of the neighbouring continental provinces, the winter being much milder and the summer not nearly so warm. The average temperature of February, the coldest month, is 22°; of July, the hottest, 60° and of the average year, 40°. The winter lasts from December till April. The summer is short and warm. In May and at the beginning of June dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighbouring shores, but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health.

The principal trees of Newfoundland are pine, spruce, birch, larch, willow, ash and fir; and all of these attain to considerable size in the timber districts of the colony, logs of three feet in diameter being quite common at the saw mills. Recumbent and standing evergreens are to be met in great variety; berry-growing bushes abound in every swamp. European and American grasses, also red and white clover, are abundant.

In several sections of the Island agriculture can be carried on with profit. In the neighborhood of many of the lakes and rivers there are valuable alluvia. Potatoes yield well and are of excellent quality; green crops thrive well in many districts. Wheat has been known to yield 30 bushels to the acre. Apples, plums and cherries have been raised with success; gooseberries, strawberries and raspberries of very good quality, are also grown.

The only animal peculiar to the Island is the Newfoundland dog, famous the world over. Among the wild animals may be enumerated the deer, the wolf, the bear, the beaver, the marten and wild cat. Land and aquatic birds are numerous. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampuses and porpoises; while for fish there is no place in the world comparable to Newfoundland, especially for cod. The famous Grand Bank swarms with cod, and every other variety of fish. These banks form the most extensive submarine elevation on the face of the globe; in their full extent they occupy 6° of lon. and nearly 10° of lat., being over 600 miles in length and 200 miles in breadth, with a depth of water varying from 10 to 160 fathoms. The mean depth is estimated at 40 fathoms. The prosecution of the fishery on the Grand Banks has of late years been left largely in the hands of foreigners, principally French and United States fishermen, whilst the shore fishery, which, with less risk, is more convenient, is depended upon by the fishermen of the Island for their principal support. The fishing of the Labrador Coast is engaged in during the months of July, August and September, by about 20,000 fishermen, and yields nearly one-half the fish export of the Island. The cod fishery opens in June and lasts till the middle of November, and may be said to form the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the Island. In 1902, the value of the exports of dried cod was \$5,660,680, and that of tinned lobsters, \$580,000. The value of the exports in the same year of cod and seal oil was collectively \$854,440. The seal fishery is the next in importance. Up to 1857 some four hundred vessels, with crews of about 13,000, took part in the fishery, but since then there has been a gradual decline in the prosecution of this trade. In 1863, the first steamer took part in the fishery, and now there are 22 engaged. The largest number of seals taken was 686,836 in 1831. The catch in 1901 was about 260,000, a large proportion of which were taken on the shore. The export values in 1902, of seal skins and seal oil, was \$822,240.

The lobster fishery is one of recent origin, but has taken rank as one of great importance. In five years, the export has been over \$2,000,000, and it is hoped that the efforts of the Fishery Commission in artificial hatching will not only prevent a falling off in the catch, but materially add to it. The salmon and herring fisheries are not so prolific or profitable as they might be made were more attention given to them. Jointly they may be said to be worth \$250,000 a year to the colony.

The value of the colony's exports for the year 1904-5 was \$10,669,342, the value of the imports for the same year (1904-5) was \$10,279,293. The revenue for the year 1904-5 amounted to \$2,513,633; while the expenditure was \$2,654,266.

The Government of Newfoundland pays \$120,000 annually for the steam service of the colony. The steamers subsidized are the Allan Line to and from Liverpool and Halifax, or some port in the Dominion or United States, once a fortnight; 1 steamer once a fortnight from St. John's northward; 1 steamer once a fortnight from St. John's westward; 1 to

convey the Judges on Circuit all over the Island; and 1 on the Labrador coast, running once a fortnight along the shore from south to north and *vice versa*, giving information to the fishermen where the fish is most abundant.

The public affairs of Newfoundland are administered by a Governor, an executive Council of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 18 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 36 representatives. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a Chief and 2 assistant judges; a Vice-Admiralty Court and a District Court.

The public school system is based on the denominational principle, the grant from the general revenues for educational purposes being appropriated to the schools of the different denominations according to population by last census. The system, though unobjectionable in its application to large centres of population, is particularly ineffective in the smaller places, where sometimes three schools will be found among a few hundred people, no one of which have the means of providing a competent teacher, or suitable apparatus. Higher education is provided for through 4 colleges, all supported from the general educational grant and by tuition fees, and conducted denominationally. Bishop Field College is the designation of the Church of England establishment; St Bonaventure that of the Roman Catholic. The others are the Methodist College and the Presbyterian College. Under a council of higher education, a system of examinations has been worked out, which has been applied with the greatest advantage to the school system of Newfoundland, and especially to the colleges. About 1,000 children took this examination last summer and prizes, diplomas and scholarships were awarded to the successful candidates.

According to the latest returns, 1904-5 the Church of England have 249 board and other schools, 21 Colonial and Continental Church Society's schools. The Roman Catholic Church has 215 board schools, 20 convent schools, 4 colleges and academies, 3 Christian Brother schools. The Methodists have 237 board schools, 1 college and 1 grammar school. There are besides, 10 other denominational schools. The total number of government schools in Newfoundland is 707, and the number of pupils was 33,450. The total expenditure for schools is \$180,342.25, and the cost of each pupil \$4.34. The total population attending school was, in 1904, 41,523.

The inhabitants of Newfoundland are principally the descendants of the settlers from England and Ireland. Fishing is the chief occupation of the population, the value of the fish caught being over five million dollars annually. In 1901 there were 85,533 acres of cultivated land, the chief products raised being hay, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, and other root crops.

The Aboriginal inhabitants known as Red Indians have been extinct for many years past. There are some Micmacs in the Island, but not many.

The Reid Newfoundland Railway is now completed, and extends from St. John's to Port-aux-Basques (545 miles from St. John's), with

branch lines to important towns and settlements. The total length of railways open is 634 miles, with a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. The telegraph lines open are 1,952 miles in length. Communication between various points on the coast, and between the Island and the Continent, is maintained by a fleet of first-class steamers, each of which connects with some central point on the railway.

The following table shows the districts into which the Island is divided, with the population of each in 1901:

Districts	Pop.
St. Barbe.....	8,134
Twillingate.....	19,453
Fogo.....	7,570
Bonavista.....	20,557
Trinity.....	20,695
Bay-de-Verde.....	9,827
Carbonear.....	5,024
Harbor Grace.....	12,671
Port de Grave.....	7,445
Harbor Main.....	9,500
St. John's East.....	21,512
St. John's West.....	18,483
Ferryland.....	5,397
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	15,194
Burin.....	10,402
Fortune Bay.....	8,762
Burgeo and La Poile.....	7,911
St. George.....	9,100
Total.....	217,037
Labrador (1901).....	3,947

The religious denominations, according to the census of 1901, are as follows:

Church of England.....	73,068
Church of Rome.....	75,989
Wesleyan Methodist.....	61,383
Presbyterian.....	1,497
Other denominations (chiefly Salvation Army, men and women).....	9,102
Total.....	220,964

Places of worship: Church of England 81; Church of Rome 59; Wesleyan Methodist 42; all other denominations 6.

Newfoundland is supposed to have been discovered by Northmen about the year 1,000. It was re-discovered by Sir John Cabot and his son Sebastian on the 24th June, 1497. A settlement was subsequently formed by some Portuguese adventurers, who were in turn expelled by Sir Francis Drake, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. After this period numerous English colonies were established from time to time along the eastern coast, and several French along the southern, in the Bay of Placentia. For a series of years the colony existed merely as a fishing settlement, and was much disturbed by the French, until in 1713, it was declared by the Treaty of Utrecht to belong wholly to Great Britain, the French reserving a right to fish on certain parts of the coast; the rocky islets of St. Pierre and Miquelon being also assigned to them, on condition that they should not be used for military purposes. By a treaty between Great Britain and France, negotiated in 1904, France, in consideration of certain privileges ceded to her elsewhere, entirely abandoned her claim to treaty shore rights, which thus reverts now in

full sovereignty to Newfoundland. The first governor of the Island was appointed in 1723, and the first Legislative assembly met on the first of January, 1833. The most noteworthy town on the Island is St. John's, the capital. It has telegraphic communication with Canada, the United States and Europe, as well as with the most important places on the Island. Newfoundland is the only portion of British North America not yet incorporated in the Dominion of Canada.

NEWFRAGE, a small village of Kings co., P.E.I. Pop., 50.

NEW FRANCE, a post village in Antigonish co., N.S., 5 miles from Heatherton, on the I.C.R., 12 miles east of Antigonish. It has 1 lumber yard. Pop. 100.

NEW GAIRLOCH, a post village and settlement in Pictou co., N.S., between West and Middle River, 4 miles from West River Station, on the I.C.R. (Pictou branch), 21 miles west of Truro. It contains 1 church (Presbyterian). Pop., about 300.

NEW GERMANY, a post village in Lunenburg co., N.S., on La Have River, a station on the Halifax & South Western RR., near Peter's Lake. It has 4 churches (Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran), 10 stores, 3 hotels, 2 rotary mills and 1 furniture factory, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., about 500.

NEW GERMANY, a post village in Waterloo co., Ont., 4 miles from Breslau, on the G.T.R. (Toronto and Sarnia line). It contains a Roman Catholic church, 1 store, 2 hotels and 1 carriage factory. Pop., 250.

NEW GERMANY, a village in Welland co., Ont., 4 miles from Stevensville, a station on the G.T.R. and Michigan Central Ry., and 5 miles from Chippawa, the nearest banking point.

NEW GLASGOW, a thriving town in Pictou co., N.S., on the East River, which empties into Pictou harbor, an inlet of Northumberland Strait, and on the I.C.R. It has 7 churches (Pres. Meth., R.C. and Baptist), about 100 stores, 2 hotels, 3 banks (Bank of N.S., Commerce and Union of Halifax), 1 high school and several public schools, 1 corn meal mill, 2 foundries, 1 jewelry, 1 wire mattress, 1 soda, and several other factories, 2 wood mills, 4 printing and newspaper offices ("Enterprise" and "Chronicle"), besides express, telegraph and telephone offices, and electric light works. Pop., about 5,000.

NEW GLASGOW, a post village in Queens co., P.E.I., on the Clyde River, 4 miles from Hunter River Station, on the P.E. Island RR., 19 miles north-west of Charlottetown. It has 2 churches (Baptist and Presbyterian), 4 stores, 2 hotels, 1 saw, 1 carding and 2 grist mills, 1 harness and 2 carriage factories, also 1 cheese and butter factory, with daily mail, money order and telephone offices. Pop. 150.

NEW GLASGOW, a post village at the base of the Laurentian range of mountains in Terrebonne co., Que., on L'Achigan River, 8 miles from Lake L'Achigan. It is a station on the Great Northern RR. of Can., 9 miles north-east of St. Jerome. In summer it is a resort of Montrealers. It has 3 churches (R.C., Episc. and Pres.), 3 stores, 1 hotel, 2 grist and carding mills, 1 wood turning shop, and 1 fancy wood work factory, and express and telegraph offices. Pop. 200.

NEW GRAFTON, a post village in Queens co., N.S., on the Liverpool River, 9 miles from Caledonia Station, on the Halifax & South Western RR. It has 1 Free Baptist church, 2 stores, 1 hotel, steam and water power saw mills. Pop. 112.

NEW HAMBURG, a flourishing post village in Waterloo co., Ont., on the River Nith, with a station on the G.T.R., 13 miles from Stratford and 75 miles west of Toronto. It contains 6 churches, 1 brewery, 1 grist mill, 2 telegraph offices, 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, 4 hotels and 8 stores, 2 branch banks together with 1 brick and tile, 1 sash and door, 1 chair, 1 wagon, and 1 felt shoe factories, and 1 brass and 2 iron foundries. Pop. 1,500.

NEW HARBOR, a settlement in the dist. of Twillingate, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 56.

NEW HARBOR, a settlement in the dist. of Bonavista, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 63.

NEW HARBOR, a post settlement in Guysborough co., N.S., on St. Catherine River, 20 miles from Guysborough. It contains 2 churches (Meth. and Baptist), 1 lobster canning factory, 2 schools, 1 customs house and 3 post offices, besides 2 stores and 1 shingle mill. Pop., 380.

NEW HARBOR, a small settlement in Fortune Bay dist., Nfld., 50 miles from Harbor Breton. Pop. (1901), 6.

NEW HARBOR, a settlement in the district of Burgeo and LaPolle, Nfld., 42 miles from Harbor Breton.

NEW HARBOUR, a fishing settlement on the south shore of Trinity Bay, Nfld., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Broad Cove Ry. Station. The inhabitants are also engaged in shipbuilding and farming. Mails tri-weekly. Pop. (1901), 551.

NEW HARBOUR, WEST, a post settlement in Guysboro co., N.S., on the St. Catharines River. Besides custom house and post office, it has 2 churches (Methodist and Baptist), 2 stores, 2 school houses, 1 lobster canning factory, and 1 shingle mill and barrel cooperage. Pop., 350.

NEW HARMONY, a post village in Kings co., P.E.I., 2 miles from Harmony Station, on the Prince Edward Island Ry. Pop., 51.

NEW HARRIS, a post settlement in Victoria co., N.S., 15 miles from North Sydney on the I. C.R.

NEW HARRIS FORKS, a post village in Victoria co. (Cape Breton Island), N.S., 18 miles from North Sydney, a station on the I.C.R., with port on the Bras d'Or Lakes. It has 1 Presbyterian church, 3 stores, 1 saw mill, besides post and telegraph offices. Pop. 50.

NEW HASTINGS, a post settlement in the district of Assiniboia East, Sask., 9 miles from Moosomin on the C.P.R.

NEW HAVEN, a post and farming settlement in Queens co., P.E.I., on the West River, with port at Dunedin, 5 miles from Colville Station, on the P.E. Island RR., 13 miles west of Charlottetown. It has 1 general store, 1 carriage factory and undertaker shop, 1 blacksmith forge, besides telephone office. There is bi-weekly communication with Charlottetown by steamers plying to West River Bridge, carrying passengers and freight. There is also a public hall and graded school. Pop., about 400.

NEWHAVEN, a settlement in Marquette co., Man., 7 miles from Manitou, the railway, telegraph and express point. Mail weekly.

NEW HILLSDALE, a post office in Saskatchewan dist., Prov. of Saskatchewan. Saskatoon, on the C.P.R., is the nearest railway station.

NEWHOLM, a post settlement in Muskoka and Parry Sound dist., Ont., 9 miles from Baysville and 10 miles from Huntsville, on the G.T.R. (North Bay branch). It contains 1 Episcopal church, and 1 saw mill. Farming and lumbering are the chief industries. Pop., about 200.

NEW HOLSTEIN, a post settlement in Qu'Appelle dist., Sask., 7 miles from Sedley, on the Brandon and Regina branch of the C.P.R.

NEW HORTON, a post settlement in Albert co., N.B., 6 miles from Albert, a station on the Salisbury & Harvey Railway.

NEWINGTON, a station on the Quebec Central Ry., in Sherbrooke co., Quebec, 1 mile from Sherbrooke. Here the Quebec Central Ry. has its shops.

NEWINGTON, a post village in Stormont co., Ont., and a station on the Ottawa & New York RR., north-west of Cornwall, on the G.T.R. It has 4 churches (Epis., Meth., Baptist and Holiness Movement), 4 stores, 1 hotel, grist, saw and planing mills, 1 cheese factory, 1 branch bank, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., about 200.

NEW IRELAND, the name of a lake in Albert co., N.B., on which is a village of the same name. Good trout fishing.

NEW IRELAND, a settlement in Albert co., N.B. Elgin, on the Elgin & Havelock Ry., is the nearest station.

NEW IRELAND, a post settlement in Megantic co., Que., 9 miles from Black Lake station on the Quebec Central Ry.

NEW IRELAND ROAD, Albert co., N.B. See New Ireland.

NEW JERSEY, a post settlement in Northumberland co., N.B., 22 miles from Chatham, a station on the Fredericton branch of the I.C.R.

NEW JERUSALEM, a farming settlement in Queens co., N.B., on the St. John River, 12 miles from the C.P.R. station of Welsford, 24 miles north-west of St. John. It has 3 churches (Baptist, Free Baptist and Methodist), 3 stores, 1 grist and 1 saw and grist mill, 2 blacksmith shops and 1 temperance hotel. Pop., about 300.

NEW LISKEARD, an incorporated town in Nipissing dist., Ont., at the head of Lake Temiskaming, and a station on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario RR., 113 miles north of North Bay, on Lake Nipissing. The silver mining town of Cobalt is 10 miles to the south of it. It contains 5 churches (Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Roman Catholic and Baptist), a large hospital, 40 stores, 3 hotels, 3 bank agencies (Union, Imperial and Sovereign), 7 mills (saw, planing and chopping), 2 sash and door factories, 2 brick and tile factories, and 2 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, also telegraph and express offices, and the head offices of the Temiskaming Telephone Co. Pop., 3,000.

NEW LIVERPOOL, a post settlement in Levesque co., Que., 1½ miles from St. Romuald, a station on the G.T.R.

NEW LONDON, a farming and fishing settlement on Granville Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the north shore of P.E.I., in Queens co. Near it are the settlements of Granville, French River, Stanley Bridge and Long River, all about 10 miles north-west of Kensington Station (Prince co.), on the P.E.I. RR., north-west of Summerside. New London has 2 churches (Episcopalian and Presbyterian), 7 stores, 5 hotels, carding, lumber and flour mills, 1 sash and door factory, 1 butter and cheese factory, besides telephone office. Pop. 450.

NEW LOWELL, a post village in Simcoe co., Ont., on Coate's Creek, and on the G.T.R., 17 miles north-west of Barrie and 78 miles from Toronto. It contains Methodist and Presbyterian churches, 2 hotels, 3 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 telegraph office. Pop. 250.

NEW LUNNON, a post village in Edmonton dist., Province of Alberta, on the Sturgeon River, where there are good indications of coal. It is situated 10 miles from Fort Saskatchewan, a station on the Canadian Northern RR., 17 miles north-east of Edmonton, and is in a fine region for farming. Besides the post office, there is a church belonging to a Protestant denomination. Pop., about 150.

NEWMAN'S COVE, a fishing settlement in Bonavista dist., Nfld., 6 miles from Bonavista, a port of call of the Reid Nfld. steamers. It contains a Methodist church. Pop. (1901), 310.

NEWMANVILLE, a post settlement in Leeds co., Ont., 5½ miles from Merrickville, a station on the C.P.R., and a landing place of the Rideau Lakes Nav. Co.

NEWMARKET, a post town in York co., Ont., on the east branch of the Holland River, a station on the northern division of the G.T.R., 34 miles north of Toronto, and connected also with it by the Metropolitan Electric RR. It contains 5 churches (R.C., Epis., Pres., Meth. and Christian), 20 stores, 5 hotels, 1 flour mill, 3 factories (leather, wooden ware, and steel and wooden ware), 3 banks (Montreal, Toronto, Sovereign), 2 printing and newspaper offices ("Era" and "Express-Herald"), besides express and telegraph offices. Pop. 2,619.

NEW MARYLAND, a post settlement in York co., N.B., 5 miles from Fredericton on the C.P.R. and I.C.R.

NEW MELBOURNE, formerly RUSSELL'S COVE, a settlement in Trinity Bay (North East Shore), Nfld., 30 miles from Carbonear, a station on the Reid-Nfld. RR. & S.S. line (Boad Cove and Brigus Jct. branches), 34 miles north-east of Whitbourne, and 38 miles north of Brigus Jct., the latter 44 miles west of St. John. It has 1 Methodist church, 1 general store, 1 fine orange hall, 1 lumber mill, and 2 cod liver oil and lobster canning factories. Pop., 270.

NEW MEXICO, a small post settlement in Compton co., Que., on the North River, 6 miles from Sawyerville Station, on the Maine Central RR., a few miles south-east of Cookshire, on the C.P.R. Pop. 60.

NEW MILLS, a post settlement in Restigouche co., N.B., and a station on the I.C.R., 31 miles from Campbellton and 32 miles from Bathurst.

NEW MILLS RIVER, a river of Restigouche co., N.B. affording good trout fishing.

NEW MINAS, a post settlement in Kings co.,

N.S., 2½ miles from Kentville, on the Dominion Atlantic Ry.

NEW NORWAY, a post settlement in Strathcona dist., Alta., 15 miles from Camrose, on the Wetaskiwin branch of the C.P.R.

NEW ONTARIO, embracing the section of the Province known as Northern and North Western Ontario, lying west of the Upper Ottawa River and its tributary lakes north of Lakes Huron and Superior, and extending to the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba on the west, and to the Albany River and James Bay, on the north. The area of this region is very large and productive, much of it being covered by valuable pine, while in parts it yields much in the way of the economic minerals. It is reached from the Provincial capital by the Toronto and North Bay division of the G.T.R., thence northward to the Nipissing district and Temagami region by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario RR., to the new mining town of Cobalt, adjacent to New Liskeard, at the head of Lake Temiskaming, and beyond. At Nipissing Junction, near North Bay, connection westward is made by the C.P.R. along the north shores of Lakes Nipissing and Superior, through the districts of Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, to Winnipeg and the Far West. The bulk of the New Ontario region, in Nipissing dist., consists of the Temagami Forest Reserve, a fine lakeland area, while the southern parts are already organized into rapidly settling townships and rural municipalities, which are abundantly watered and possess a richly productive soil. The region, as we have stated, is served by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario RR. (75 miles in length), and will be further served, later on, by the new projected James Bay Railway. It is largely covered by spruce, pine and poplar, the value of which is now largely increasing: much of the timber is now being cut as pulp-wood, of which, in Nipissing alone, it is estimated there are at least twenty million cords; while Algoma can furnish 100 million, Thunder Bay district 150 million, and Rainy River district 18 million cords. Around Cobalt, the new mining settlement near the head of Lake Temiskaming, the region is rich in silver deposits, the output today (June, 1906), being several car-loads per week. An important feature, in an economical sense, is the wealth of water power in the district, which at an early day is bound to be profitably utilized for industrial purposes. The area of the clay belt lying to the west of the Quebec Province boundary, and stretching through Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay districts towards the Rainy River district, is estimated at 24,500 square miles. This region is watered northward by the Moose River, which flows into James Bay, and by its tributaries, the Abitibi, Mattagami and Missinable; and by the Albany and its tributaries, the Kenogami and Ogoke. Each of these streams are over 300 miles in length.

NEW OTTAWA, a post settlement in Saskatchewan dist., Sask., 14 miles from Fielding, on the Edmonton division of the C.N.R.

NEW OXLEY, a post office in the Province of Alberta, on Willow Creek, 6 miles from Claresholm, on the Calgary and Macleod branch of the C.P.R., 26 miles north of Macleod. Stock

raising and wheat farming are the principal industries.

NEW PAISLEY, Terrebonne co., Que. See St. Sophie.

NEW PARK, a post settlement in Durham co., Ont., 4 miles from Pontypool, a station on the C.P.R.

NEW PERLICAN, a post town on the south side of Trinity Bay, Nfld., 3 miles from Heart's Content and 18 miles from Harbor Grace, on the Reid-Nfld. Ry. Inhabitants are engaged in shipbuilding and farming, as well as in the cod fisheries. Hundreds of names have been cut on a table rock here, some dating back two centuries. Pop. (1901), 574.

NEW PERTH, a post settlement in Kings co., P.E.I., 8 miles from Georgetown, on the P.E.I. Ry.

NEWPORT, a post village in Brant co., Ont., on the Grand River, 3 miles from Brantford, on the G.T.R. and T., H. & B. Ry. It contains 1 Methodist church and 1 general store. Pop. 150.

NEWPORT, a port and village in Kings co., P.E.I., on the Cardigan River, 6 miles from Cardigan Station on the P.E.I. Ry., near Georgetown, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Newport is the chief shipping port in this part of the Island, of beef, pork, oats and vegetables. It has 2 stores, saw, grist and carding mills, 1 printing office and 1 house furnishing factory. Pop., 300.

NEWPORT CORNER, a post village in Hants co., N.S., 2 miles from Ellershouse Station, on the Dom. Atlantic RR. (Halifax & Windsor branch), 23 miles north-west of Windsor Jct. Pop., 150.

NEWPORT LANDING, or AVONDALE, a seaport town of Hants co., N.S., on an arm of Minas Basin on the Avon River, 7 miles from Brooklyn, on Midland RR., 2 miles by water from Windsor, and 10 miles from Newport Station, on the Dom Atlantic RR. It contains 2 churches (Meth. and Pres.), 1 general store, and 1 telephone office. Pop. 500.

NEWPORT POINT, a post settlement in Gaspé co., Que., and a port of call of the Interprovincial Navigation Co's. steamers, and 15 miles from Port Daniel, on the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Ry.

NEWPORT STATION, a post village in Hants co., N.S., on the Dom. Atlantic RR., 26 miles north-west of Windsor Jct. and 40 miles from Halifax. It has 1 general store, 1 hotel, and 1 telegraph office. Pop., 100.

NEW PRAGUE RIVER, a small stream in Kings co., P.E.I., noted for salmon.

NEW RICHMOND, a port and post settlement in Bonaventure co., Que., on the Little Cascapedia River, on Cascapedia Bay (Bay Chaleurs), Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a station on the Atlantic, Quebec & Western Ry. It has 3 churches (R.C., Pres. and Brethren), 22 stores, 4 hotels, 1 flour and 4 saw mills, 1 cheese factory, 1 branch bank, besides telegraph and express offices. Pop., about 2,000.

NEW RICHMOND, a township in Cascapedia Bay, in Bay Chaleurs, in Bonaventure co., Que., bounded on the west by the Grand Cascapedia, the Little Cascapedia River running through it. It has 3 stations on the Atlantic & Lake Superior RR., viz., Cascapedia, New Richmond and Black Cape. The township

has 3 Presbyterian and 1 R.C. churches, together with 2 meeting houses of the Plymouth Brethren denomination, about 30 stores, 4 hotels, a number of grist and lumber mills, and 1 cheese factory. The Caspédia Rivers are renowned for their salmon fishing. There is a telegraph office at New Richmond. Pop., of the township, 2,600.

NEW RICHMOND CENTRE, a post settlement in Bonaventure co., Que., on the Little Caspédia River, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from New Richmond, on the Atlantic, Quebec & Western Ry. It contains 2 churches (Presbyterian and Roman Catholic), 8 stores, 1 hotel, 3 saw mills and a telegraph office.

NEW RICHMOND STATION, a post village in Bonaventure co., Que., on Little Caspédia River, and a station on the Atlantic, Québec & Western RR., with port at Black Cape on Chaleurs Bay. It has 2 churches (R. C. and Pres.), 4 stores, 1 hotel, 1 branch bank, 4 mills (flour, saw and grist), and 1 pressed hay factory, besides telegraph and express offices. There is good fishing and hunting in the vicinity. Pop. 1,600.

NEW RIVER MILLS, a post settlement in Charlotte co., N.B., on New River, and on the line of the New Brunswick Southern Ry., 3 miles from New River Station, and 29 miles south-west of St. John. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 65.

NEW ROCKLAND, a post village in Richmond co., Que., on Salmon River, 1 mile from Kingsbury, on the Orford Mountain RR. It contains 1 Episcopal church, 1 store, 1 slate factory, 1 saw mill and 1 telegraph office. This place is connected with the G.T.R., at Steele's Landing, by the New Rockland Slaté Co.'s Ry. Pop., about 350.

NEW ROSS, a post office in Dundas co., Ont., 9 miles from Iroquois, on the G.T.R., 14 miles east of Prescott.

NEW ROSS, a post village in Lunenburg co., N.S., on the Gold River, 15 miles from Chester Basin, a station on the Halifax & South Western RR. It contains 3 churches (R.C., Anglican and Baptist), 7 stores, 3 hotels, and 17 saw and grist mills. Pop., 1,300.

NEW ROSS ROAD, a post settlement in Kings co., N.S., 12 miles from Kentville on the Dominion Atlantic Ry.

NEWRY, a post settlement in Perth co., Ont. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Atwood Station, on the Palmerston & Kincardine branch of the G. T. R. It contains 1 hotel and 1 wagon factory. Pop., 100.

NEW SALEM, a post village in Cumberland co., N.S., on the south branch of the Apple River, 30 miles from Joggins, on the Canada Coal & Ry. Co.'s line. It contains 1 Union church (Baptist and Methodist), 2 stores, 1 hotel and 2 saw mills, besides telephone office. Pop. 130.

NEW SAREPTA, a post settlement in the Prov. of Alberta, 21 miles from Camrose, a station on the Wetaskiwin branch (25 miles north-west of Wetaskiwin) of the C.P.R., 152 miles north of Calgary. In the region are Little Hay, St. Joseph and Miquelon Lakes.

NEW SCOTLAND, a post settlement in Westmoreland co., N.B., near the Cocagne River, the south branch of the Buctouche, and 6 miles

from Irishtown Station, on the Moncton & Buctouche RR. It has 1 shingle mill. Pop. 84.

NEW STOCKHOLM, a post village in Assiniboia, east dist., Sask., north of Qu'Appelle River, and a station (Stockholm), on the C.P.R. Pheasant Hills branch) 73 miles north-west from Kirkella, near Moosomin. It has 3 churches (2 Lutheran and 1 Presbyterian), 6 stores, 2 hotel boarding houses, 4 schools, and the office of the Swedish and Norwegian Vice-Consulate. Express and telegraph offices are at Esterhazy (10 miles distant). Pop of district, about 1,000. See Stockholm.

NEW SYDENHAM, a post office in Macdonald co., Man. Elm Creek, on the C.P.R., is the nearest station.

NEWTON, a post village in Perth co., Ont., a station on the G.T.R. (Stratford & Owen Sound division), 17 miles north of Stratford. It has 1 Presbyterian church, 5 stores, 2 hotels, 1 saw mill, 1 woollen mill, 1 grain elevator, 1 blacksmith shop, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., 250.

NEWTON, a station in Macdonald co., Man., on the Canadian Northern RR., 10 miles east of Portage la Prairie.

NEWTON, a post settlement in Prince co., P. E. I., 3 miles from Emerald Jct. on the P. E. I. Ry.

NEWTON BROOK, a post village in York co., Ont., 5 miles from Thornhill, a station on the Tor. & North Bay div. of the G.T.R., 14 miles north of Toronto. It is also connected with the Ontario capital by the Metropolitan Electric or Radial Street RR. (10 miles distant). It has 1 Methodist church, 1 general store, 1 hotel, 1 flour mill and 2 wagon shops. Pop., 370.

NEWTON CROSS, a post settlement in Queens co., P.E.I., near Charlottetown, on the P. E. I. Ry.

NEWTON MILLS, a post village in Colchester co., N.S., on the Stewiacke River, 20 miles from Brookfield, on the I.C.R., 8 miles south of Truro. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, and saw and woollen mills. Pop. 185.

NEWTON ROBINSON, a post village in Simcoe co., Ont., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cookstown, on the G.T.R., 15 miles from Allandale, and 9 miles from Beeton. It contains 2 stores, 1 saw mill, 1 planing factory and 1 Methodist church. Pop., 90.

NEWTONVILLE, a post village in Kings co., N.S., on the Black River, 5 miles from Wolfville Station, on the D.m. Atlantic RR., 3 miles from Grand Pré. In the vicinity are the Black River Falls, of which the Bridal Veil is the most noted, and is a great resort of picnickers. It has 1 Baptist church and 2 lumber mills. Pop., 111.

NEWTONVILLE, a station on the G.T.R. in Durham co., Ont., $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wesleyville post office, and 8 miles from Port Hope.

NEW TORONTO, a post settlement in York co., Ont., 9 miles from Toronto, with which it is connected by an electric line. It contains 1 store, 1 hotel, 1 paper factory and 1 foundry. Pop., 1000.

NEWTOWN, a post settlement in Guysborough co., N.S., 18 miles from Antigonish on the I.C. R.

NEWTOWN, a post village in Kings co., N.B., on Smith's Creek, 10 miles north of Sussex Station, on the I.C.R., 43 miles north-east of

St. John. It has 2 churches (Free Baptist and Methodist), 3 stores, 1 hotel and 3 saw and 3 grist mills. Pop., 250.

NEWTOWN, a settlement in the dist. of Bonavista, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 584.

NEW TUSKET, a post settlement in Digby co., N.S., on Tusket river, 12 miles from Weymouth Station, on the Dom. Atlantic RR., 22 miles south-west of Digby. New Tusket is connected by telephone with Weymouth. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and 12 saw mills. There are some fine lakes in the vicinity abounding with trout. Pop., about 300.

NEW VICTORIA, a post settlement in Cape Breton co., N.S., near Sydney on the I.C.R.

NEWVILLE, a post village in Cumberland co., N.S., on the Halifax River, on Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co.'s line, 10 miles north of Parrsboro. It contains 1 Union church, 1 store, 1 hotel and 1 saw mill. Pop. 125.

NEW WARREN, a post settlement in Qu'Appelle dist., Sask., 15 miles from Rouleau a station on the Portal branch of the C.P.R.

NEW WESTMINSTER, the erstwhile capital of British Columbia, in New Westminster district, B.C., is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, 75 miles from Victoria. Lat. 49° 12' 47" N., lon. 122° 53' W., 16 miles from the Gulf of Georgia. Sea-going ships load at the wharves, with lumber and canned salmon. It contains 6 churches (Episcopal, Reformed Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, and Salvation Army). Most of these have two or three church buildings. The residences of Episcopal and Roman Catholic Bishops are here also. Columbian Methodist College has 6 teachers and about 60 pupils; Centre Public School has 13 teachers, and there are 2 ward schools, also Roman Catholic convent and college, and some private schools, as well as the Provincial Asylum for Insane and Dominion Penitentiary. The public and business buildings are of brick. The principal streets have been practically rebuilt in recent years, and are considered the finest in the Province. The city owns its electric light system, which is self-supporting, and, as a consequence, the streets are brilliantly lighted, and the citizens get electric light for the cost of coal oil. The city also owns waterworks with a supply by gravitation from a mountain lake, giving in business district 170 to 190 pounds pressure. The city also owns a free public library, and there is a ferry on the river. There is communication with river and Vancouver Island ports, daily or oftener, by steamer. A station of the C.P.R. is in the city, and of the Great Northern Ry. immediately opposite, on south bank of river. Electric railway makes hourly trips to Vancouver, 12 miles off. There are 2 newspapers, electric street cars, saw mills, iron foundries, carriage and furniture factories, wood working establishments, feed mill, tannery, 3 branch banks, etc. New Westminster is the headquarters of the salmon-canning and agricultural interests of the Fraser Valley, and the distributing point of the river trade. It has 2 public parks. A railway and traffic bridge is about to be built across the Fraser. The streets are well kept, with good sidewalks. The climate is mild and equable, and the city is morally and ma-

terially clean and healthy. The taxation is 15 mills, net. Improvements are assessed at half value. Pop., 1881, 1,500; 1891, 6,678; 1901, 6,499.

NEW WESTMINSTER JCT., a station on the C.P.R., in New Westminster dist., B.C., at the junction of the Westminster branch with the main line, 9 miles from New Westminster.

NEW WILTSHIRE, a post settlement in Queens co., P.E.I., 1 mile from North Wiltshire, on the P.E.I. Ry.

NEW YARMOUTH, a post settlement in Cumberland co., N.S., near Parrsboro, on the Cumberland Ry.

NEW YORK CENTRAL JCT., a station on the G.T.R. (Massena Springs branch), in Huntingdon co., Que., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Huntingdon.

NEW ZEALAND, Kings co., P.E.I. See Zealand.

NEW ZION, a post settlement in Sunbury co., N.B., 12 miles from Chipman, on the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Co.'s line.

NIAGARA, a river of North America, forming the outlet of Lake Erie and a part of the boundary between Canada and the United States. It commences at Black Rock, 2 miles north of Buffalo, and flowing northward, enters Lake Ontario after a course of about 34 miles. About 3 miles below its southern extremity, it divides into two arms, which embrace an island, called Grand Island, 12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 miles wide. Two or three miles below Grand Island, the entire waters of the Niagara are precipitated over a perpendicular ledge of rocks about 160 feet in height, forming the Niagara Falls, the most stupendous cataract on the globe. The rapids above the Falls have a descent of 57 feet in about half a mile. The river is navigable from its mouth on Lake Ontario, 7 miles to Lewiston, and above the Falls for small boats from the old Fort Schlosser to Lake Erie, a distance of about 20 miles. Two miles below the cataract the river is spanned by a magnificent suspension bridge, 800 feet in length.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont. (formerly CLIFTON, or SUSPENSION BRIDGE), an incorporated city in Welland co., Ont., situated on the west bank of the Niagara River, 12 miles from St. Catharines, 43 miles east of Hamilton, and about 2 miles below the great cataract, of which it commands a magnificent view. The city, which has stations of the G.T.R. and Mich. Central Ry., in 1903 extended its boundaries by absorbing Niagara Falls South, the former village of Drummondville. Fifty years ago, Clifton, as the place was then called, became an important point of entry (situated as it was and is on the international boundary between W. Ont. and N.Y. State), with the building of the International R.R. Suspension Bridge over the Niagara River, which connects the G.T.R. system with the several railways of New York State. Its importance was augmented 20 years later with the building of the Cantilever Bridge, a double-tracked railway bridge connecting the Mich. Central R.R. with the Vanderbilt R.R. systems of New York State. The traffic at this point in time became so great that the old Suspension Bridge was in 1897 replaced by a double-tracked, double-decked arch bridge of steel, with a single span of 550 feet, over the rapids of the

river, which here run at the rate of 25 miles an hour, impeded here and there by obstructions in the river's bed, which cause breakers to dash up from 10 feet to 20 feet in height on their mad way to the whirlpool and beyond. Viewed from the shore, they present one of the grandest sights of the kind in the world which visitors to the great cataract, two miles above, should not fail to see.

Of recent years, the project of utilizing Niagara Falls in the development of power for manufacturing purposes has turned the eyes of the world afresh to the site of the great cataract. Already three companies are operating, each of which are spending millions in working out their vast undertaking. When the project is completed, say, within a few years, there will be developed on the Ontario side alone nearly 500,000 horse-power. Several factories are already located here, and their several industries are in a flourishing condition. Among these are: The Niagara Falls Machine & Foundry Co., Ltd.; The Ontario Silver Co.; The Silver Lake Canning Co.; The Oneida Community Chain factory; The Dominion Suspender Co.; The Niagara Neckwear Co.; a bedstead factory, and a metal works company, besides flour mills and 3 planing mills. The combined towns which now form Niagara Falls City have 2 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist and 1 Roman Catholic churches, about 100 stores, 10 hotels, 5 chartered banks [Bank of Hamilton (2 branches), Imperial (2 branches), and Royal], besides private bankers, 3 printing and 2 newspaper offices ("The Record," daily, and "The Review," weekly), a fine system of public schools, together with a collegiate institute and a free library. The city has, moreover, an excellent sewerage system, and owns its own water-works and electric light plant; it has also express, telegraph and telephone offices. Pop., about 9,000.

NIAGARA, FALLS OF, a mighty cataract situated partly in Canada and partly in the United States, on the Niagara, a river 34 miles in length, running from Lake Erie to Ontario, and here pouring the waters of the Great Lakes over a perpendicular precipice, 165 feet in height. The falls are about 20 miles below the entrance to the river, at the north-eastern extremity of Lake Erie, and 14 miles from its junction with Lake Ontario. About 3 miles below its commencement, the river divides into two arms, which embrace an island, called Grand Island, 12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 miles wide. The banks of the upper portion of Niagara River are low, not usually exceeding 20 or 30 feet, and the current is comparatively moderate. Nearly 3 miles below Grand Island the rapids (scarcely less interesting than the falls themselves) commence, and after a course of rather more than half a mile terminate in the great cataract. Goat Island, a quarter of a mile wide and half a mile long, from north to south, extends to the very brow of the precipice and divides the falls into two portions, the higher of which is on the American side, but the greater body of water on the Canadian. The latter is usually named the Horse Shoe Fall. Below the falls the river runs between perpendicular cliffs for 3 or 4 miles in a channel of from 300 to

800 feet wide, with great force and impetuosity, till it is released from its narrow and rocky bed, below the Queenston Heights, from whence it flows tranquilly into Lake Ontario. Between the falls and Queenston (where navigation commences) occur two rapids, caused partly by the narrowing of the bed of the river, and partly by the rocks at the bottom. At the head of the first rapids, 2 miles below the falls, the river is spanned by 2 suspension bridges, 800 feet in length and 230 feet above the water. The river is also spanned by a bridge just below the falls, and by one near Brock's monument at Queenston. At the southern extremity of the first rapids an angle in the river causes a reflex in the current, which forms a number of eddies, commonly called "The Whirlpool," more remarkable for the heaping up of the waters in the middle of the river, by the impetus of the current, than for any peculiar violence of the whirlpools themselves. Below this pool is another rapid of half a mile in extent. Of recent years the falls have been utilized by a number of power companies for supplying water power for manufacturing purposes throughout the western parts of the Ontario Province. A system of electric trolley lines (The Niagara Belt Line) has also been built and are run at stated intervals each day for scenic purposes along both sides of the canyon.

NIAGARA FALLS, SOUTH, in Welland co., Ont., now absorbed by Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA JCT., a junction station on the Michigan Central Ry., 14 miles from Niagara Falls, and 8 miles from Buffalo.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, formerly NEWARK, an historic incorporated town of Ontario, Lincoln co., situated on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara River, and on the Michigan Central Ry., 36 miles south of Toronto by water, 15 miles from Niagara Falls. It contains 4 churches, 25 stores, 5 hotels, post, telegraph and express offices, 2 canning factories, 1 bank (Sovereign), 1 printing and newspaper office ("The Times," weekly). Niagara is the oldest town in the province, and was the first capital of Upper Canada. The district was mainly settled by the United Empire loyalists at the close of the American Revolution, and was the scene of many stirring events in the beginning of the present century. In 1813 it was burned by General McClure, of the American army, in his retreat from the north. Niagara had the first public library in Upper Canada, the first agricultural society, the first grammar or high school. Here the first newspaper in Upper Canada was published; here also was passed the first act in the world for the abolishing of slavery in its first parliament, and here also was the establishing of the first Chatauqua Institution in Canada. Besides the public library, of 6,000 volumes, it has a local historical society; it has also public and high schools, and a large military reserve where a military camp is annually mustered for drill purposes. There is also an extensive golf links, besides tennis grounds and bowling alleys, as well as facilities for boating, bathing and fishing. It is a favorite resort during the summer months for pleasure and health seekers. Three large steamers run

daily between Toronto and Niagara. Pop. 1,400.

NIBLOCK, a station in Thunder Bay dist., N.W. Ont., on the C.P.R., 8 miles west of Carleton and 15 miles east of English River.

NICHABOU, a post office in Chichester township, Pontiac co., Que.

NICHIKUN LAKE, situate in Ungava dist., N.E.T., north of the East Main River., Area, 133,280 acres.

NICHOL, a township in Wellington co., Ont., on the Grand and Irvine Rivers, with stations on the G.T.R. and C.P.R., at Alma, Fergus and Elora. There are 2 churches (Pres. and Lutheran), 5 stores, 4 hotels, 1 flour and chopping mill, 1 cider mill, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., of township, about 1,600.

NICHOLSVILLE, a post settlement in Kings co., N.S., 5 miles from Aylesford, on the Dom. Atlantic Ry.

NICK LAKE, a lake of Brome co., Que., noted for salmon trout.

NICKLE LAKE, a station in Rainy River dist., N.W. Ont., on the Canadian Northern RR., 60 miles west of Atikokan and 73 miles east of Rainy River.

NICK'S NOSE COVE, a settlement in the dist. of Twillingate, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 43.

NICOLA, a post settlement in Yale-Cariboo dist., B.C., and a station on the Nicola branch of the C.P.R., 47 miles from Spence's Bridge Station, on the main line. It has a branch bank.

NICOLA LAKE, a lake in Yale dist., B.C., in lat. 50° N., lon. 120° 30' W. From it discharges the waters of the Nicola River, which flows into the Thompson, which, in turn, enters the Fraser and from thence flows to the ocean.

NICOLA LAKE, a post village in Yale dist., B.C., on the C.P.R., 50 miles from Spence's Bridge and 60 miles from Kamloops. The Government offices for the district are here. It contains 2 churches (Presbyterian and Anglican), 5 stores, 2 hotels and 1 branch bank. Pop., 100.

NICOLA RIVER, a river in Yale dist., B.C., rises in the lake of the same name, flows in a north-westerly course and empties into the Thompson, a branch of the Fraser River.

NICOLET, a central county of Quebec, comprises an area of 333,896 acres. The Becancour River intersects this county and the St. Lawrence washes its north shore. Chief town, Becancour. Pop. of co. (1901), 26,590.

NICOLET, a flourishing town in Nicolet co., Que., at the foot of Lake St. Peter, on the Nicolet branch of the I.C.R., and 6 miles from St. Gregoire, on the G.T.R., 81 miles north north-east of Montreal. It contains 2 churches, 3 convents, 1 bank, 30 stores, 3 hotels, telegraph and express offices, sash and door and carriage factories, 1 hospital and 1 Harbour of Refuge, together with 2 foundries and 1 printing office. It has a fine college, with a library containing over 20,500 volumes. Pop., 2,552.

NICOLET, a river of Quebec rises in the above lake, and falls into Lake St. Peter at Nicolet (south shore of the St. Lawrence). Length 60 miles. It is a rapid stream, but navigable to some distance above the village.

NICOLET, a beautiful lake in Wolfe co.,

Que., about 2½ miles long and 1 mile broad. It contains several islands, abounds with fine trout, and is surrounded by very attractive scenery.

NICOLET FALLS, a post village in Richmond co., Que., on the Nicolet River, and 2 miles from Danville, on the G.T.R. It contains 1 store, 2 sash and door factories, 2 pulp and saw mills. Pop., about 400.

NICOLSTON, a post village in Simcoe co., Ont., on Nottawasaga River and on the Hamilton & Allandale branch G.T.R., 2 miles from Alliston Station. It contains knitting, woollen, saw and grist mills, and 1 Presbyterian church. Pop., 150.

NICOMEKL, a river in New Westminster dist., B.C.

NICOMEKL, a post village in New Westminster district, B.C., on a river of the same name, 15 miles from New Westminster, and 2 miles from Cloverdale on the Can. Nor. Que. RR. It has 1 Episcopal church. Pop., 36.

NICOMIN, a post village in New Westminster dist., B.C., on the Fraser River, and a station (3 miles distant), on the C.P.R., 52 miles east of Vancouver. It has 1 Roman Catholic church and 1 general store. Pop., under 100.

NICOTA, a lake in Pontiac co., Que.

NICTAU, (Indian name for Forks of River), a post settlement on the Tobique River, 35 miles north of Plaster Rock Station, on the Tobique Valey branch of the C.P.R., 23 miles north-east of Perth Jct., on the St. John River, in Victoria co., N.B. Nictau is the headquarters for sportsmen and anglers at the head of the Tobique River, as well as for supplies for lumbermen and campers. It has telephone and telegraph offices. Pop. 20.

NICTAUX, a river of Annapolis co., N.S., falls into the south bank of the Annapolis River, near Middleton Station. Silver and iron ore is found in the vicinity of this river. There are ten lakes on the Nictaux, which abound with trout, affording fine sport for the angler. The lower part of the river abounds with salmon, bass and shad.

NICTAUX FALLS, a post village in Annapolis co., N.S., on the Nictaux River, ¼ of a mile from Nictaux Station, on the Halifax & South Western Ry. It contains 2 churches (Baptist and Methodist), 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 saw mill, and telegraph, telephone and express offices. The Wheelock Iron Mines have recently been opened in the vicinity (2 miles from the village). Pop., about 600.

NICTAUX SOUTH, a farming settlement in Annapolis co., N.S., on the Nictaux River, 3 miles from Nictaux Falls Station, on the Halifax & South Western RR., near Middleton, on the line of the Dominion Atlantic RR. There are valuable iron ore mines in the vicinity. Pop. of district, about 100.

NICTAUX, WEST, a post village in Annapolis co., N.S., on Annapolis River, and on Halifax and South Western Ry., 2½ miles from Middleton. It contains 1 Baptist church. Pop., 100.

NICTOR, or **LITTLE TOBIQUE RIVER**, takes its rise in Nictor Lake, Restigouche co., N.B., and flows westerly into Tobique River. The latter, after traversing Victoria co., empties itself into the St. John River.

NIGADO SETTLEMENT, a post settlement in Gloucester co., N.B., 6 miles from Petit Rocher, on the I.C.R.

NIGER RIVER, a rapid stream running a south-western direction in Stanstead co., Que.

NIKOUBAU, a river of Northern Quebec, forms the first part of the River Ashuapmouchuan, which falls into Lake St. John. Its upward course is generally north-westerly to the height of land which divides the waters of the Saguenay from those flowing to Hudson Bay. It passes through several lakes. At the head of the fourth it divides into two branches, one comes from the north-east and the other, in its upward course, continues north-westerly, and passes a sort of double lake, called Narrow Bridge Lake, where the highest lake, called Whitefish Lake, is reached by a portage of about 1 mile. This is close to the watershed, which is also the boundary line between the Province of Quebec and the district of Ungava, N.E.T., and is 170 miles from St. John, 269 miles north of Montreal. At Lake Nikoubau the spruce, tamarac, balsam, fir, etc., attain a good size.

NILE, a post village in Huron co., Ont., 9 miles from Goderich, on the G.T.R. It contains 1 Methodist church, 1 store and 1 saw mill. Pop., 100.

NILES CORNERS, a station on the Central Ontario Ry., in Prince Edward co., Ont., 15 miles from Picton.

NILESTOWN, a post village in Middlesex co., Ont., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dorchester Station, on the London & Harrisburg div. G.T.R., 9 miles east of London. It contains 2 churches 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 wagon factory and 1 hotel. Pop., 200.

NINE MILE CREEK, a settlement on Northumberland Strait, in Queens co., P.E.I., on Hillsborough Bay, 7 miles south of Charlottetown. It has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 general store, saw and grist mills and 1 lobster canning factory, with express and telegraph offices at Charlottetown. Pop., 126.

NINE MILE RIVER, a post village in Han's co., N.S., on a river of the same name, 7 miles from Elmsdale, on the I.C.R., 17 miles north of Windsor Jct. It contains 3 churches, 1 store, 2 hotels, and saw and grist mills. Pop., about 1,000.

NINE MILE RIVER, a river of Bruce co., Ont., on which is the village of Lucknow, on the borders of Huron co.

NINE MILE RIVER, a good salmon and trout stream in Halifax co., N.S., enters the Atlantic through Shad Bay, west of Halifax, after a course of about 40 miles.

NINETTE, a post village in Souris co., Man., near Pelican Lake, and a station on the Canadian Northern RR. It has 1 Episcopal church, 3 stores, 1 hotel, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., 75.

NINETY RANCH and HOTEL, a settlement 35 miles from Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, on the Rosebud River, the half-way stopping-place between Calgary and Carbon. It has 1 temperance hotel and livery stables, and is a resort for summer pleasure seekers in the region, where there is good boating on the lake and splendid shooting in the season. A railway is expected soon to be built to the region.

NINGA, a post village in Souris co., Man., on the C.P.R., 7 miles from Boissevain, and 27 miles from Deloraine. It contains 3 churches, 8 stores, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 feed stores, 1 branch bank and telegraph and express offices. Pop., 150.

NIPIGON, a post village in Thunder Bay district, Ont., on the Nipigon River, which flows from Lake Nipigon into Lake Superior, and abounds in fish. It is a station on the C.P.R., 66 miles east of Port Arthur. It has 2 churches (Anglican and Presbyterian), 4 stores, 1 hotel, and express and telegraph offices. Besides the fishing, there is good hunting in the vicinity. Pop., 100.

NIPIGON, a river of Thunder Bay dist., N. Ont., issues from the south-east side of Lake Nipigon Bay, the most northern point of Lake Superior. It is about 30 miles long, and is the largest river flowing into Lake Superior. Its size and character, and the area it drains, entitle it to be considered as the continuation of the St. Lawrence beyond Lake Superior. Four lakes occur in its course: Lake Helen, 8 miles long and 1 wide; Lake Jessie, 3; Lake Maria, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and Lake Emma, 4 miles long. The navigation between these lakes is interrupted by falls and rapids. The River Nipigon affords fine trout fishing. Its water is very clear.

NIPIGON, or **NEPIGON**, a large lake of Northern Ontario, in the provincial district of Thunder Bay, about midway between Thunder Bay, at the head of Lake Superior, and the Albany River. Its general outline is elliptical, the longest diameter, a little west of north, being 70 miles, and the shortest 50 miles. Lake Nipigon is very thickly studded with islands. It is estimated that there are more than 1,000. The shore on the southern side is deeply indented by large bays; and on the northern, Ombabika Bay is nearly 20 miles long with an entrance only a mile wide. These indentations increase very much the coast line, which measures 580 miles. The streams flowing into the lake are numerous. The 18 largest are: Kayoshk or Gull River, Na-ma-wa-min-i-kan or Sturgeon River (sometimes also called the Poplar Lodge River, from the name of the Hudson Bay Company's post at its mouth), O-na-ma-ni-sagi or Red Paint River, Pick-i-ti-gouch-ing or Muddy River, Ka-bi-to-ti-qua or the river which runs parallel to the shore, Omba-bi-ka or Rising Rocks River, Wa-ba-nosh or Dawning Day River, Ka-ma-ka-te-wa-ga-miz or Black River, Posh-ko-ka-ran River, Ka-wa-ba-ton-gwa or White Sand River, Ka-ba-sash-kan-da-gi-sino River, Pag-it-chig-a-mo or Look-out River, Sandy River, Katch-an-ga-ti-na-wi or High Hill River, Kane-sha, and Ka-nee-sha-sing River. The aspect of the country around Lake Nipigon, and of the islands within it, is undulating, and sometimes hilly, but level tracts of considerable extent occur in some places. The largest tract of good land appears to be on the south-western side of the lake. For 50 miles from the Nonwatan River northwards the country is mostly level and the soil fertile. The Indians represent this tract as continuing nearly to the Winnipeg River, becoming more level as it recedes westward. Around South and McIntyre, the two largest bays of the south,

there is a considerable area of good land. Along the Kabitotaquia on the west, on both sides of the river, the country is level and the soil sandy, supporting a growth of grass and bushes, the timber having been burnt off by repeated fires. The land is free from stones and almost ready for the plough. To the north-westward the country is low and a level tract extends north to an unknown distance. To the north-east along Ombabika Bay, as far as the eye can reach, the country is level and the soil is good. The climate at Lake Nipigon appears to be as well suited for agriculture as the greater part of the Province of Quebec. The timber is principally white spruce, white birch, aspen, poplar, balsam, fir, tamarac, and white cedar, with occasional trees of black ash, grey elm, and white pine. Lake Nipigon is 813 feet higher than Lake Superior. The shores on the south and west are bolder and the water deeper than on the north and east. The depth of water is very great. In some parts a line of 540 feet has failed to touch bottom. Indians fish in upwards of 100 feet of water, not a stone's throw from the shore. The lake has its outlet in the Nipigon River, which issues from the south-east side and empties into Lake Superior. "Nipigon" is a contraction of a word signifying "Deep Clear Water Lake." Area, 1,107,200 acres.

NIPPER'S HARBOUR, a fishing settlement at the entrance to Green Bay, an inlet of Notre Dame Bay, in Twillingate dist., Nfld. It is connected with Lewisport Station (80 miles distant) and with other Newfoundland ports and towns by the Reid-Nfld. Co.'s Ry. and steamship lines. It lies 10 miles south-west of Tilt Cove. It has 2 churches (Epis. and Meth.), 4 stores, 2 lobster canning and cod liver oil factories, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop. 260.

NIPISSING, a post village in Parry Sound district, Ont., on the South River and Lake Nipissing, 9 miles from Powassan, on the G.T.R., 19 miles from North Bay. It contains 2 churches (Epis. and Presbyterian), 2 stores, 1 hotel, 2 saw mills and 1 tannery. Pop., 400.

NIPISSING, or NEPISSING LAKE, Ont., is situated north-east of Lake Huron, nearly midway between it and the Ottawa River. The shape is irregular; the shores are bold. Length 50 miles; greatest breadth 35 miles. It contains many islands, and discharges itself into Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) by French River, the navigation of which is, however, impeded by numerous rapids; but eastward it is separated by only a short portage from Turtle Lake and Little River, a tributary of the navigable Ottawa. With French River, the Mattawan and the Ottawa it once formed the *voynageur* route from Montreal to the great lakes.

NIPISSING JUNCTION, a post village in Nipissing district, Ont., being the junction of the G.T.R. and C.P.R. roads, 4 miles south of North Bay. It contains 1 Methodist church, 1 store and 1 brickyard. Pop. of township, 500.

MISSOURI EAST, a township in Oxford co.,

Ont., 9 miles from Beachville, on the G.T.R. and C.P.R.

NITCHEQUON, or NICHICUN, a lake in North East Territory of Ungava, in the Labrador Peninsula, midway between James Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. It lies in about 53° no. lat., and 71° 50' W. lon.

NITH, a river in Waterloo co., Ont.

NITHBURG, a post village in Perth co., Ont., on the River Nith, 5 miles from Brunner, and 7 miles from Shakespeare, stations on the G.T.R., with daily stage (13 miles) to Stratford. It contains 1 store, 1 church (Presbyterian), 1 glove and fur tanner, 1 flour mill, 1 saw and shingle mill. Pop. 90.

NITINAT, or BARCLAY SOUND, B.C., an extensive inlet filled with islands on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Lat. 48° 50' N., lon. 25° 24' W. It is about 12 miles wide at its entrance between Terron Point on the north, and Carrasco Point on the south-east.

NIVERVILLE, a post village in Provencher co., Man., on the Emerson branch of the C.P.R., 23 miles south of Winnipeg. It contains 2 stores, a school, and 3 grain elevators. Pop. 75.

NIXON, a thriving post village in Norfolk co., Ont., a station on the G.T.R., 4 miles from Simcoe. It contains 1 Methodist church, 1 general store, 1 saw mill, 1 cheese factory, and express and telegraph offices. Pop., 300.

NIXON, a post settlement in Albert co., N.B., 3 miles from Turtle Creek station, on the Salisbury & Harvey Ry.

NIXON, a station on the C.P.R. (Edmundston branch), in Carleton co., N.B., 8 miles from Woodstock.

NIXON LAKE, a small lake in the peninsula near Lake St. John, Chicoutimi co., Que. Length 36 chains; breadth 10 chains. Its banks are covered with alder.

NOBER, a post village partly in Haldimand and partly in Norfolk co's., Ont., near to Townsend Station, on the Mich. Central RR., 5 miles from Hagersville. It has 1 Meth. dist. church, 1 general store and 1 blacksmith shop, with express and telegraph offices at Townsend. Pop., 150.

NOBINVILLE, a farming settlement in Prince co., P.E.I., 2 miles from Wellington, where the business of the place is done, and a station on the P.E. Island RR. There is a graded school, with church (R.C.), 4 miles distant, at Egmont Bay. Pop. (chiefly French Canadians), under 50.

NOBLE LAKE, in Notman township, dist. of Nipissing, N. Ont., to the west of Moose Lake Station, on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario RR.

NOBLETON, a post village in York co., Ont., 5 miles from Kleinburg Station, on the C.P.R., and 7 miles from King, on the G.T.R. It contains 2 churches (Epis. and Meth.), 1 hotel, 2 stores, 1 harness shop, 1 planing mill, and a sash and door factory, besides telephone office. Pop., 200.

NODDY BAY, a fishing station on the French shore, Nfld., in the dist. of St. Barbe, 5 miles from Griguet and 2 miles from Quir-

pon. It is a safe harbor for small craft, but not fit for large shipping. Pop. (1901) 43.

NOEL, a post village in Hants co., N.S., on Cobequid Bay, 12 miles from Kennetcook Station, on the Midland division Dominion Atlantic Ry., about midway between Windsor and Truro. It contains 3 churches, 1 store, 1 hotel, 2 saw, 2 shingle and 2 carding mills Pop., 300.

NOEL, a lake in Montmorency co., Que., lying to the north-west of the Montmorency River.

NOEL, a lake in Maskinonge co., Que., in the township of Chapleau, noted for its fine fishing.

NOEL ROAD, a post settlement in Hants co., N.S., 2 miles from Kennetcook Station, on the Midland branch of the Dominion Atlantic Ry.

NOEL SHORE, a post village in Hants co., N.S., on Cobequid Bay, 14 miles from Kennetcook Station, on the Midland RR. It contains 1 store, 1 saw mill and telegraph office. Deals are largely exported. Pop., about 170.

NOELTON, a post settlement in Calgary dist., Alta. Calgary, on the C.P.R., is the nearest station.

NOGIES CREEK, a post office in Harvey township, in Peterboro co., Ont., 5 miles from Bobcaygeon, on the Lindsay branch of the C. P.R.

NOH-OUL-LOO LAKE, of Quebec, forms part of the River Peribonca, which runs into the north shore of Lake St. John. It is about 4 miles long and 1 wide. There are many islands at its entrance, which is 19 miles from the mouth of the river.

NOIR, a lake in Labelle co., Que.

NOIR, a lake in Kamouraska co., Que.

NOIRE, a river in Charlevoix co., Que., enters the St. Lawrence at Port au Persil, opposite Cacouna, Temiscouata co.

NOIRE, a lake Charlevoix co., Que., in the township of Chauveau.

NOIRE, two rivers in L'Islet co., Que. The Grande Riviere Noire is commonly called Lake Kiacasy River or outlet. It runs near 5 small mountains called Sugar Loaves, over a fine smooth bed of black stones, and contains several small islands. The Petite Riviere Noire takes its rise in the rear of the county, and running south falls into the St. John River.

NOIRE RIVIERE, rises in Lotbiniere co., Que., and runs north-east into the Chaudiere, in Lévis co.

NOIRE RIVER, a small stream entering the St. Lawrence near Murray Bay, Que., and opposite Kamouraska.

NOISY RIVER, a small stream in Simcoe co., Ont.

NOKOMIS, a settlement in Humboldt dist., Prov. of Saskatchewan, on Saline Creek, 14 miles from Govan Station, on C.P.R. and G.T.R. lines, with port north of Long Lake. It is in a fine wheat growing region, and has 1 general store, mission house where the several denominations hold services on Sunday with school house. Pop., about 300.

NOLALU, a post office and station in Thunder Bay dist., N. W. Ont., on the Canadian Northern RR. (Duluth section), 35 miles south-west of Port Arthur, on Lake Superior.

NOMININGUE, a post settlement on Lake Nominique, in Labelle co., Que., a station

(Nominig) on the C.P.R., 23 miles north-west of Labelle, 60 miles from Ste. Agathe, and 104 miles north-west of Montreal. It has 1 R.C. church, 10 stores, 5 hotels, 5 various mills, 2 carriage and door and sash factories, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., about 900.

NONWATAN LAKE, a picturesque sheet of water on Black Sturgeon River, in Thunder Bay district, northern Ontario, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long from north to south, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad in the middle. It receives a considerable stream called the Nonwatan River from the westward, the upward course of which lies south-westward for a considerable distance through a level country.

NONWATANOSE, or LITTLE NONWATAN, a lake on Black Sturgeon River, in Thunder Bay district, Ont. It is 1 mile in diameter and nearly round.

NONEON RIVER, a tributary of Lake Scugog, Ontario and Durham counties, Ont., and is well stocked with fish.

NORBOROUGH, a post settlement in Prince co., P.E.I., near Emerald Jct., on the P.E.I. Ry.

NORDEN, a post settlement in Humboldt dist., Sask., 6 miles from Kinistino, on the Can. Northern Ry.

NORDIN, a post village in Northumberland co., N.B., 2 miles from Newcastle, on the I.C.R.

NORFOLK, a county of Ontario, bordering upon Lake Erie, comprises an area of 542,845 acres. This county is watered by several large streams flowing into Lake Erie, and is traversed by the G.T.R., Wabash and the Michigan Central Ry. Capital, Simcoe. Pop. (1901), 29,556.

NORGATE, a post office in Dauphin co., Man., and a station on the Can. Northern RR., 6 miles south of McCreary Jct., and 6 miles north of Kelwood.

NORHAM, a post village in Northumberland co., N.B., 10 miles from Campbellford, a station on the Peterborough and Belleville branch of the G.T.R. It contains 2 stores and 2 blacksmith shops. Pop. 125.

NORLAND, a post village, in Victoria co., Ont., on the Gull River, which falls into Balsam Lake, 5 miles north of Coboconk, terminal station on the G.T.R., with port on Mud Turtle Lake. It has 2 churches (Methodist and Army Barracks), 2 stores, 3 saw, grist and shingle mills, besides 1 Orange and 1 Foresters halls, and a telephone office. Pop., about 200.

NORMAN, a post village in Rainy River district, N.W. Ont., on the Lake of the Woods 2 miles from Kenora, on the C.P.R. It contains 2 stores, 1 hotel, 3 saw and 3 planing mills and 1 express office.

NORMANDALE, a post village in Norfolk co., Ont., on Lake Erie, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Victoria, on the G.T.R. (Jarvis & Port Rowan branch), and 11 miles from Simcoe. It contains 1 Methodist church and 1 store. Pop., 70.

NORMANDIN, a post village and parish in Chicoutimi co., Que., on the Ticonabe River, north-west of Lake St. John, and between the Mistassini and the Chamouchan Rivers. The nearest station (36 miles distant) is Roberval, on the Que. & Lake St. John RR. It has 1 Roman Catholic church, 6 stores, 3 hotel boarding houses and 4 flour and saw mills. Pop. of parish, 1,500.

NORMANDIN NORD, a post office in Albanie T'p., Chicoutimi dist., 36 miles from Roberval, on Lake St. John, the northern terminus of the Quebec and Lake St. John RR.

NORMAN'S COVE, a settlement, in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 247.

NORMANTON, a post office in Bruce co., Ont. See Port Elgin.

NORQUAY, a settlement in Lisgar co., Man., on Cypress River, 5 miles from Swan Lake, on the Can. Northern Ry.

NORRIS' ARM, a settlement in the dist. of Twillingate, Nfld., and a station on the Reid Nfld. Ry. Pop. (1901), 83.

NORRIS LAKE, a post hamlet in Selkirk co., Man., on Norris Lake, situate about midway between the southern ends of Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, 10 miles north-west of Teulon, on the Teulon branch of the C.P.R., 40 miles north of Winnipeg. It has 1 general store.

NORRIS LAKE, in Halifax co., N.S., about 1 mile from Pennant Bay, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $\frac{3}{4}$ a mile wide. It abounds with trout.

NORRIS' POINT, a settlement in the dist. of St. Barbe, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 244.

NORTH AINSLIE, a post village in Inverness co., N.S., on Cape Breton Island, on Lake Ainslie, 4 miles from Strathlorne Station, on the Inverness & Richmond RR. It has 1 store, 1 hotel, 1 threshing mill. There are signs and tests of good kerosene oil in the vicinity. Pop., 109.

NORTH ALTON, a post office in Kings co., N.S., 2 miles from Kentville Station, on the Dominion Atlantic RR.

NORTHAM, a post village in Prince co., P.E.I., on the Inland River, and a station on the P.E. Island RR., 20 miles from Summerside. It has 1 general store, 1 hotel and 1 saw mill. There is a good farming and fruit growing district about, with considerable of a lumber trade done. Pop., about 150.

NORTHAMPTON, a post settlement in Carleton co., N.B., 8 miles from Woodstock, on the C.P.R.

NORTH AUGUSTA, a post hamlet in Augusta township, Grenville co., Ont., 5 miles north-east of Bellamy, a station on the C.P.R. (Brockville & Ottawa section), 10 miles north of Brockville. It has 2 churches, several stores, 1 bank (Metropolitan) and a telegraph office.

NORTH BATTLEFORD, a post settlement in Saskatchewan dist., Prov. of Saskatchewan, at the junction of the Battle and the N. Saskatchewan Rivers, and a station on the Canadian Northern RR. (Edmonton div.), 147 miles north-west of Humboldt and 85 miles south-east of Lloydminster. It has 3 branch banks.

NORTH BAY, a progressive post town, on the north-east shore of Lake Nipissing, Nipissing dist., Ont., at the junction of the G.T.R. and C.P.R., and the south terminal of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario RR., the line of which runs northward 138 miles to Englehart. It has a complete water works and sewerage plant, as well as electric light and gas plant, owned by the town. Its situation is fast making the town an important railway and trading centre. It has 5 churches (R.C., Epis., Pres., Meth. and Baptist), 34 stores, 6

hotels, 1 saw mill, 2 sash and door factories, 4 banks (Imperial, Traders, Ottawa and Sovereign), 2 printing and newspaper offices (North-Bay "Times," and "Despatch"), besides offices of the express and telegraph companies. Pop., 4,000.

NORTH BAY, a settlement in the district of Burgeo and La Poile, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 10.

NORTH BAY JUNCTION, a station in Nipissing dist., N. Ont., 1 mile from North Bay, on Lake Nipissing, on the Temiskaming & North Ontario RR., and the main line of the C.P.R. for Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior.

NORTH BEAVER BANK, a post village in Halifax co., N.S., 8 miles from Beaver Bank Station, on the Dom. Atlantic RR., 3 miles from Windsor Jet. It has 2 churches (Epis. and Pres.), 2 hotels, and 2 saw mills, with express and telegraph offices at Beaver Bank Station. Pop., 187.

NORTH BEDEQUE, a post village in Prince co., P.E.I., on the Ounk River, 5 miles from Freetown Station, on the P.E. Island Ry., 14 miles east of Summerside. It has 1 Presbyterian church. Pop. (those who get their letters at the post office), 157.

NORTH BEND, a post village in Yale dist., B.C., on the Fraser River, and on the C.P.R., 25 miles from Yale. It contains 2 churches (1 R. C. and 1 Protestant), 2 stores, 2 hotels and telegraph and express offices. Pop., 250.

NORTH BOTHWELL, a station on the C.P.R. in Kent co., N.B., $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bothwell, and 33 miles from Chatham. The post office is at Bothwell.

NORTH BRANCH, a station on the Reid Nfld. Ry., in the dist. of St. George, Nfld., 44 miles from Port Aux Basques.

NORTH BRANCH, a small lake in Victoria co., N.B.

NORTH BRANCH RIVER flows into the St. John River, Carleton co., N.B.

NORTH BROOK, a station on the Reid-Nfld. Ry., in the district of St. George, Nfld., 31 miles from Bay of Islands.

NORTH BROOK, a post village in Addington co., Ont., 40 miles from Napanee, the county seat, and 9 miles from Kaladar, on the C.P.R., the nearest railway point. It contains 5 stores and 2 saw mills. Pop. 125.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, a post village in Queens co., N.S., near the Port Medway River, and 2 miles from Brookfield Mines Station, on the Halifax and So. Western RR. A branch line of railway also passes near the village running between New Germany to Caledonia. It has 1 Baptist church, 3 stores, 3 hotels and 1 saw and shingle mill. There are two gold mines in operation in the vicinity, and others are being prospected. There are many lakes and brooks near, in which there is good fishing. Pop., about 800.

NORTH BRUCE, a post village in Bruce co., Ont., on Black Creek, 5 miles from Port Elgin, on the G.T.R., 4 miles from Southampton. It contains 1 church, 1 store, 1 hotel, 1 blacksmith shop, and 1 wood chopping mill. Pop., 25.

NORTH BUXTON, a village in Kent co., Ont., a station (Buxton) on the Michigan Central Ry., 65 miles west of London. It contains 2 churches, 1 store, 1 grain elevator, ex-

press and telegraph offices with river port at Chatham. Pop., 150.

NORTH CAPE MABOU, a village in Inverness co., N.S., near Strathlorne and Broad Cove, on the Inverness & Richmond RR. It contains 1 church.

NORTH CARLETON, a post settlement in Prince co., P.E.I., 4½ miles from Cape Traverse, on the P.E.I. Ry.

NORTH CLAREMONT, a post village in Ontario co., Ont., a station on the C.P.R. (Claremont), 27 miles north-east of Toronto. It is noted as a breeding place for high-class live stock, including horses as well as cattle. It has 3 churches (Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist), 6 stores, 1 hotel, 1 bank (Sovereign), besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., about 700.

NORTH CLARENDON, a post village in Pontiac co., Que., on the Ottawa River, 4 miles from Shawville, a station on the Waltham branch of the C.P.R., 46 miles north-west of Ottawa City. It contains 4 churches, 2 saw mills, and 1 house furnishing factory.

NORTH COATICOOK, a post village in Stanstead co., Que., on the Coaticook River, 1½ miles from Coaticook, on the G.T.R. It contains 1 Anglican church, 5 stores, 1 hotel, manufactures of knit goods, pressed brick and prints and 1 grist mill. Pop. 550.

NORTH CORNER, a post village in Kings co., N.S., on the Canning River, 1¼ miles from Canning Station, on the Cornwallis Valley branch of the Dominion Atlantic Ry. The district is a dairying, farming, fruit-growing and a stock raising one. It contains carpenter and blacksmith shops.

NORTHCOTE, a post village in Renfrew co., Ont., on the Bonnechère River, 8 miles from Renfrew, and a station on the Eganville branch of the C.P.R. and on the Parry Sound and Ottawa division of the G.T.R. It contains 2 churches, 1 store, 1 school and 1 temperance hall.

NORTH DOURO, a village in Peterboro' co., Ont. See Lakefield.

NORTH EARLTOWN, a post village in Colchester co., N.S., on Ebby Brook, 6 miles from Denmark, on the I.C.R. (Oxford branch), 28 miles from Pictou. It contains 1 Presbyterian church and 1 general store. Pop. 200.

NORTH-EAST ARM, a settlement in the dist. of Placentia and St. Mary's, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 451.

NORTH-EAST HARBOUR, a post village in Shelburne co., N.S., on the sea coast, at the mouth of the Clyde River, 10 miles from Barrington Station, on the Halifax & South Western Ry. It contains 1 Methodist church and 1 general store. Fishing is the chief industry. Pop. 130.

NORTH-EAST MARGAREE, a post village on Cape Breton Island, in Inverness co., N.S., on the north-east branch of the Margaree River, 28 miles from the station of Inverness, on the Inverness & Richmond RR., with port at Broad Cove. It has 3 churches (Meth., Congregational and Baptist), 4 stores, 1 hotel, shingle, saw, planing, moulding and grist mills, 2 carriage factories, besides telegraph office. Pop., about 400.

NORTH-EAST RIVER, a small stream in

Halifax co., N.S., falls into the head of Margaree's Bay, west of Halifax City. Length 5 miles. Is noted for its good salmon fishing.

NORTHERN, Strathcona dist., Alta. See Bardo.

NORTHERN ARM, a settlement in the dist. of Twillingate, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 185.

NORTHERN BAY, a large fishing settlement in Bay-de-Verde dist., Nfld., on the north shore of Conception Bay, 20 miles from Carbonear. Pop. (1901), 427.

NORTHERN BIGHT, a settlement in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld., and a station on the Reid Nfld. Ry., 15 miles south of Clarenville. Pop. (1701), 184.

NORTHERN HARBOR, a fishing settlement in Twillingate dist., Nfld., at the mouth of Exploits Bay, 20 miles from Twillingate. Pop. (1901), 39.

NORTH ESK BOOM, a post settlement in Northumberland co., N.B., 7 miles from Newcastle, on the I.C.R.

NORTHFIELD, a lake in Wright co., Que., in the township of Bouchette.

NORTHFIELD, a village in Hants co., N.S., situate between Kennetcook and Densmore Mills, south of Cobequid Bay, 4 miles north of Paterson, a station on the Midland branch of the Dominion Atlantic Ry. It has 1 Episcopal church. The region is a farming one. Plaster and lime abound in the vicinity. Pop., about 140.

NORTHFIELD, a post settlement in Nanaimo dist., B.C., and a station on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry., 5 miles from Nanaimo.

NORTHFIELD, a post settlement in Lunenburg co., N.S., on the Keddy River, and on the Halifax & South-Western RR., 12 miles from Bridgewater. It contains 2 churches (Methodist and Lutheran), 1 store and stave, shingle and threshing mills, also 1 wood-working machine. Pop. 260.

NORTHFIELD, a post village in Sunbury co., N.B., connected near-by by steamer (running two trips a week through the beautiful Grand Lakes) with St. John. At Chipman, a few miles distant, are important hunting grounds, the forests being the home of moose, caribou and deer, while geese, duck and partridge are plentiful. In the neighborhood there are also valuable beds of coal. Pop., 20.

NORTHFIELD CENTRE, a post village in Brant co., Ont., on Big Creek, 3 miles from Harley, on the G.T.R. (Harrisburg & Tillsonburg branch), 14 miles from Brantford. It contains 1 Methodist church, 1 store, 1 saw mill and 1 cheese box factory, with bank (Crown Bank of Canada), at Burford (8 miles distant). Pop., 25.

NORTHFIELD FARM, a post settlement in Wright co., Que., on the Gatineau River, 4½ miles from Gracefield Station, on the C.P.R. (Maniwaki branch), 60 miles north of Ottawa. It has 1 Methodist church, 2 grist and saw mills, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., 350.

NORTHFIELD QUEENS, a post settlement in Queens co., N.B., 1½ miles from Newcastle, on the I.C.R.

NORTHFIELD STATION, a post village in Stormont co., Ont., a station on the Ottawa & New York RR., 12 miles north-west of Corn-

wall. It has 1 Methodist church, 1 store, 1 saw mill, 1 cheese factory.

NORTH FORKS OF SALMON CREEK, a post settlement in Sunbury co., N.B., near Chipman, on the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Co.'s line.

NORTH GLANFORD, a post village in Wentworth co., Ont., 5 miles south-west of Hamilton on the G.T.R. Pop., 50.

NORTH GLENCOE, a station on the C.P.R. in Middlesex co., Ont., $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Glencoe, on the G.T.R., and 31 miles from London. The post office is at Glencoe.

NORTH GORE, a post village in Argenteuil co., Que., 13 miles from Lachute Station, on the Great Northern Ry. and the C.P.R., 44 miles north-west of Montreal. The region is a good farming and lumber one, in the vicinity of Long and Hughes Lakes. It has 1 saw mill and 1 cheese factory.

NORTH GOWER, a post village in Carleton co., Ont., on the Stephens Creek, 8 miles from Osgoode Station, on the C.P.R. (Ottawa & Prescott branch), 21 miles south of Ottawa. It has 3 churches (Eps., Pres. and Meth.), 5 stores, 1 hotel, 1 provender mill, 1 cheese factory and 1 branch bank, besides telephone office. Pop., 265.

NORTH GRANT, a post settlement in Antigonish co., N.S., 4 miles from Antigonish, on the I.C.R.

NORTH GREENVILLE, a post settlement in Cumberland co., N.S., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Greenville, a station on the main line of the I.C.R.

NORTH GUT ST. ANN'S, a post village in Victoria co., N.S., 24 miles from Grand Narrows (Cape Breton Island), a station on the I.C.R., 17 miles north-east of Orangedale, with port at St. Anns, on an inlet of the Gulf St. Lawrence. It contains 2 saw mills. Pop. 92.

NORTH HAM, a post village in Wolfe co., Que., on the Nicolet River, 15 miles from Garthby, on the Quebec Central Ry., and 21 miles from Arthabaska (Victoriaville), on the G.T.R. It contains 1 Roman Catholic church, 4 stores, 1 hotel, 7 saw, grist, carding, etc., mills, cheese factories and a telephone office. The population is exclusively French Canadian. Pop. of parish (1901), 1,412.

NORTH HARBOR, a fishing settlement at the head of Placentia Bay. Nfld., 33 miles from Little Placentia. Pop. (1901), 89.

NORTH HARBOR, a fishing settlement in the dist. of Placentia and St. Mary's, Nfld., at the head of St. Mary's Bay, 7 miles from Salmonier, 52 miles from St. John's. Pop. (1901), 114.

NORTH HARBOR CAPE NORTH, a post settlement in Victoria co., N.S., 90 miles from North Sydney, on the I.C.R.

NORTH HASTINGS JUNCTION, now **MAODOC JUNCTION**, a station on the G.T.R., in Hastings co., Ont., 15 miles from Madoc. It contains 1 telegraph office. Pop., under 50.

NORTH HATLEY, a post village in Stanstead co., Que., attractively situated at the outlet of Lake Massawippi, east of Lake Memphremagog, a station on the Boston & Maine RR. (Passumpsic div.), 12 miles south of Sherbrooke. It has 4 churches (R.C., Eps., Baptist and Universalist), 8 stores, 1 temperance hotel, 5 summer hotels, 1 branch bank, 1 saw mill, 1 sash and door factory, 1 pork and lard

factory, 1 public library, 1 public hall, 5 schools and 1 model school, 1 blacksmith shop, besides telegraph and express offices. The village and vicinity has become a favorite summer resort, attracting as many as 1,500, drawn from Canadian and American cities during the season, and some hundreds of whom occupy residences of their own in the village. Pop. (normal), 300.

NORTH HEAD, GRAND MANAN, a post village in Charlotte co., N.B., on the Bay of Fundy, 20 miles from Eastport, Me., or 24 miles from St. Andrews, N.B., on the C.P.R. It contains 3 churches, 13 stores, 2 hotels, 1 saw mill, 1 fish curing establishment, 1 bank, and 1 telegraph office. Pop., 1,000.

NORTH HIGHLANDS, a post settlement in Inverness co., N.S.

NORTH HILL, a post settlement in Compton co., Que., near Scotstown, a station on the C.P.R.

NORTH INTERVALE, a post settlement in Guysboro co., N.S., 12 miles from Afton, a station on the I.C.R.

NORTH KEMPTVILLE, a post village in Yarmouth co., N.S., on the Tusket River, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Brazil Lake Station, on the Dom. Atlantic RR., 13 miles from Yarmouth. It has 1 hotel and 1 lumber mill. Pop., 100.

NORTH KEPPEL, a post village in Grey co., Ont., 13 miles from Owen Sound and 13 miles from Wlarton, on the G.T.R. It contains 1 Methodist church, 1 public school, 1 grist and 2 saw mills, and 1 store, with port on the Georgian Bay. Pop., 75.

NORTH KINGSTON, a post settlement in Kings co., N.B., 3 miles from Kingston, on the Dominion Atlantic Ry.

NORTH LAKE, an attractive settlement on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the extreme north-east part of Kings co., P.E.I., 4 miles from East Point, and 15 miles from Souris, on the P.E. Island RR. It is largely resorted to in summer for the speckled trout fishing in the lake. The village has 1 Baptist church, 2 general stores, saw and flour mills, 1 lobster cannery and 1 cheese factory. A line of railway has recently been surveyed to Elmira, 1 mile from North Lake. Pop. (of post office and school district), 92; total pop., 135.

NORTH LAKE, a post settlement in York co., N.B., on the St. Croix River 22 miles from Canterbury Station, on the C.P.R., midway between McAdam and Quebec Junctions. It has 1 Baptist church. Pop., 100.

NORTH LAKE, a small lake in the north-east section of Kings co., P.E.I., well stocked with trout.

NORTH LAKE, a lake of York co., N.B., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, into which several important streams empty.

NORTH LAKE, a station in Thunder Bay dist., N.W. Ont., on the Can. Northern RR. (Duluth section), 70 miles south-west of Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior.

NORTH LAKE, a settlement in Westmoreland co., N.B., 4 miles from Midgic Station, on the N. B. & P. E. I. Ry.

NORTH LAKE, a settlement in Kings co., N.S., 2 miles from Kingsport, on the Cornwallis Valley branch of the Dominion Atlantic Ry.

NORTH LANCASTER, a post village in Glengarry co., Ont., 5 miles from Dalhousie Mills, a station on the C.P.R., 23 miles west of

Vaudreuil and 47 miles west of Montreal. It has 2 churches, 1 school, 2 general stores, 2 tailor and 2 blacksmith and carriage shops, 2 hotels, 1 steam saw and planing mill, besides money order office, telephone and telegraph offices, with daily mail from Glen Robertson. It is situate north of Bainsville, on the line of the G.T.R. Pop., about 200.

NORTH LINED LAKE, or ISLAND LAKE, a lake in Keewatin district, N.W.T., east of the north end of Lake Winnipeg. Its area is 352,800 acres. It is on the "line" or limit where the woods disappear in consequence of the high latitude.

NORTH LOCHABER, a post village on Lochaber Lake, in the south-west section of Antigonish co., N.S., 12 miles south of James River Station, on the I.C.R., 10 miles west of Antigonish. It has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 general store, 1 hotel, 1 grist, 2 shingle and 3 saw mills, 3 carriage and 2 blacksmith shops. Pop., about 400.

NORTH LOW, a post village in Wright co., Que., on the Gatineau River, 4 miles from Low Station on the C.P.R. (Maniwaki branch), 36 miles north of Ottawa City. It has 2 churches (R.C. and Protestant), 4 stores, 2 hotels, and 2 saw mills.

NORTH LUNENBURG, a post village in Stormont co., Ont., on Aux Raisins River, 4 miles from Wales Station, on the G.T.R., 10 miles west of Cornwall. It contains a Presbyterian church and a general store. Pop. 140.

NORTH MALDEN, a post office in Malden township, Essex co., Ont., $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from New Canaan, on the Pere Marquette Ry.

NORTH MARA, a post settlement in Ontario co., Ont., 3 miles from Atherley Jct., on the Midland and Northern branches of the G.T.R.

NORTH MEDFORD, a village in Kings co., N.S., on the Pereaux River, and 2 miles from Kingsport Station near Canning, on the Cornwallis Valley branch of the Dominion Atlantic Ry. It has 1 Baptist church and 1 barrel factory. Pop., 100.

NORTH MIDDLEBORO, a post settlement in Cumberland co., N.S., 3 miles from Pugwash Junction, on the Oxford and Pictou branch of the I.C.R.

NORTH MILTON, a post village in Queens co., P.E.I., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Milton Station, on the Prince Edward Island Ry., 10 miles n. w. of Charlottetown. It contains an Episcopal church, 1 store and saw and grist mills.

NORTH MONTAGUE, a post village in Lanark co., Ont., 9 miles from Merrickville, on the C.P.R., 9 miles from Smith's Falls. It contains 2 churches (Episcopal and Methodist), 1 general store and 1 blacksmith shop. Pop., 50.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, a post settlement on the Silver Creek, in Dundas co., Ont., on the C.P.R., 4 miles from Mountain Station, and 6 miles from Kemptville. It has beautiful and substantial buildings, including a well equipped school house. Pop., about 100.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, Kings co., N.S. See Lime Hill.

NORTH NATION MILLS, a post village in Labelle co., Que., on the Nation River, and a station on the C.P.R. (North Shore Ottawa line), called Plaisance River, 8 miles from Papineauville, 42 miles east of Ottawa. It contains 1

Baptist church, 1 store, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 butter factory and 1 telegraph office. Pop., 100.

NORTH NEWBURY, a station on the C.P.R., in Middlesex co., Que., $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village and 38 miles from London.

NORTH OGDEN, a settlement in Guysborough co., N.S., 36 miles from Heatherton, on the I.C.R.

NORTH ONSLOW, a post village in Pontiac co., Que., on the Quyon River, 5 miles north of Quyon (Quo) Station, on the C.P.R. (Waltham branch). It has 1 R.C. church, 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 saw and grist mills with express and telegraph offices at Quyon. Pop., 125.

NORTH OSGOOD, a post village in Russell co., Ont., $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the north branch of the Castor River and 8 miles from Manotick, on the Ottawa & Prescott branch of the C.P.R., 14 miles north of Ottawa City.

NORTH PARKDALE, a station on the G.T.R., in York co., Ont., 2 miles from Toronto.

NORTH PELHAM, a post village in Welland co., Ont., 8 miles from Welland, on the G.T.R. Pop., 100.

NORTH PETITE NATION, a river of Labelle co., Quebec, enters the north shore of the Ottawa, 33 miles below the capital. Length 95 miles.

NORTH PINNACLE, a post settlement in Missisquoi co., Que., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Abercorn Station on the C.P.R. It is situated at the base of the noted Pinnacle Mountain, which rises 2,200 feet above the waters of Lake Champlain. It is also in the midst of one of the finest dairy sections in the Province of Quebec, and has a cheese factory. Pop., 200.

NORTHPORT, a post village in Cumberland co., N.S., at the mouth of the Shinuicacas River, 13 miles from Pugwash and 21 miles from Amherst, both on the I.C.R. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, 3 stores, 1 hotel, 1 public hall, 1 canning factory, 1 lumber mill. It is quite a lumber and building stone shipping port, much business being done for the size of the place. Pop., about 325.

NORTH PORT, a post settlement in Prince Edward co., Ont., on the Bay of Quinte, being a port of call of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.'s steamers, and those of the Bay of Quinte Nav. Co., 9 miles from Pictou, on the Central Ontario Ry. It contains a Methodist church, 4 stores, 1 hotel. Pop., 300.

NORTH PORTAL, a settlement in south-east Assinibola dist., Province of Saskatchewan, close to the North Dakota boundary line, a station on the "Soo" branch of the C.P.R., south-east of Estevan. It is a port of entry, and has 15,000 to 20,000 immigrants entering annually from the U.S. It has 2 churches (Presbyterian and Methodist), 3 stores, 2 hotels, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., 100.

NORTH RANGE, a post village in Digby co., N.S., on St. Mary's Bay, and on the Dominion Atlantic Ry., 11 miles from Digby. It contains 2 churches (Baptist and Methodist), 1 store, 1 hotel and 1 telegraph office. Pop., 250.

NORTH RENOUS, a post settlement in Northumberland co., N.B. Indiantown, on a branch of the I.C.R., is the nearest station.

NORTH RIDEAU, a post settlement in Carleton co., Ont., 7 miles from Kemptville, on the Ottawa & Prescott branch of the C.P.R.

NORTH RIDGE, a post settlement in Essax co., Ont., 3 miles from Essex, on the M.C.R.

NORTH RIVER, a post village in Colchester co., N.S., 5 miles from Truro. It contains 3 churches (Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist), 1 grist and 3 saw mills and 2 stores. Pop., 300.

NORTH RIVER, a settlement in the dist. of Port-de-Grave, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 718.

NORTH RIVER, a river of Simcoe co., Ont., in which are found plenty of freshwater fish.

NORTH RIVER, a stream at the east end of Halifax co., N.S., which falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Sheet Harbor.

NORTH RIVER, of Victoria co. (Cape Breton Island), N.S., falls into Bras d'Or Lake. It is 13 miles long, and frequented by salmon and large sea trout.

NORTH RIVER, a branch of the Petitcodiac, in Westmoreland co., N.B.

NORTH RIVER, of Colchester co., N.S., falls into the head of the Cobequid Bay. It is about 20 miles long, and frequented by salmon and trout.

NORTH RIVER, of Compton co., Que., a branch of the Eaton River.

NORTH RIVER, Westmoreland co., N.B. See North River Platform.

NORTH RIVER, in Ungava dist., N.E. Terr. situate to the north of Fraser River and, like it, flows eastward into the northern Atlantic through Labrador Peninsula.

NORTH RIVER, a station on the Springfield Ry., in Annapolis co., N.S., 6 miles from Cross-burn.

NORTH RIVER, a post settlement in Queens co., P.E.I., $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Charlottetown, on the P. E. I. Ry.

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE, a post settlement in Victoria co., N.S., 30 miles from North Sydney, a station on the I.C.R. (Truro and Sydney branch).

NORTH RIVER CENTRE, a post settlement in Victoria co., N.S., 30 miles from North Sydney, on the I.C.R. (Truro & Sydney branch).

NORTH RIVER PLATFORM, a post settlement in Westmoreland co., N.B., 2 miles from River Glade, on the I.C.R. (St. John & Moncton branch).

NORTHRUP, a post settlement in Kings co., N.B., 1 mile from Belleisle Creek, on New Brunswick Coal & Ry. co.'s line. Pop., under 100.

NORTH RUSTICO, a post village in Queens co., P.E.I., 9 miles from Hunter River, on the Prince Edward Island Ry., 20 miles north-west of Charlottetown. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 3 lobster canneries and 1 hotel, besides telephone office.

NORTH SAANICH, a post village on Vancouver Island, B.C., on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, 2 miles from Sidney. It contains 2 churches (Episcopal and Methodist), 1 store and 1 hotel. Good hunting and fishing in season. Pop., 400.

NORTH ST. ELEANOR'S, a post village in Prince co., P.E.I., 4 miles from Summerside. It has 1 grist mill. Pop., under 30.

NORTH SALEM, a post settlement in Hants co., N.S., 5 miles from Shubenacadie, on the I.C.R., 40 miles north-east of Halifax. Pop., 250.

NORTH SECTION OF EARLTOWN, a post hamlet in Colchester co., N.S., 3 miles from

Earlton, and 7 miles from Denmark Station, on the I.C.R. (Oxford branch), 28 miles from Pictou. It has 1 Presbyterian church. Pop., about 25.

NORTH SEGUIN, a post village in Parry Sound dist., Ont., 6 miles from Seguin Falls Station, on the Ottawa and Parry Sound line of the G.T.R., 30 miles east of Parry Sound. It is half a mile from the Seguin River (which is about 50 miles in length), and has its outlet in the Georgian Bay at Parry Sound. It is 17 miles north of Lake Rosseau, 15 miles from Magnetewan, and 23 miles from Burk's Falls, the Nipissing road running through the village. It has 2 churches (Epis and Meth.), 1 general store, and 1 lumber and saw mill. Pop., 200.

NORTH SEGUIN RIVER, a small stream in Parry Sound dist., Ont. on which is a village of that name.

NORTH SENECA, a post hamlet in Haldimand co., Ont., 11 miles from Hamilton (on C.P.R. and G.T.R.) and 3 miles from Caledonia, on the Grand River, and a station on the G.T.R. Pop., under 10.

NORTH SHORE, a post settlement on the Atlantic water-front of Cape Breton, in Victoria co., N.S., on the French River, and 40 miles from the Intercolonial Station at North Sydney. It has 2 Presbyterian churches, 4 stores, 2 saw mills, 2 lobster canneries, besides telegraph office.

NORTH SHORE, ST. MARGARET'S BAY, on an inlet of the Atlantic, in Halifax co., N.S., 3 miles from Hubbard's Cove Station, on the Halifax & South Western RR. It has 3 churches (Epis., Meth. and Baptist), 4 stores. Pop., about 400.

NORTH SIDE, a settlement in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 302.

NORTH SIDE, a settlement in the dist. of Burin, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 144.

NORTH SPRINGFIELD, a post settlement in Annapolis co., N.S., 2 miles from Springfield, on the Halifax & South Western Ry.

NORTH STANBRIDGE, a post village in Missisquoi co., Que., one-third of a mile from Stone Station, on the Central Vermont RR. It has 1 Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, 1 butter factory. Pop. 150.

NORTH STAR, a station on the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry. in Algoma dist., 9 miles from Sudbury.

NORTH STOKES, a post settlement in Richmond co., Que., 9 miles from Sherbrooke. It has 1 Roman Catholic church and saw and grist mills. Pop., 100.

NORTH STUKELY, an attractive post village in Shefford co., Que., with station (1 mile distant) on the Orford Mountain RR., 14 miles from Waterloo, on the Central Vermont RR. It has 1 R.C. church, 10 stores, 2 hotels, 3 flour and lumber mills, 1 furniture and several butter and cheese factories, besides telegraph and express offices at Lawrenceville. Pop. (1901), 1,879; to-day (1907), about 2,500.

NORTH SUTTON, a post settlement in Brome co., Que., 2 miles from West Brome, on the Newport line of the C.P.R.

NORTH SYDNEY, an enterprising seaport town in Cape Breton co., N.S., situated on the north side of Sydney Harbor, just inside the North Bar, which forms a fine natural breakwater. It is one of the two eastern termini

of the I.C.R., North Sydney being one, and the town of Sydney, by water, 5 miles south-east, being the other. It has 6 churches (Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Salvation Army), about 200 stores, 10 hotels, 3 planing, lath and saw mills, 1 boot and shoe factory, 1 tannery and 1 iron foundry, 2 banks (Bank of N.S., and Union Bank of Halifax), 2 printing and newspaper offices ("C. B. Enterprise" and "North Sydney Herald"). The N.S. Steel & Coal Co. has two large shipping piers in the harbor, to facilitate their shipment of iron ore and coal. Pop., about 7,000.

NORTH SYDNEY JCT., a station on the I.C.R. in Cape Breton co., N.S., at its junction with the North Sydney branch, 4 miles from North Sydney.

NORTH TACLA LAKE, a lake in the Casiar dist., B.C. in lat. 55° N., lon. 126° W. It lies at the foot of the Babine Mountains, and near to Babine Lake. Area, 86,240 acres. It receives the waters of the Driftwood River, at its northern extremity.

NORTH TAY, a post settlement in York co., N.B., near Cross Creek, on the Fredericton branch of the I.C.R., at its junction with the York & Carleton Ry.

NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, a post office at the head of Lake Temiscamingue, in Pontiac co., Que., close to Nipissing dist., N. Ont. It is on the River des Quinse, which empties into Lake Temiscamingue.

NORTH THAMESVILLE, a station on the C. P.R., in Kent co., Ont., 1½ miles from Thamesville village, and 15 miles from Chatham.

NORTH TORONTO, a suburban section of Toronto City, in York co., Ont., 2 miles distant from the Ontario capital, and connected with it by electric car railway. It has 5 churches of the various denominations and 1 mission hall, also 2 large schools, with local water and electric light works. Within its limits are the rural post offices of Davisville, Eglington and Bedford Park. Pop. of dist., 2,293.

NORTH TRYON, a post village in Prince co., P.E.I., 4 miles from Albany, on the Prince Edward Island Ry., and 17 miles from Summerside. It contains 1 church, furniture and sash and door factories, 2 saw mills, 2 grist mills (most of them having steam as a motor power), 4 stores, and telegraph and telephone offices. Pop., 500.

NORTHUMBERLAND, an extensive maritime county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is drained by the beautiful River Miramichi, forming at its mouth the extensive harbor of the same name. The river is 9 miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for vessels of the largest class 30 miles. Northumberland is one of the best watered and most heavily timbered counties in New Brunswick, and its commerce, already extensive, is annually increasing. Area 3,033-985 acres. Chief town, Newcastle. Pop. of co. (1901), 28,543.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Ontario, lying upon the north shore of Lake Ontario, comprising an area of 450,744 acres. Rice Lake is in the northern part of this county, and numerous streams flow thence to Lake Ontario. The county is intersected by the G.T.R.

and Cobourg, Peterboro & Marmora Ry. Chief town, Cobourg. Pop. of co. (1901), 33,550.

NORTHUMBERLAND INLET, Northwest Territories, a bay west of Cumberland Island, and north of Frobisher Strait; its entrance is in lat. 65° N., lon. 150° E.

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT, separates Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

NORTH VALLEY, a post office (mails twice a week), in Stormont co., Ont., 5 miles from Farran's Point, on the G.T.R., between Cornwall and Prescott.

NORTH VANCOUVER, a post village in Burrard co., B.C., on the north side of Burrard Inlet, 3 miles from Vancouver, on the C.P.R., with ferry service thither hourly. There is good fishing and shooting in the vicinity, and the village is a resort in summer for the pleasure-seekers of Vancouver. It has 3 churches (Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist), 3 stores, 1 hotel, 1 saw and 3 shingle mills, 1 branch bank and 1 ship yard. Pop., about 800.

NORTH VIEW, a post village in Victoria co., N.B., on the Tobique River, 5 miles from the Tobique Valley branch of the C.P.R. (Plaster Rock). It has 1 Baptist church, besides express and telegraph offices at Plaster Rock. Pop., about 100.

NORTHVILLE, a post settlement in Kings co., N.S., 2 miles from Centreville, on the Dominion Atlantic Ry.

NORTH WAKEFIELD, a post village in Wright co., Que., on the Gatineau River, and a station on the C.P.R. (Maniwaki branch), 24 miles north of Hull (opposite Ottawa City). It has 1 Methodist church, 1 general store, 1 hotel, 1 butter factory, 1 express and 2 telegraph offices. Pop., 100.

NORTH WALLACE, a settlement in Cumberland co., N.S., on the Wallace River, and 2½ miles from Wallace Station, on the Oxford branch of the I.C.R. It has 2 churches (Pres. and Meth.), 8 stores, 2 hotels, 2 banks, 1 furniture factory and a telegraph office.

NORTH WEST, a post village in Lunenburg co., N.S., 3½ miles from Lunenburg, on the Atlantic coast, and on the Nova Scotia Central Ry. It contains 1 Baptist church, 2 grist and 2 saw mills. Pop., 200.

NORTH WEST, a settlement in Northumberland co., N.B., 2 miles from Newcastle, on the I.C.R.

NORTH WEST ARM, a settlement in the dist. of Bonavista, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 231.

NORTH WEST ARM, a settlement in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 101.

NORTH WEST ARM, a settlement in the dist. of Twillingate, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 235.

NORTH WEST ARM, a post settlement in Cape Breton co., N.S., near Leitch's Creek, on the Truro & Sydney branch of the I.C.R.

NORTH WEST BRIDGE, a post settlement in Northumberland co., N.B., ¼ mile from Derby Jct., on the I.C.R.

NORTH WEST BROOK, a settlement in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld., and a station on the Reid Nfld. Ry., 52 miles from Clarendville. Pop. (1901), 63.

NORTH WEST COVE, a settlement in the dist. of St. George, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 11.

NORTH WEST COVE, a settlement in the

dist. of Burgeo and La Poile, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 17.

NORTH WEST COVE, a post settlement in Lunenburg co., N.S., near Mahone, on the Halifax & South Western Ry.

NORTH WEST HARBOR, a post settlement in Shelburne co., at the south-west angle of Nova Scotia, 18 miles from the Halifax & South Western RR., Barrington Passage Station, with Atlantic port at Cape Negro Harbour. It has 1 general store.

NORTH WEST MIRAMICHI RIVER, a river of Northumberland co., N.B.

NORTH WEST RANGE, a settlement in Lunenburg co., N.S., 4 miles from Mahone, a station on the Halifax & South Western Ry.

NORTH WEST RIVER, Ungava dist., N.E.T. See Nasquapee.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.—This large possession of the Dominion of Canada includes all that portion of British North America outside Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, the old Eastern Provinces, the separate colony of Newfoundland, and the unorganized Territories of Yukon, Mackenzie, Ungava, Keewatin and Franklin. The latter provisional districts were marked out in 1896, one of them (Keewatin) being placed under the jurisdiction of the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba. In 1885, after the second Riel Rebellion (on the Saskatchewan), the North West was subdivided provisionally as follows: Assiniboia, 88,879 square miles; Saskatchewan, 107,618 square miles; Alberta, 101,883 square miles; Athabasca, 251,955 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by Ungava, Labrador and the Atlantic; on the west by Alaska and British Columbia; and on the south by parts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Area of all the territories (organized and unorganized), 2,437,904 square miles. Since then, or, more definitely, since Sept. 1, 1905, the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have been established, each with an Executive Council and Legislative Assembly, the seat of government of the former (Alberta) being at Edmonton, and of the latter (Saskatchewan) at Regina. Area of the North West Territories, as at present constituted, 1,922,735 square miles. Previous to Sept., 1905, and back to the year 1870, the immense area styled the North West Territories was known as the Hudson Bay Territory, so named after the Hudson Bay Co., by whom it was divided into four large departments, or regions, subdivided into 33 districts, including 155 posts. The government was administered by a Chief Governor and Council; and the various departments by Chief Factors and Chief Traders. The Northern department, which included all the establishments in the far north and Arctic region, comprised the valley of the Mackenzie River, and the country between that sterile region and the Rocky Mountains, north of Lake Athabasca. The Southern department extended on both sides of James Bay, and along the south shores of Hudson Bay, as far north as Cape Churchill, and inland to the ridge which forms the northern boundary of Quebec and Ontario, and to the lakes Winnipeg, Deer and Wollaston. The Montreal department included the country in the neighborhood of Mon-

treau, up the Ottawa River, and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to Esquimaux Bay; and the Columbia department comprehended all that immense extent of country to the west of the Rocky Mountains now the Province of British Columbia. The country on the east side of Hudson Bay, forming, in part, the Peninsula of Labrador, is called Ungava; that on the south and west, Keewatin.

In 1870 the North West Territories came into the possession of the Dominion of Canada. Out of the Southern department the Province of Manitoba and the district of Keewatin were created; the latter being afterwards subdivided between the former and Ontario.

The territories now outside the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia are governed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories, and by an Executive Council of three members, and a Legislative Assembly, consisting of 35 members, representing the same number of electoral districts. The North West Territories have also representation in the Dominion Senate and House of Commons. The population of the Territories, by the Census of 1901, was estimated at 211,649. This total includes all the Territories of the Dominion, embracing the three organized N.W. Territories of Alberta, E. and W. Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, now erected into the two Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and whose population aggregates 158,940. It also includes the population of Yukon (27,219), which in 1898 became a separate Territory of the Dominion, and that of the unorganized Territories of Athabasca, Franklin, Keewatin and Ungava, whose combined numbers in 1901 were 25,490. Regina is the seat of government.

The North West Territories are watered by numerous lakes and rivers. The principal rivers are the Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Abbitibi, East Main and Great Whale Rivers, flowing into Hudson Bay; the Mackenzie, Coppermine and Great Fish Rivers, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, falling into Lake Winnipeg; and the Caniapuscaw (or Koksoak) and Natwakame Rivers, falling into Hudson Straits. The Mackenzie is one of the greatest rivers in the world. It is 2,500 miles long, and flows through a fertile and finely wooded country skirted by metalliferous hills, and with coal measures cropping out near the surface throughout three-fourths of the area drained by it. According to the best computation, it drains an area of 443,000 square miles. The Coppermine River is very rich in copper ore and galena. The Saskatchewan, 1,300 miles long, and its tributaries, drain an area of 363,000 square miles. The principal lakes are the Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, Winnipegogs, Clear Water, Nelson, Deer, Wollaston, North Lined, Mitassin and Abbitibi. Great Bear Lake is 250 miles long and about as wide. Great Slave Lake is 300 miles long and 50 miles wide. Lake Athabasca is 200 miles long and 20 to 40 miles wide. Lake Winnipeg is 280 miles long and 5 to 57 miles wide; Lake of the Woods, 75 miles long by 60 miles wide, and Lake Mistassin about the size of Lake Ontario.

The agricultural capabilities of at least 600,000 square miles of the North West Territories are very great. The fertile belt of the Saskatchewan alone contains an area of 64,400 square miles; in one continuous strip 800 miles long, and, on an average, 80 miles broad. But the best and largest wheat area is beyond the Saskatchewan, viz.: the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace Rivers to the very western (the Pacific) slope of the Rocky Mountains, along the Peace River pass to lat. 60° N., near the foot of the Rocky Mountains, an area of 300,000,000 acres beyond the supposed limit of the fertile belt of the North West. (Authorities on this point, Archbishop Taché, Harmon and McLeod.) The Saskatchewan was formerly a wooded country, but successive fires partially cleared its forest growth; it, however, abounds with the most beautiful herbage, and generally possesses a deep and rich soil of vegetable mould. This extraordinary belt, more than one-third of which is at once available for the purposes of the agriculturist, is capable of sustaining a population of 90,000,000. Winter in this region is not more severe than that experienced in Ontario; and in the western districts, which are removed from the influence of the great lakes, the spring commences about a month earlier than on the shores of Lake Superior which is five degrees of latitude farther to the south. The depth of snow is never excessive; while in the richest tracts the natural pasturage is so abundant that horses and cattle may be left to obtain their food during the greater part of the winter: in fact, up even to lat. 56° N. (Dunvegan on the Peace River), the horses winter out the whole season. The country is, therefore, not merely wheat producing, but has many extensive cattle ranches, which now ship cattle to Europe. Travellers who have visited this region describe it as magnificent, and the late Sir George Simpson, who had been for over 30 years Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, speaks of himself and fellow travellers "brushing the luxuriant grass with our knees, and the hard ground on the surface was beautifully diversified with a variety of flowers, such as the rose, the hyacinth, and the tiger lily;" and again he describes it as "a beautiful country, with lofty hills, rolling prairies, sylvan lakes, bright green sward, uninterrupted profusion of roses and blue bells, softest vales and panoramas of hanging copses."

In the Territories, within the past twenty years, the area of land owned, leased and partly occupied amounts to the magnificent total of six and a half million acres. So rich and productive is this enormous tract as to astonish one with the record of its grain yield. From 529,447 acres sown in 1901 with spring wheat, the yield was 5,085,503 bushels; while the oats yield, in the same year, from 259,552 acres, was a total of 6,061,662 bushels. In the same season, the barley crop from 22,897 acres was 474,554 bushels. Of root crops, the potato yield in 1901, from 9,925 acres, was 1,277,793 bushels. Two years later, viz., in 1903, the advance in the crop returns of the N.W. Territories was very remarkable, as the following figures will show: The wheat yield (1903) from 837,234 acres was 16,029,149 bushels; from

440,662 acres sown with oats the yield was 14,179,705 bushels; and from barley, 68,974 acres, the yield was 1,842,824 bushels.

The figures representing the value of farm property and stock, in the Census year of 1901, are equally remarkable as the appended returns attest. Value of Lands in the Territories (1901) made a total of \$36,036,577; of buildings, \$8,766,784; of implements and machinery, \$6,061,646. The value of stock was as follows: Horses, \$11,015,997; milch cows, \$3,576,382; other horned cattle, \$12,430,082; sheep, \$606,273; swine, \$439,359; and poultry, \$226,376.

The Mackenzie River country is well wooded, and the soil well adapted for cultivation. On Peace River groves of poplars and pine woods in every shape vary the scene, and their intervals are enlivened with vast herds of elks and buffaloes.

About 150 miles east of the Rocky Mountains the great coal bed commences. So far as has been ascertained, it is over 300 miles in width, and extends continuously over 16 degrees of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean. The lignite (or tertiary coal) formation is still more extensively developed. At the junction of the Mackenzie and Bear Lake Rivers the formation is best exposed; it there consists of a series of beds, the thickest of which exceeds three yards, separated by layers of gravel and sand, alternating with a fine-grained, friable sandstone, and sometimes with thick beds of clay, the interposing layers being often dark, from the dissemination of bituminous matter. The coal, when recently extracted from the bed, is massive, and most generally shows the woody structure distinctly. Beds of coal also crop up to the surface on various parts of the Arctic coast.

The Hudson Bay Company was chartered by King Charles II. in 1670. Since that period the company has used the region as hunting grounds from which to obtain supplies of furs for all markets in the world. There are probably upwards of twenty different kinds, the most valuable of which is that of the black fox.

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the great Saskatchewan and Alberta region, crossing the Rocky Mountains through the Yellow Head and Crow's Nest Passes and opening up one of the richest countries on the globe. This railway is the great highway between Oriental countries and Western Europe, and is 633 miles shorter than the American Pacific Railroad, the distance from New Westminster to Montreal being 2,730 miles, as against 3,363 miles from San Francisco to New York City. Since its construction the growth and prosperity of this rich inheritance of the Dominion of Canada has been very rapid, and it is destined before many years to become the happy home of millions of inhabitants.

In Saskatchewan and Alberta, the northern parts of both have of late years been opened up by two great north-western line sections of the Canadian Northern R.R.

The chief towns in the organized N.W. Territories, which, since 1905, have become the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, are, besides Regina the capital, Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Battleford, Qu'Appelle and Broadview. Education has begun to show

satisfactory results, since the expenditure yearly on the schools now exceeds \$200,000. In 1903, the number of schools open was 743, with 33,191 enrolled pupils, and 1,152 teachers of both sexes. The percentage of average attendance was close upon 50 per cent. See under ALBERTA, Province of, and under SASKATCHEWAN, Province of.

NORTH WILLIAMSBURG, formerly BELL'S CORNERS, a post village in Dundas co., Ont., 6 miles from Morrisburg, on the G.T.R., 21 miles east of Prescott, on the St. Lawrence River. It contains 4 churches, 3 stores, 1 hotel, 1 flour and feed mill, besides telephone office. Pop. 250.

NORTH WILTSHIRE, a station on the P. E. I. Ry., in Queens co., P.E.I., 16 miles from Charlottetown.

NORTH WINCHESTER, a post village in Dundas co., Ont., 26 miles north of Morrisburg, on the G.T.R., and 8 miles from Chesterville, on the C.P.R., 21 miles east of Kemptville Jct., its nearest railway point. It contains 2 stores and 1 saw mill. Pop., under 50.

NORTH WOLFESTOWN, a post village in Wolfe co., Que., on Trout Brook, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Coleraine, on the Quebec Central Ry. It contains saw, grist, shingle and planing mills, and cheese and butter factories. Pop., under 50.

NORTHWOOD, a post settlement in Kent co., Ont., and a station on the London and Windsor branch of the G.T.R., 9 miles from Chatham. It contains 3 churches, 2 stores and a brick factory. Pop., 80.

NORTON, a post village in Kings co., N.B., on the Kennebecasis River, and a junction station on the I.C.R., and on the N. B. Coal & Ry. Co.'s line, 32 miles north-east of St. John. It has 4 churches (R.C., Epis., Pres. and Free Baptist), 6 stores, 3 hotels, 1 Foresters' hall, and I.O.G.T. lodge hall, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., about 500.

NORTON CREEK, a post settlement in Chateaugay co., Que., 9 miles from St. Remi, on the Moore's Jct. branch of the G.T.R.

NORTON MILLS, a settlement in Stanstead co., Que., and a station on the G.T.R., 5 miles south-east of Coaticook. The post office is called Stanhope.

NORTONVILLE, a post settlement in Peel co., Ont., 3 miles from Brampton on the G.T.R. and C.P.R. It contains 1 store and a blacksmith shop. Pop. 60.

NORVAL, a post settlement Halton co., Ont., on the River Credit and a station on the G.T.R. (Toronto and Sarnia line), 6 miles from Brampton, 2 miles from Georgetown. It contains 3 churches, 4 stores, 1 hotel, 1 flour mill, 1 broom factory, 1 branch bank, and express and telegraph offices. Pop. 450.

NORWAY, a post settlement, practically an eastern suburb of the city of Toronto, in the co. of York, Ont., 1 mile from Little York, on the Toronto Street R.R., also on the line of the G.T.R. (York station, 5 miles e. of the city.) It has 2 churches (Episcopal and Presbyterian), several store and 3 hotels. Pop., about 800.

NORWAY, a fishing settlement in Prince co., P. E. I., 5 miles from Tignish, a terminal station on the P. E. Island R.R. and on the Gulf of St. Lawrence 2 miles from North Cape. It has 2 churches (Roman Catholic and Presbyterian), 4 stores, 3 hotels, 2 grist, saw and

lumber mills, 1 cheese and 4 lobster canning factories, with post, telegraph and express offices, and a newspaper ("L'Impartial," in French) at Tignish. Pop., about 200.

NORWAY BAY, an attractive summer resort (Norway Beach Park) situate in Pontiac co., Que., on the Quebec side of the Chats Lake expansion of the Ottawa River. It is best reached by the line of the C.P.R. (station Sand Point, Renfrew co., Ont.), thence $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Ottawa to the Norway Beach Park. The Park has extensive grounds, with fine bathing facilities, which attract hundreds in the season; while many are drawn to it to attend the Summer School for Biblical and Nature Studies, founded there in 1902 by the Rev. J. A. Macfarlane, M.A.

NORWAY HOUSE, an old Hudson Bay post on the Nelson River, situate on the North shore of Lake Winnipeg, with steamboat connection at Warren Landing (20 miles distant) with Selkirk, Man., 300 miles south-east. Fishing on river and lake is one of the chief industries of the settlement. Two miles distant is Rossville, an Indian village. Norway House has a local post office, besides 1 general store and 3 churches (R.C., Episcopal and Methodist). The settlement is in Keewatin dist., N.W.T., and its local port, on Lake Winnipeg, is Warren's Landing. Pop., White and Indians, about 500.

NORWAY LAKE, north of Calabogie Lake, in Bagot township, Renfrew co., Ont. It is skirted by the line of the Kingston & Pembroke R.R.

NORWICH, a thriving post village in Oxford co., Ont., on Otter Creek, and on the G.T.R., 17 miles from Woodstock and 24 miles from Brantford. It contains 5 churches, several stores and hotels, 1 telegraph office, 2 iron foundries, several mills and cheese factories, 2 banks (Traders and Molsons), and 1 printing office issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. 1,200.

NORWICH JUNCTION, a junction at the crossing of the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie division and the Brantford and Tillsonburg line of the G.T.R., in Oxford co., Ont., 1 mile south of Norwich and 26 miles north-east of Port Dover. It has 1 cheese factory and 1 brick yard.

NORWOOD, an incorporated village in Peterborough co., Ont., on the River Ouse and on the C.P.R., 18 miles east of Peterborough. It contains 5 churches, 2 telegraph offices, 24 stores, 2 hotels, 1 iron foundry, 1 hub and spoke factory, 1 printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 1 cheese factory, 1 sash and door factory, 1 cheese box factory, 1 private bank, 1 branch bank, 2 schools and 1 grain elevator; the village is lighted by electricity. Pop., (1905), 939.

NORWOOD, a post village in Yarmouth co., N.S., on a branch of the Yarmouth River and on the Dominion Atlantic Ry., Yarmouth and Annapolis branch, 19 miles from Yarmouth and 11 miles from Meteghan. It contains 1 Baptist church, 1 store and 1 saw mill. Pop., 200.

NORWOOD GROVE, a post settlement in Provencher co., Man., $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the city of Winnipeg. It has 1 branch bank.

NOSBONSING, a village in Nipissing dist., north Ontario, on the C.P.R., 15 miles east of North Bay, on Lake Nipissing, and on the G.T.R. It contains 1 R.C. church, 3 stores,

3 hotels, saw and grist mills and telegraph and express offices. Pop., 300.

NOSDIN, a settlement in Northumberland co., N.B., 3 miles from Newcastle on the I.C.R.

NOTCH HILL, a post village in Yale dist., R.C., on Shuswap Lake, and a station on the C.P.R., 48 miles from Kamloops. It contains 2 stores, 1 hotel, saw mill and telegraph and express offices. Lumbering is the chief industry. Pop., about 150.

NOTFIELD, Glengarry co., Ont. See Strathmore.

NOTMAN, a station in Rainy River dist., N.W. Ont., on the C.P.R., 4 miles west of Eagle River, and 6 miles east of Vermilion.

NOTRE DAME, a post village in Kent co., N.B., on the Cocagne River, and a station on the Buctouche & Moncton Ry., 13 miles from Buctouche. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 1 hotel and saw and planing mills and express and telegraph offices. Several quarries have recently been opened in the vicinity, but are closed at present. Pop. 400.

NOTRE DAME DE BUCKLAND, a post village in Bellechasse co., Que., 27 miles from St. Charles Junction, on the I.C.R., 13 miles south-east of Levis. It contains 1 Roman Catholic church, 6 stores and 4 saw and grist mills. Pop., under 100.

NOTRE-DAME DE GRACE, a suburb of Montreal City, in Jacques Cartier co., Que., with stations on the G.T.R., C.P.R., M. P. & I. Electric railway, with port (2 miles distant), at Montreal. It has 1 R.C. church, 10 stores, 3 hotels, 2 convents, 1 hospital, 1 deaf and dumb asylum, the Can. Car Co.'s shops, besides post, and Dom. Wireless telegraph offices. Pop. (1906), 2,578.

NOTRE DAME DE HAM, a post settlement in Wolfe co., Que., 15 miles from Stanfold, a station on the G.T.R. (Quebec branch).

NOTRE DAME DE LA MERCI, a post settlement in Montcalm co., Que., 18 miles from St. Agathe, on the Nominique branch of the C.P.R. It has a Roman Catholic church.

NOTRE-DAME DE LA PAIX, a post village in Labelle co., Que., on Little Rouge River. The nearest station is Papineauville, on the Mont. & Ottawa (North Shore) div. of the C.P.R., 79 miles north-west of Montreal, and 42 miles east of Ottawa. It has 1 Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, 2 hotels, 2 saw mills and a telephone office. Pop., about 350.

NOTRE DAME DE LA SALETTE, a post village in Labelle co., Que., on the Lievre River, 21 miles north of Buckingham Jct. Station, on the C.P.R., with port on the Ottawa River. It has good water-power derived from the Lievre River, while there is much mineral wealth in the vicinity. It has 2 churches (R.C. and Pres.), 3 stores, 3 hotels, 2 saw and grist mills and 1 cheese factory and a telephone office. Pop., of parish 1,500.

NOTRE DAME DE LESPERANCE, a settlement in Chambly co., Que., 11 miles from St. Bruno on the G.T.R.

NOTRE DAME DE L'ISLE VERTE, Temiscouata co., Que. See Isle Verte.

NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES, a post village in Macdonald co., Man., 8 miles from Rathwell, on the C.P.R. (Souris section). It contains 1 Roman Catholic church, 1 store, 1 hotel, 1 planing mill, 1 monastery, 1 college and several schools. Pop., 505.

NOTRE DAME DE QUEBEC, a parish and post village near Quebec City, in Que. Centre co., Que., 1 mile from stations on the C.P.R. and Que. & Lake St. John RR. It has 2 Roman Catholic churches. Pop. (1901), 1,006.

NOTRE DAME DE RIMOUSKI, a post settlement on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, with station adjoining (Sacre Coeur), on the I.C.R., between Bic and Rimouski. It has 1 R.C. church, 3 stores, 1 hotel, besides telegraph office. Pop., 669.

NOTRE DAME DES ANGES, a small settlement on the Batiscan River, Portneuf co., Que., a station (½ miles distant) on the Canadian Northern Quebec RR. (Mackenzie-Mann system), 27 miles east of St. Tite Junction. It has 1 R.C. church and convent, 6 stores, 1 hotel, 7 saw, planing and grist mills, 1 cheese factory, besides telephone, telegraph and express offices. Pop., 1,500.

NOTRE DAME DE SAVOIE, a post office in Strathcona dist., Prov. of Alberta, Lacombe, on the C.P.R., is the nearest station.

NOTRE DAME DES BOIS, a post settlement in Compton co., Que., on the north branch of Salmon River, 16 miles from Milan, on the C.P.R., and 56 miles from Sherbrooke. It contains 1 Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, 3 saw mills, 1 hotel, 1 flour and 3 cheese factories, 2 carriage factories and 2 blacksmith forges. Pop. of parish, 1,100.

NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, a town forming part of the municipality of the parish of Montreal, in rear of Mount Royal, seignior of Montreal, Hochelaga co., Que., 3 miles from Montreal, on the G.T.R. and C.P.R. It has 2 churches (R.C. and Presbyterian), 3 stores, 2 hotels, 1 tannery and shoe leather factory. Pop., 1,000.

NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, a small river in Hochelaga co., Que., rises in rear of Mount Royal and falls into the Rivière des Prairies, about 1 mile south-west of Sault au Recollet.

NOTRE DAME DE STANBRIDGE, a post settlement in Missisquoi co., Que., 2½ miles from Mystic, on the C.P.R., and 3 miles from Desrivières on the C.V.R. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 6 stores, 2 grist mills, 1 hotel, 1 knitting factory and a telegraph office. Pop. 200; of parish 900.

NOTRE DAME DU LAC, a post village in Temiscouata co., Que., on Lake Temiscouata, and a station on the Temiscouata RR., 52 miles south-east of Rivière du Loup, on the St. Lawrence. It has 1 R.C. church, 11 stores, 3 hotels, several flour, saw and carding mills, and 1 butter factory, besides telegraph and express offices. Pop. (1901), 1,846; (1907), 1,960.

NOTRE DAME DU LAC, a post settlement in Nipissing dist., Ont., 12 miles from Verner on the C.P.R.

NOTRE DAME DU LAUS, a post settlement in Labelle co., Que., 50 miles from Buckingham on the Ottawa & Montreal (North Shore) line of the C.P.R. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 2 hotels and 2 stores. Pop. 50.

NOTRE DAME DU MONT CARMEL, a settlement in Champlain co., Que., and a station (Mont Carmel), on the St. Maurice Valley Ry., 16 miles from Three Rivers.

NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE, a post settlement in Temiscouata co., Que., on the river St. Lawrence, 3 miles from Old Lake Road, on the I.C.R. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 1

store, 2 hotels, 2 saw mills and a telegraph office. It is much celebrated as a summer resort, and for its salt water bathing. Pop. of parish, 500.

NOTRE DAME DU PORT MAIN, a post settlement in Labelle co., Que., 63 miles from Buckingham Station, on the C.P.R. (North Shore Ottawa River line).

NOTRE DAME DU ROSAIRE, a post settlement in Montmorency co., Que. St. Pierre, on the I.C.R., is the nearest station.

NOTRE DAME DU SACRE CŒUR, a settlement in Rimouski co., Que. Sacre Cœur, on the I.C.R., is the nearest station.

NOTRE DAME JCT., a station on the Retd. Nfld. Ry., in Twillingate dist., Nfld., 244 miles north-west of St. John's.

NOTTAWA, a post settlement in Simcoe co., Ont., on the Collingwood branch of the G.T.R. It contains 2 stores, 1 flour mill and 1 woollen mill. Pop., 325.

NOTTAWA LAKE, a small lake in Wellington co., Ont., affords good trout fishing.

NOTTAWASAGA, a river in Simcoe co., Ontario, which, after a north course of over 60 miles, enters Nottawasaga Bay by an inlet at the south end of the Georgian Bay.

NOTTAWASAGA BAY, Ont., a large bay on the south shore of the Georgian Bay, at the mouth of the Nottawasaga River, a few miles east of Collingwood. It forms an excellent harbor.

NOTTAWAY, a large river at the north-west angle of Quebec Province, which has its source in Lake Mattagami, as well as in 3 large lakes near the height of land dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of Hudson Bay, 270 miles north of Montreal. It is said to be large where it enters James Bay.

NOUVELLE, a post village in Bonaventure co., Que., opposite Dalhousie, N.B., near the Restigouche River, which empties into the Bay Chaleurs, in the immediate vicinity. It has a station (4 miles distant) on the Atlantic, Quebec & Western RR., about midway between the Cascapedia and the Metapedia Rivers. It has 3 churches (1 Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant), 8 stores and 3 saw mills, besides telegraph and post offices. On the Nouvelle and the Escuminac Rivers, which traverse the township of Nouvelle, there is good trout fishing, while coal and copper are found underlying the region. Pop., about 2,000.

NOUVELLE EAST, a river in Bonaventure co., Que., rises in the township of Maria, and running south-west over the south-east angle of Carleton, falls into the upper part of Baie des Chaleurs.

NOUVELLE WEST, in Allard settlement, in Bonaventure co., Que., on the Nouvelle River, 1 mile from Nouvelle Station, on the Atlantic, Quebec & Western RR., east of Escuminac and west of Carleton. It has 1 R. C. church and 2 large saw mills, with post office at Nouvelle, and telegraph office at St. Jean l'Evangeliste. Pop., about 150.

NOUVELLE WEST, a river in Bonaventure co., Que., rises south-west of Carleton, and running south-east, falls into Baie des Chaleurs.

NOVAR, a post village on the boundary between Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, Ont., a station on the North Bay div. of the

G.T.R., 10 miles north of Huntsville and the Lake of Bays, and 15 miles south of Burk's Falls. Within a radius of 4 miles there are close upon 50 small lakes in the region, and the lumber industry is an active one: annually the output of logs, sawn timber and bark from Novar fills 1,200 cars. It has 3 churches (Epls., Meth. and Pres.), 5 stores, 1 hotel, 3 lumber mills, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop. 250.

NOVA SCOTIA, (originally **ACADIA**), a province of the Dominion of Canada, lying between 43° 25' and 47° N., lat., and between 59° 40' and 66° 30' W., lon. It consists of a long, narrow peninsula called Nova Scotia proper, and the Island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso. It is bounded on the north by Northumberland Strait (which separates it from Prince Edward Island) and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; north-east, south and south-east by the Atlantic Ocean; west by the Bay of Fundy; and north by New Brunswick, with which it is connected by an isthmus only 15 miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. Greatest length from south-west to north-east, 350 miles; greatest breadth, about 120 miles; area, 21,428 square miles, equal to 13,433,671 acres. Of this area 330 square miles are water surface. Pop. of province (1901), 459,574.

The country is attractively variegated by ranges of lofty hills and broad valleys, both of which run longitudinally through the province. Its Atlantic frontier, for 5 to 10 miles inland, is composed chiefly of a poor soil, though rich in gold and other minerals. The Cobequid range of mountains, as they are called, run through the interior of the province. The summits of a few of the conical mounds of this range ascend 1,100 feet, and are cultivated nearly to their tops. On each side of these mountains are two extensive ranges of rich, arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively and with profit. From Brier Island, at the extremity of Digby Neck, and Capes Split and Blomidon, a distance of 130 miles along the Bay of Fundy, extends a ridge of mural precipices, in many places presenting overhanging masses of trap rock from 100 to 600 feet in height. These frowning crags, with their crowded forests of fir, are first seen by the mariner in crossing the Bay of Fundy; their height serves to protect the interior from the driving fogs of the bay. Beyond them lies the richly fertile and beautiful valley of Annapolis.

The south-eastern coast of Nova Scotia is remarkable for the number of its capacious harbors, there being no fewer than 12 ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and 14 of sufficient depth for merchantmen, between Halifax and Cape Canso, a distance of not more than 110 miles. There are also some excellent harbors on the south-west coast, and on the north side of the province. The Island of Cape Breton is second only to Nova Scotia proper in the number and capacity of its harbors. The Big Bras d'Or is one grand harbor, while around the coast and in the Strait of Canso there are many fine harbors.

Nova Scotia is beautifully diversified with rivers and lakes, covering an area estimated at 3,000 square miles. The largest lake in Nova Scotia proper is Lake Rossignol, being 20 miles in length; the next largest is Ship Harbor Lake, 15 miles long; Grand Lake, discharging its water northward through Shubenacadie River to Cobequid Bay; and College Lake, in the eastern part of the peninsula. The lakes of Cape Breton are much larger and more important. The principal of these, however, are inland seas rather than lakes. The Great Bras d'Or Lake (area, 147,000 acres), is a magnificent expanse of water, of great depth, about fifty miles in length, and abounding with the best quality of fish. Of the rivers of Nova Scotia 15 flow into Northumberland Strait; 4 into St. George's Bay; 17 into the Atlantic, and 24 into the Bay of Fundy. The most important are the Shubenacadie, the Avon and Annapolis, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; the St. Mary's, Musquodoboit, La Have and Liverpool, flowing into the Atlantic. All the rivers are, with few exceptions, navigable for coasting vessels for distances varying from 2 to 20 miles. The most remarkable body of water in the province is Minas Basin, the eastern arm of the Bay of Fundy, penetrating 60 miles inland and terminating in Cobequid Bay. The tides here rush in with great impetuosity, and form what is called "the bore." At the equinoxes they have been known to rise from 40 to 50 feet, while in Halifax Harbor, on the opposite coast, the spring tides rise only from 6 to 8 feet. The other principal bays are St. George's Bay and Chedabucto Bay in the east, connected by the Gulf of Canso; St. Mary's Bay and Townsend Bay in the extreme west of the peninsula; and Mahone and St. Margaret's Bays on the south coast.

The province of Nova Scotia is rich in geological resources, all the rocks from the crystalline granites up to the new sandstone series being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula with New Brunswick, the underlying rocks consist of gray, red and buff-colored sandstones of the coal measures, containing innumerable seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are of sufficient magnitude to be profitably worked. Lofty cliffs abutting upon the sea coast at the South Joggins present the most beautiful sectional profiles of the coal-bearing strata, with curious fossils, both of vegetable and animal origin. Large trunks of trees, such as are at present unknown in a living state, are here seen at various points, standing at right angles to the sandstone strata. Alternate beds of excellent bituminous coal are seen cropping out along the shore, and a company has for years been working extensive mines in one of these coal beds. The rocks of this coal formation also furnish abundance of excellent material for building and for grindstones. Large quantities of beautiful and compact gray, buff-colored and blue sandstone, and an immense number of grindstones are annually exported to the United States. Coal is elsewhere found more abundantly in Pictou co., and on the Island of Cape Breton. The production of coal in the province, in 1903, was in value estimated at \$5,712,128; the amount of coal in the coal

measures of Nova Scotia is estimated at 7,000 million tons. The province possesses great resources in gold and iron, and in copper, lead, silver, tin and other minerals. The quantity of iron ore on the property of the Londonderry Mining Company is inexhaustible, and the quality of iron manufactured is at least equal to the best Swedish. Manganese is abundant, and gypsum is extensively worked near Windsor and in Cape Breton. The slate hills furnish good roofing slates, and stones of a superior quality are obtained in some of the slates of the coal series. Beautiful agates, amethysts, chalcodonyes, jaspers, cairngorms, and the entire group of zeolite minerals abound in the amygdaloidal trap along the Bay of Fundy.

The climate of Nova Scotia is remarkably temperate considering its northern latitude. The extreme of cold is 20° below zero. The extreme of heat is 98° above in the shade. The climate varies considerably in the different counties. The western counties average from 6 to 8 degrees warmer than the eastern. In Annapolis county, for instance, the mercury in the coldest winters rarely falls below zero. The coldest season is from the last week in December until the first week in March. The springs are tedious, the summer heats being for a brief season excessive; vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful. Dense fogs are, at certain seasons, prevalent along the Atlantic coast. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurtzel, tomatoes and other grains and roots grow in abundance and to perfection. Apples, pears, grapes, plums, cherries and other garden fruits attain the utmost perfection. In some sections of the country peaches and grapes ripen in the open air. The apple orchards of Annapolis and Kings counties are very productive, and extend along the roadside in an unbroken line for nearly 50 miles.

The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet limited in extent, though the forest wealth is great. They employ 21,200 men, and nearly 35 million dollars are invested in them. Coarse cloths, called "homespun," are made by the peasantry, and are generally worn by that class. Coarse flannels, bed linen, blankets, carpets and tweeds are also manufactured. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, household furniture and agricultural implements are made in large quantities. In the neighborhood of Halifax, tobacco, printing and wrapping paper, machinery, nails, pails, fuse, gunpowder, carriages and some other articles are manufactured.

The revenue of the Province in 1902-3 was \$1,243,581; its expenditure was \$1,177,331. Its exports for 1903 amounted in value to \$17,016,554, while its imports were \$13,481,917. The largest portion of the exports were drawn from the fishing and mining interests. The tonnage of its coal sales in 1903, including the sales for home consumption and export, was 5,175,603 tons (of 2,000 lbs.). The value of the Province's production of gold in the same year was \$535,040. Of bituminous coal raised and marketed in the Census year (1901), there were 3,397,036 tons, the value of which was \$7,366-

165. The value of metallic ores and products, chiefly pig iron and nickel in matte, was \$3,767,054. Illuminating oil, salt, limestone and brick are further products of the Province yielding considerable returns.

The geographical position of Nova Scotia is highly favorable to commercial pursuits, and as the natural resources become more fully developed there is no doubt her commerce will largely increase. Newfoundland excepted, Nova Scotia may be said to possess the finest fisheries in the world. There is no part of its coast of 1,000 miles where a profitable fishery may not be pursued. Its bays and harbors, and inland lakes and rivers, teem with salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, lobsters, etc.

In the statistics of fishing plant and outfit, Nova Scotia stands next to British Columbia—the total value in 1901 of the provincial plant (including vessels, tugs and boats, fishing gear and material, and curing and canning stations) amounting to \$3,458,703. The value of its fish products for the same year (1901) was \$7,262,671.

Shipbuilding is extensively engaged in, in Nova Scotia. The Province's sea-going tonnage engaged in carrying cargoes in and out of the country amounted in 1903 to 4,013,528 tons.

There are 1,050 miles of railway in operation in the Province. The Intercolonial Railway proceeds from Halifax to Amherst, and thence to St. John, N.B., and Quebec; from Truro to Sydney, and from Oxford Junction to Pictou. The Dominion Atlantic Ry., Windsor & Annapolis branch, proceeds from Windsor Junction to Annapolis. The Yarmouth and Halifax Railway runs from Pubnico to Yarmouth; the Cumberland & Coal Co.'s Railway from Springhill to Parrsboro; the Halifax & South Western Railway, from Middleton to Lunenburg, and the Canada Railway and Coal Co.'s road from Maccan to Joggins. Besides these roads there are the Inverness & Richmond line; the Midland, which runs from Windsor to Truro; and the Sydney & Louisburg road; the N.S. Steel Co.'s line, which runs between Ferrona Jct. and Sunnybrae. There are two canals in the Province—one from Halifax to Cobequid Bay, and the other connecting St. Peter's Bay, on the Atlantic coast of Cape Breton Island, with Bras d'Or Lake; length 2,300 feet.

Telegraph communication is established all over the Province, and extends through all the other provinces. A message may be sent from Halifax direct to Vancouver. The Atlantic cable gives Nova Scotia telegraphic communication with Europe.

The public affairs of the province are administered by a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive Council of 8 members, a Legislative Council of 20, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members, elected every 4 years. The Superior Court consists of a Chief Justice, the Judge in Equity and 5 puisné judges. There is a Court of Vice-Admiralty, and of Marriage and Divorce. In each County there is a Court of Probate which has control of the property of deceased persons.

The following table shows the counties of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, with the capitals and population of each in 1901:

Counties.	Pop.	Capital.
Annapolis	18,842	Annapolis.
Antigonish	13,617	Antigonish.
Cape Breton	49,166	Sydney.
Colchester	24,900	Truro.
Cumberland	36,168	Amherst.
Digby	20,322	Digby.
Guysborough	18,320	Guysborough.
Halifax	74,062	Halifax.
Hants	20,056	Windsor.
Inverness	24,353	Port Hood
Kings	21,937	Kentville.
Lunenburg	32,380	Lunenburg.
Pictou	33,450	Pictou.
Richmond	13,515	Arichat.
Shelburne and Queens	24,428	Shelburne and Liverpool.
Victoria	10,571	Baddeck.
Yarmouth	22,869	Yarmouth.
Total	459,574	

Total area of the above counties, 13,483,671 acres.

Halifax is the chief city in Nova Scotia, with a population (1901), of 40,832. Its harbor is the finest in America, and protected by a fortress armed with powerful batteries of three and six hundred pounder Armstrong rifled guns. Small towns and villages are scattered over the Province, which are accessible from the most remote districts by railway or steamboat, or good carriage roads. Besides Halifax, the capital, the other chief towns are Truro (pop., 5,993), and Yarmouth (pop., 6,430).

Education is free to the children of all classes in Nova Scotia. There are numerous public schools and academies, besides a normal and model school, several convents, and 6 colleges, viz., Dalhousie College and University, St. Mary's College (R.C.) and the Presbyterian College, Halifax; Acadia University (Baptist), Wolfville; St. Francis College (R.C.), Antigonish; and King's College and University, Windsor. The latter, belonging to the Church of England, was founded in 1787. In 1903, the number of public schools in Nova Scotia was 2,395, with 98,768 pupils, the average total attendance being 55,213. The expenditure for school purposes for the year amounted to \$936,458. The Province has also a large number of county academies, besides maintaining normal and model schools. It also has provincial normal school and a provincial school of agriculture at Truro, a ladies' college (Mount St. Bernard) at Antigonish, a church school for girls at Windsor, St. Anne College at Church Point, a Presbyterian college at Halifax, and a ladies' college and conservatory of music at Halifax.

There are two Roman Catholic Dioceses in the Province—the Archdiocese of Halifax, and the Diocese of Antigonish; and one Church of England—Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The following table, taken from the census returns of 1901, shows the various religious de-

nominations and the number of their adherents:

Church of England	66,107
Church of Rome	129,578
Presbyterians	106,381
Baptists	83,233
Methodists	57,490
Congregationalists	2,938
Lutherans	6,572
Disciples	1,412
Adventists	1,494
Salvation Army	1,651
Jews	437
Not specified	2,281
Total	459,574

Nova Scotia was first visited by John Cabot and his son Sebastian in 1497, but was not colonized by Europeans until 1604, when De Monts, a Frenchman, and his followers, and some Jesuits, attempted for 8 years to form settlements in Port Royal, St. Croix, etc., but were finally expelled from the country by the English governor and colonists of Virginia, who claimed the country by right of the discovery of the Cabots. In 1621, Sir William Alexander applied for and obtained from James I. a grant of the whole country, which he proposed to colonize on an extensive scale, and in 1623, an attempt was made; but the proposed colonists finding the various points where they wished to establish themselves thronged by foreign adventurers, did not think it prudent to attempt a settlement, and therefore returned to England. During the reign of Charles I. the Nova Scotia baronets were created, and their patents ratified in Parliament; they were to contribute their aid to the settlement and to have portions of land allotted to them; their number was not to exceed 150. In 1654, Cromwell sent an armed force and took possession of the country, which remained with the English till 1667, when it was ceded to France by the Treaty of Breda. But the English from time to time attacked the French colonists at various points, till 1713, when the country was finally ceded to England. In 1763, the Island of Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia. In 1784, the province of New Brunswick was created; and in 1867 Nova Scotia became a province of the Dominion of Canada.

NOVRA, a station in Marquette co., Man., on the Can. Northern RR. (Prince Albert sec.), 30 miles north of Swan River, and 11 miles south of Mafeking. It lies due west of Swan Lake and east of the Porcupine Mountains.

NOYAN, a post village in Missisquoi co., Que., on the River Richelieu, 1 mile from Noyan Jct., on the Quebec, Montreal & Southern Ry., and on the G.T.R. It contains 1 Episcopal church and 1 store and a telephone office. Pop. 200.

NOYES CROSSING, a post settlement in Edmonton dist., Alta. St. Albert, on the Morinville branch of the Can. Northern Ry., is the nearest station.

NUDELL BUSH, a post settlement in Dundas co., Ont., 4 miles from Aultsville, on the G.T.R.

NUGENT, a settlement in Hastings co., Ont., 2 miles from Coe Hill, on the Central Ontario Ry.

NUMCAGET, a lake of Lunenburg co., N.S., gives rise to a small tributary of the Port Medway River.

NUTANA, a post adjunct to the town of Saskatoon, in the Prov. of Saskatchewan, and a station on the Regina branch of the C.N.R., 2 miles south of Saskatoon and 158 miles northwest of Regina. See Saskatoon.

NUTT'S CORNERS, a post village in Missisquoi co., Que., near Missisquoi Bay, 2½ miles from Clarenceville Station, on the Quebec Southern RR., and 7 miles from Lacolle, on the G.T.R. It has 1 butter and cheese factory. Pop. 50.

OAK BANK, a post village in Selkirk co., Man., 8 miles from Birds Hill, on the C.P.R., and 15 miles from Winnipeg. It contains 3 churches (Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian), 1 general store, 1 hotel, 1 large flour mill and 1 telephone office. Pop., 250.

OAK BAY, a post settlement in Charlotte co., N.B., and a station on the New Brunswick Southern Ry., 5 miles from St. Stephen.

OAK BAY, an arm of the St. Croix River, Charlotte co., N.B. It is about 4 miles long and from ½ to 1½ miles wide, with an island in the middle.

OAK BAY MILLS, a post village in Bonaventure co., Que., on Restigouche River, a station on the Atlantic, Quebec & Western RR., 5 miles from Cross Point, on Bale des Chaleurs. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, 1 lumber, lath and shingle mill, besides telegraph and express offices. It is a farming community. Pop., about 200.

OAK BLUFF, a post settlement in Macdonald co., Man., a station (¾ miles distant), on the C.N.R., and 3 -2 miles from Fort Whyte Station, on the C.P.R., 12 miles from Winnipeg. It has 1 Presbyterian church and a grain elevator. Pop., 250.

OAKBRAE, a post village in Dauphin dist., Marquette co., Man., 6 miles from Fork River on the C.N.R.

OAKBURN, a post settlement in Marquette co., Man., on the Oak River, and a station on the C.N.R. It is situate 9 miles from Shoal Lake Station, on the C.P.R., 115 miles northwest of Winnipeg. It has a church, general store and blacksmith shop.

OAKDALE, a post settlement in Lambton co., Ont., 6 miles from Eddys, on the Petrolia branch of the M.C.R. It contains 1 store and a blacksmith shop. Pop. 60.

OAKFIELD, a post village in Halifax co., N.S., on Grand Lake, with a station on the I.C.R., 24 miles from Halifax. It contains 1 church, 1 tannery, several mills, 1 hotel and a telephone office. Pop. 100.

OAKHAM, a post village in Queens co., N.B., ¼ mile from Thornes Siding, on the N.B. Coal & RR. Co.'s line. It contains 1 Baptist church. Pop., 70.

OAK HAMMOCK, a post settlement in Selkirk co., Man., 6 miles from Victoria Beach, a station on the Winnipeg beach branch of the C.P.R.

OAK HEIGHTS, a post village in Northumberland co., Ont., 5 miles from Castleton, 6 miles from Warkworth, and 12 miles from the G.T.R. station at Colborne. It has 1 Methodist church and blacksmith shop. Pop. 100.

OAK HILL, a post village in Charlotte co.,