

branches of the C.P.R., 15 miles from Oxford Jct.

**PUGWASH RIVER**, a post settlement in Cumberland co., N.S., on Pugwash River, and on the Oxford and Pictou branch of the I.C.A., 3 miles from Conn's Mills and 5 miles from Pugwash. It contains 1 church (Methodist), 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 wood factory. Pop., about 200.

**PUGWASH RIVER**, a small stream falling into Pugwash Bay, Cumberland co., N.S. It is navigable for some 7 or 8 miles, and abounds with trout and alewives.

**PUKASKWA RIVER**, in Thunder Bay dist., N.W. Ont., flowing into the eastern waters of Lake Superior, north of Michipicoten Island.

**PUMBLEY COVE**, a settlement in the dist. of St. Barbe, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 21.

**PUMBLEY COVE (SOUTH ARM)**, a settlement in the dist. of St. Barbe, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 25.

**PUNCH BOWL**, a port of call of the Labrador line of the Reid Nfld. Ry., 518 miles from St. John's.

**PURBECK COVE**, a settlement in the dist. of St. Barbe, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 24.

**PURBROOK**, a post village in Muskoka dist., Ont., on the south branch of the Muskoka River, 11 miles from Bracebridge, on the G.T.R., 10 miles north of Gravenhurst. It contains 1 Episcopal church, 1 store, 1 lumber mill and 1 blacksmith shop. Pop. 120.

**PURL BROOK**, a post hamlet in Antigonish co., N.S., on the West River, 5 miles from Antigonish, a station on the I.C.R. Farming, cattle-raising and apple-growing are the industries of the region. It contains 1 cheese factory. Gaspereaux Lake is in the vicinity.

**PURPLE GROVE**, a post village in Bruce co., Ont., on the Stanley River, 5 miles from the G.T.R. station of Ripley, on the Palmerston & Kincardine branch, 3 miles from Kincardine. It has 1 Methodist church, 1 school and 1 blacksmith shop. Pop. 75.

**PURPLE HILL**, a post village in Durham co., Ont., 6 miles south-east of Scugog Lake and 4 miles from Burketon Junction Station, on the C.P.R., 10 miles east of Myrtle, and 23 miles south of Lindsay.

**PURPLE RIDGE**, a post settlement in Dufferin co., Man. Arden, on the north-western branch of the C.P.R., is the nearest railway station.

**PURPLE SPRING**, a station on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R., in Alberta dist., A.S.A., 64 miles west of Dunmore Jct.

**PURPLEVILLE**, a post village in York co., Ont., 3 miles from Kleinburg, on the Toronto, Orangeville & Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. It has 1 store and 1 wagon factory. Pop., 150.

**PURPLE VALLEY**, a post village in Bruce co., Ont., on Colpoy's Bay, 9 miles from Wiarton, on the Georgian Bay branch of the G.T.R., 25 miles from Park Head Jct., and 10 miles from Owen Sound. It contains 2 churches (Methodist and Episcopal), 1 store and 2 saw mills. Pop. 300.

**PURVES**, a post settlement in Lisgar co., Man., and a station on the Mowbray branch of the C.P.R., 16 miles from Mowbray.

**PUSEY**, a post village in Haliburton (Peterborough) co., Ont., on a branch of the Burnt River, and a station on the Irondale, Bancroft

& Ottawa RR., a few miles east of Haliburton Station on the G.T.R. It has 2 churches (Epis. and Meth.), 3 stores, 2 saw and shingle mills, 1 cheese factory, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop. 100.

**PUSHTHROUGH**, a fishing settlement on the south coast of Nfld., near the entrance to Bay d'Espoir, close to Hermitage Bay, dist. of Fortune Bay. It is connected with the Reid Newfoundland steamer service with Placentia on the east and Port-aux-Basques on the extreme south-west. It is situate 9 miles from Gaultois, and has 1 Epis. church and school, 5 stores, 2 saw and lumber mills, 3 lobster canneries. Pop., about 300.

**PUSLINCH**, or **SCHAW** (name of RR. station), a post village in Wellington co., Ont., on the C.P.R., 12 miles west of Galt, 11 miles from Guelph, and 17 miles from Hamilton. It contains 1 store, 1 saw and shingle mill, and express and telegraph offices. It also has 2 quarries, and is a good grain shipping centre. Pop., 150.

**PUSLINCH**, a beautiful lake in Wentworth co., Ont., noted as a summer resort.

**PUSSETT'S COVE**, a fishing settlement in the dist. of Twillingate and Fogo, Nfld., 10 miles from Fogo.

**PUTNAM**, a post village in Middlesex co., Ont., on the River Thames and on the C.P.R., 5 miles from Ingersoll. It contains 1 store, 1 church, express office and saw and grist mills. Pop. 100.

**PYKE RIVER**, a small stream of Missisquoi co., Que., falls into Missisquoi Bay, near the boundary line.

**PYKE'S LAKE**, a small lake in Beauce co., Que., in the township of Frampton.

**PYKE'S RIVER**, a small river of Dorchester co., Que., runs north-east into the River Etchemin.

**PYTONGO**, a lake in Pontiac co., Que., north of Lake Dumont and east of the Coulonge River.

**QUACO ROAD**, a small post settlement in St. John co., N.B., 10 miles from St. Martins, a port on the Bay of Fundy, and 6 miles from Cusack's Station, near Upham, on the St. Martins and Hampton RR., connecting at the latter place with the I.C.R. system. It has 1 R.C. church. Pop., 50.

**QUAI DE RIMOUSKI**, a post settlement in Rimouski co., Que., 2 miles from Rimouski. It has 2 stores. Pop., 100.

**QUAI DES EBOULEMENTS**, a post settlement in Charlevoix co., Que., 40 miles from St. Joachim, a station on the Quebec Ry. Light & Power Co.'s Ry. It has 2 stores and a saw mill.

**QU'APPELLE (FORT)**, a post village in the Prov. of Saskatchewan (formerly Assiniboia dist., N.W.T.), on Qu'Appelle River, 18 miles from Qu'Appelle Station, on the C.P.R. It contains 3 churches, 6 stores, 1 hotel, 1 roller flour mill 2 banks., 1 printing office and 1 telegraph office. Pop., 300.

**QU'APPELLE**, or **WHO CALLS RIVER**, in Province of Saskatchewan, takes its rise within a few miles of the Southern or Lower Saskatchewan, and forms one of the chief tributaries of the Assiniboine. In its course, which extends north-east of Regina, the capital of the district, it runs through a delightful valley, and expands into eight lakes, where the best of whitefish abounds. Length, 270 miles.

**QU'APPELLE STATION**, a post village in the Prov. of Saskatchewan (formerly Assiniboia, N.W.T.), on the C.P.R., 33 miles east of Regina. It contains 5 churches (Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist), 3 stores, 2 hotels, 1 flour mill, 1 butter factory, 1 private bank, 1 printing office issuing a weekly newspaper and express and telegraph offices. Pop., 600.

**QUAQUAGAMACK**, a lake of Quebec, one of the first waters of the River Quiatchouan, in Chicoutimi co.

**QUAQUAGAMACKSIS**, a small lake a few miles south of Lake Quaquagamack, in Chicoutimi co., Que.

**QUARREL**, a post hamlet in Strathcona dist., Prov. of Alberta, 8 miles from Daysland, a station on the Wetaskiwin branch of the C.P.R., 51 miles east of Wetaskiwin (on the Calgary and Edmonton branch), 152 miles north of Calgary. Its port is on Quarrel Lake, so-called, it is said, on account of the quarrels of Indian squaws when coming in the dry season for water to the lake. It has 1 store. Pop., 8.

**QUARRY**, a post settlement in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld., and a station on the Reid Nfld. Ry., 78 miles north-east of Bay of Islands.

**QUATAWAMKEDGWICK RIVER**, rises in Restigouche co., N.B., and flows northwesterly into Lake Tlarks. It receives the waters of several small streams which are not named.

**QUATHIASKI COVE**, a small fishing settlement in the Straits of Georgia, B.C., near Campbell River, on Vancouver Island, north of Mt. Washington, 100 miles north-west of Vancouver. Steamboats call regularly at the Cove in the summer season, both from Vancouver and from Victoria, and in connection with the C.P.R. service. The salmon fishing is excellent in the neighborhood. There is 1 salmon cannery, 1 saw mill and 1 general store. Pop., 50.

**QUATRE CHEMINS**, a post settlement in Dorchester co., Que., 11 miles from St. George, a station on the Quebec Central Ry.

**QUATSINO**, a post settlement in Comox-Atlin dist., B.C., 300 miles from Victoria.

**QUAIS**, a post settlement in Durham co., Ont., and a station on the Midland div. G.T.R., 5 miles from Port Hope.

**QUEBEC**, a county in the Province of and adjoining the historic city of that name, and situate to the north of it. The southern part is drained by the Jacques Cartier River and the River St. Charles, the latter having its source in Lake St. Charles, whence Quebec City draws its water supply. It was also near the discharge of the St. Charles River in the St. Lawrence, that the navigator, Jacques Cartier, wintered at the Indian village of Stadacona in 1535. At the south-east angle of the county the Montmorency River empties into the St. Lawrence at the famous Montmorency Falls. Another stream is the Rivière Jaune, which drains Lake Beauport, about 15 miles from Quebec City. Its chief place is St. Ambroise or Indian Lorette, where are still to be found descendants of the once powerful Huron Indian tribe, whose chief present-day industry is the manufacture of moccasins and snow-shoes. A number of lakes are to be found in the northern part of the county, adjoining the Lake St. John dist.,

which forms the northern boundary of the county, the southern boundary being Quebec City and the St. Lawrence River. The county is bounded on the east by Montmorency co., and on the west by the counties of Portneuf and part of Champlain co.; it is traversed, in part, by the C.P.R., by the Que. & Lake St. John RR., and by the Que. RR. to Beauport and St. Joachim des Montmorency. The area of the county is 1,746,239 acres; its population (1901), was 22,101, in (1906) about 26,000.

**QUEBEC**, the "Canadian Gibraltar," the capital of the Province of Quebec, is commandingly situated on the left bank of the River St. Lawrence, which here receives the St. Charles, 400 miles from the mouth of the St. Lawrence at Point des Monts. It is 180 miles north-east of Montreal, and 328 miles north, north-west of Portland, Me. Lat. (of north-east bastion) 46° 49' 6" N. Lon. 71° 13' 45" W. Mean temperature in winter 14.6°, in summer 61.6° Fah.

The city has a remarkably picturesque situation between the two rivers at the north-east extremity of a narrow but elevated table-land, which, for about eight miles, forms the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Cape Diamond, the extremity of the table-land, is 333 feet above the level of the river, to which it presents a nearly precipitous face; the descent to the River St. Charles is more gradual. The distance from one river to the other across the ridge is rather more than a mile. Opposite Cape Diamond the St. Lawrence is contracted to a breadth of only 1,314 yards; but immediately below, at the confluence of the St. Charles, it spreads out into a broad and beautiful basin more than 2,500 yards wide, forming a capacious and excellent harbor. The spring tides rise and fall 18 feet.

Quebec is divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Towns. The Upper Town occupies the highest part of the promontory; it is surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified. The ancient citadel, which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond, covers, with its numerous works, an area of 40 acres, and from its position is probably the strongest fortress in America.

The chief ascents to the Upper Town are by a steep and narrow winding street and by a flight of steps.

The Lower Town, which is the seat of commerce, is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where, in many places, the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. On the side of the St. Charles the water at flood tide formerly washed the very foot of the rock, but from time to time wharf after wharf has been projected towards low water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid on which to build whole streets, where boats and even vessels of considerable burthen once rode at anchor. The banks of both rivers are now lined with warehouses and wharves, the latter jutting about 200 feet into the stream, and along which the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest size. The streets are generally irregular and narrow. The houses are principally of stone and brick, two or three stories high, the older ones with steep and quaint-looking roofs.

"Though time and the elements have wrought their ravages in the monuments of the *Ancien Régime*, in which Quebec abounds," observes

Mr. Mercer Adam, in "Illustrated Quebec," "not a few of the old landmarks remain which are associated with the adventurous years of the seventeenth century. Those that have passed away have left their romantic history, while the buildings by which they have been replaced speak ever impressively of their early associations. The local antiquary has here a peculiarly rich field for his research. Those at all familiar with the history of the place will turn with special interest to these relics of a by-gone time." No visitor to Quebec will fail to visit the Plains of Abraham or neglect the drive to Montmorency Falls.

The city has several times suffered from disastrous fires, but the result has been the erection of more attractive buildings, and a consequent great improvement in the general appearance of the city.

During the year 1858 a plentiful supply of water was introduced from Lake St. Charles.

In the Upper Town are several squares and public walks commanding views unrivalled for their varied and picturesque beauty. In one stands a substantial monument, erected to the joint memory of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French commanders, who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. It consists of an obelisk resting on a granite pedestal, the whole 65 feet high. A monument 40 feet in height marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham; while on the St. Foye Road stands an iron pillar surmounted by a bronze statue, presented by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte in 1855, intended to commemorate a fierce struggle which took place here in 1760 between the British and French troops. In the square, in front of the Drill Shed, on Grande Allee, a handsome monument has been erected to the memory of Major Short and Sergeant Wallick, who lost their lives at the great St. Sauveur fire.

Among the public buildings of Quebec may be mentioned the Parliament Buildings, the Drill Shed on Grande Allee, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, an irregular building, capable of containing 4,000 persons, and covering, with the university attached, an area of 8 acres; the English Cathedral, surmounted by a lofty spire; St. Matthew's Anglican Church, on St. John Street (without), considered to be, both outside and inside, the most handsome church edifice in the city. Among the handsome memorials which it contains are the Heredes, in memory of the late Senator Price; the pulpit, in memory of the late Rev. Geo. Hamilton; and the Baptistery, in memory of the late Bishop Williams. The church has a lofty spire and a beautiful chime of bells. St. John's Roman Catholic Church, also on St. John street, adorned with a lofty spire, is a handsome and costly church, occupying elevated positions in the Upper Town.

A building worthy of special notice is the "Chateau Frontenac" Hotel, erected by the C.P.R., on Dufferin Terrace.

There are over 30 churches in Quebec, and 1 Synagogue. The following are the denominational statistics of the city in 1901: Church of England, 2,323; Roman Catholics, 64,099; Presbyterians, 1,073; Baptists, 138; Wesleyan Methodists, 573; Jews, 265.

The educational institutions comprise 3 Roman Catholic Colleges, viz.: Laval University, "the chief seat of French culture in the

Dominion," with faculties of law, medicine and arts; the Grand Seminary, and the Minor Seminary; the Ursuline convent, an extensive establishment founded in 1641, several nuneries, Moirin College, with 10 professors; Laval Normal and Model School; the Quebec High School; and a number of academies and private and public schools. There are, in addition, the Canadian Institute, provided with library and reading room; the Literary and Historical Society, the oldest chartered institution of the kind in Canada, having been founded in 1824, and possessing valuable "Records of the Realm," in 80 or 90 folios, and a large collection of historical manuscripts, but nearly the whole of its museum, and a great part of its library were destroyed by fire, with the Parliament Buildings in 1854; the Entomological Society, St. Patrick's Literary Institute, Advocates' Library, Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange.

Six daily newspapers are published in Quebec, 3 of which are in the French language.

The principal benevolent institutions are the Hotel Dieu, the General Hospital, Jeffrey Hale Hospital, and the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport.

Quebec has the head offices of 3 banks, viz.: Quebec Bank, Banque Nationale, and Union Bank of Canada, besides which there are 2 savings banks, and agencies of the Bank of Montreal, Merchants Bank, Bank of British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Banque d'Hochelega, Imperial Bank, Molsons Bank and Bank of Nova Scotia.

The manufacture of boots and shoes is the chief industry of Quebec. There are also manufactories of iron castings, machinery, cutlery, nails, leather, musical instruments, paper, India rubber goods, rope, tobacco, steel, etc.

Quebec is an important port of Canada, and the most ancient. The great staple of export is timber, Montreal being the port where the agricultural exports are chiefly exchanged for supplies of foreign goods. The timber is furnished principally by the Ottawa and St. Maurice Rivers. As the rafts come down the river, they are collected into what are called Coves and secured by booms moored along the banks, the timber being partly afloat, partly aground, according to the rise or fall of the tides. These coves extend almost continuously along the left bank of the St. Lawrence, for a distance of six miles above the town, throughout the whole of which, at certain seasons, may be seen a mass of logs with a breadth varying from 150 to 200 yards. There are also extensive timber and deal sawing establishments near the city, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence.

Quebec returns three members to the House of Commons and three to the Provincial Legislature. It is the seat of the See of two bishops, the Lord Bishop of Quebec (Church of England), and Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec (Church of Rome). Pop. in 1832, 27,562; in 1844, 34,500; in 1852, 42,052; in 1861, 51,100; in 1871, 59,699; in 1891, 63,090, and in 1907 (estimated), 75,000.

Quebec was first visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535. It then consisted of an Indian village called Stadacona. In July, 1680, Champlain

founded the city, giving it its present name. The progress of its aggrandizement was slow, in consequence of the hostilities of the powerful Iroquois. In 1629 it fell into the hands of the English; but with the whole of Canada was restored to the French in 1632. From this period some attention was paid to the increase of the city; and in 1663, when the colony was made a royal government, it became the capital. In 1690 the English attempted to reconquer it but met with a disastrous defeat; but in 1759 it was captured by the brave General Wolfe, and has since been under the British Crown. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Americans to carry the city by assault on the night of December 31, 1775, when General Montgomery was slain.

QUEBEC, a Province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the north by Ungava district and the Labrador Peninsula, N.E.T.; on the east by the latter, Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the south by Bale des Chaleurs, New Brunswick and the State of Maine; on the south-east by the States of New Hampshire, Vermont and New York; and on the south-west by the River Ottawa, Keewatin district and the Province of Ontario. Length, from Lake Temiscamingue to Anse au Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, about 1,000 miles on a due east and west course, and from the above-named lake to Cape Gaspe, about 700 miles; breadth (lon. 75° W.), about 500 miles. The total territorial superficies comprises land and inland waters, 218,723,687 acres, or 351,873 square miles. The surface of the country is varied and grand, consisting of boundless forests, magnificent rivers and lakes, extensive prairies, bold, rocky heights and foaming cataracts, diversified by cultivated fields, pretty villages and settlements, some stretching up along mountains, fertile islands, rich pastures and well fed flocks.

The principal mountain ranges stretch from south-west to north-east, and lie nearly parallel to each other. They consist of the Notre Dame or Green Mountains, so called from the fine forests that cover their slopes, which, from the latitude of the City of Quebec, follow nearly the whole course of the St. Lawrence, on the south side of which they are situated, and terminate on the Gulf of the same name, between Bale des Chaleurs and Gaspé Point. On the north side of the river is the Laurentian range, which forms undulating ridges of about 1,000 feet in elevation, the Mealy Mountains stretching from about lat. 75° W. to Sandwich Bay, computed to be about 1,500 feet high, and always covered with snow; and the Watchish Mountains, a short range, of crescent form, between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. The rocky masses connected with the mountain chains that line the St. Lawrence advance in many places close to the stream, forming precipitous cliffs, frequently 200 and 300 feet high. The banks of the St. Lawrence are in many places composed of schist, in a decaying or mouldering condition, and in every quarter granite is found, more or less inclined to, but never parallel with, the horizon. In the Gaspe district numerous and beautiful specimens of quartz have been obtained; indications of coal have also

been traced. The limestone formation extends over 30,000 square miles; one dip is moderate, and the strata of limestone generally undisturbed. Along the shores of the estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence horizontal banks of shells appear at various heights from 10 to 100 feet above high water mark, and inland beaches of sand and shingle, with similar shells; as also elevated limestone rocks, scooped out by the waves, and showing lines of lithodomous perforations—all indicating the successive unheaving of the land since the sea was inhabited by the existing species of testacea. Earthquakes have been frequent in the Province, and some of them of considerable violence.

The Province of Quebec is comparatively well endowed with mines of gold, copper, iron and other ores. Gold is found chiefly on the banks of the Chaudiere. Copper is found in large quantities in the Eastern Townships. Iron is found almost everywhere, and is of superior quality. Lead, silver, zinc, platinum, etc., also occur in various sections. The yield of silver in the Province in the year 1902 was 42,500 oz., value \$22,168; the gold yield, in the same year, was valued at \$8,073.

The great River St. Lawrence flows through the Province. Just above Montreal it receives from the north-west the Ottawa, a river 800 miles long, and in no degree inferior to it in interest. Below Montreal it receives, on the right, the Richelieu River, having its source in Lake Champlain; the St. Francis, rising in Lake Memphremagog; and the Chaudière, the outlet of Lake Megantic; and, on the left, the St. Maurice, the Batiscan and the Saguenay Rivers, from 200 to 400 miles in length. The latter is the outlet of the large and beautiful Lake St. John.

The chief lakes of the Province lie mainly north of the height of land, embracing Lake Melville on the Labrador coast, practically part of Hamilton Inlet (area, 415,360 acres), Mistassin (624,000 acres), Mistassinis (132,000 acres), Ashuanipi (204,000 acres), Attikonak (212,000 acres), Evans (147,840 acres), and Lake St. John (224,000 acres).

The climate of Quebec, though similar to that of Ontario, is colder in winter and warmer in summer. Spring bursts forth in great beauty, and vegetation is rapid. In winter the cold is generally steady; and the atmosphere is clear and bracing, which renders the sleighing very agreeable and pleasant. Winter generally commences at the latter end of November and lasts until the end of March. During the winter months the trees are oftentimes covered with frost. Nothing can be imagined more beautiful and brilliant than the effect of sunshine on a calm day on the frozen boughs, where every particle of the icy crystals sparkles, and nature seems decked in diamonds. The soil is generally rich and adapted to the growth of cereals, hay and green crops. Apples and plums grow in abundance. The greater portion of the Province is covered by forests, consisting chiefly of white and red pine. Large quantities of this timber are annually sent to England. The other kinds of timber are ash, birch, beech, elm, hickory, black walnut, maple, cherry, butternut, basswood, spruce, fir, etc.

The lumber regions of Canada must, under judicious management, long remain a fruitful

source of revenue to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The augmenting demand in Great Britain and the United States, the West Indies and South America, for rough and manufactured timber, has given an enormous value within the last decade to timber limits; and as a natural result, explorations have been pushed far into the interior, and regions long neglected have acquired a commercial value.

The railways of the Province, of which, in 1903, there was a total mileage of 3,492 miles, are:

	MILES.
Grand Trunk.. . . . .	484
Intercolonial.. . . . .	489
C.P.R.. . . . .	1070
C.V.R.. . . . .	161
Quebec Central.. . . . .	227
Phillipsburg Ry.. . . . .	7
Quebec Ry. Light & Power Co.. . . . .	27
Quebec, Montreal & Southern and Napierville Jct. Rys.. . . . .	177
Temiscouata.. . . . .	113
Canadian Northern Quebec.. . . . .	252
Carillon & Grenville.. . . . .	12
Quebec & Lake St. John.. . . . .	239
Maine Central.. . . . .	53
Boston & Maine.. . . . .	33
Atlantic, Quebec & Western.. . . . .	117
Lotbiniere & Megantic.. . . . .	30
Orford Mountain.. . . . .	58
St. Maurice Valley.. . . . .	21
St. Lawrence & Adirondack.. . . . .	61

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The Province, as regards civil matters, is divided into parishes, townships, counties and districts. Whenever a new district is sufficiently populous to form a parish, the Roman Catholic Diocesan Bishop, upon the requisition of the majority of the inhabitants, orders its canonical erection into a parish. By a proceeding somewhat analogous, the civil authorities order the civil erection of municipal corporations. The townships are of English origin. After the cession of Canada to Great Britain, the English land system of holding in free and common socage was instituted for the feudal system upon all Crown lands, and then the township took the place of the seigniority. The regular limits of a township are ten miles square, or 100 superficial miles. Such townships as are not sub-divided into parishes preserve for all municipal or other purposes their legal limits. The counties were established for the purposes of representation, each county having the right to send 1 member to the House of Commons every five years, and 1 to the Local Legislature every five years. In addition to this each county forms a registration division for registration of mortgages, etc. The parish and township municipalities comprised in a county form what is called a county municipality. The Province is divided into 65 electoral districts, viz.

Counties.	Pop.	County Town.
Argenteuil . . . . .	16,461	Lachute.
Bagot . . . . .	16,291	St. Hugues.
Beauce . . . . .	43,123	St. Francois.
Beauharnois . . . . .	21,732	Beauharnois.
Bellechasse . . . . .	18,706	St. Michel.

Berthier . . . . .	18,982	Berthier.
Bonaventure . . . . .	24,495	New Carlisle.
Brome . . . . .	13,377	Knowlton.
Chambly-Vercheres . . . . .	24,318	Longueuil.
Champlain . . . . .	35,159	Batiscan.
Charlevoix . . . . .	19,334	St. Paul's Bay.
Chateaugay . . . . .	15,693	St. Martine.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay . . . . .	43,291	Chicoutimi.
Compton . . . . .	26,460	Cookshire.
Deux Montagnes . . . . .	14,438	L'Annonciation.
Dorchester . . . . .	21,007	St. Henedine.
Drummond and Arthabaska . . . . .	44,484	ArthabaskaVille.
Gaspe . . . . .	30,683	Perce.
Hochelaga . . . . .	59,919	Montreal.
Huntingdon . . . . .	13,979	Huntingdon.
Jacques Cartier . . . . .	26,168	Pointe Claire.
Joliette . . . . .	22,255	Joliette.
Kamouraska . . . . .	19,099	Kamouraska.
Labelle . . . . .	30,931	Papineauville.
Laprairie and Napierville . . . . .	17,523	Laprairie.
L'Assomption . . . . .	14,933	L'Assomption.
Laval . . . . .	19,743	Ste. Rose.
Levis . . . . .	26,210	Levis.
L'Islet . . . . .	14,439	St. Jean Port Joli.
Lotbiniere . . . . .	20,039	Lotbiniere.
Maisonneuve . . . . .	65,178	Montreal.
Maskinonge . . . . .	15,813	Riviere du Loup.
Megantic . . . . .	23,621	Leeds.
Missisquoi . . . . .	18,482	Freilighsburg.
Montmagny . . . . .	13,001	St. Julienne.
Montcalm . . . . .	14,757	St. Thomas.
Montmorency . . . . .	12,311	Chateau Richer.
Montreal:		
Ste. Anne . . . . .	23,368	} Montreal
St. Antoine . . . . .	47,653	
St. Jacques . . . . .	42,618	
St. Laurent . . . . .	48,808	
Ste. Marie . . . . .	40,631	Becancour.
Nicolet . . . . .	26,590	Bryson.
Pontiac . . . . .	25,722	Cap Sante.
Portneuf . . . . .	27,159	
Quebec Centre . . . . .	20,366	
Quebec, East . . . . .	39,325	Quebec.
Quebec, West . . . . .	9,149	
Quebec, County . . . . .	22,101	Charlesbourg.
Richelieu . . . . .	18,576	Sorel.
Richmond & Wolfe . . . . .	34,137	Richmond.
Rimouski . . . . .	40,157	Rimouski.
Rouville . . . . .	15,990	Mariville.
St. Hyacinthe . . . . .	21,543	St. Hyacinthe.
St. Jean & Iberville . . . . .	19,536	St. Johns.
Shefford . . . . .	23,628	Waterloo.
Sherbrooke . . . . .	18,426	Sherbrooke.
Soulanges . . . . .	9,928	Coteau Landing.
Stanstead . . . . .	18,998	Stanstead.
Temiscouata . . . . .	29,185	Isle Verte.
Terrebonne . . . . .	26,816	St. Jerome.
Trois Rivieres and St. Maurice . . . . .	26,167	Three Rivers.
Vaudreuil . . . . .	10,445	Vaudreuil.
Wright . . . . .	44,800	Hull.
Yamaska . . . . .	16,204	St. Francois du Lac.

Unorganized Districts:

Abitibi	
Ashuanipi . . . . .	2,405
Mistassini	

Total Pop. (1901) 1,648,838

Total area of the above counties, 218,723,687 acres.

For judicial purposes the Province is divided into 29 districts, each judicial district having ample and equal jurisdiction in all matters, except as to revision and appeal. The Superior Court sits in revision only at Montreal and Quebec; the Court of Appeal also sits only at Montreal and Quebec. There is 1 chief justice of the Queens Bench and 5 puisne judges, as well as 1 chief justice of the Superior Court and 29 puisne judges.

Public instruction is under the control of the Superintendent of Education, who is assisted by a Deputy and a Council of 35 members, divided into committees for the management of the Roman Catholic and the Protestant schools, respectively. The schools are maintained by local taxation and a government grant, and are controlled by local boards or by the local clergy. In 1902-03 there were 4,445 Roman Catholic elementary schools under control of municipalities, and 47 independent of control, as well as 884 controlled and 3 independent Protestant schools. These were conducted by 6,301 teachers, chiefly female, and had a total average attendance of 143,044 pupils. There were, besides, 555 model schools, with 2,423 teachers, and an average attendance of 66,327, and 178 academies, with 1,829 teachers and an average attendance of 33,752.

In municipalities where there are different religious denominations the school commissioners of the majority govern. The schools of the minority are called dissentient schools, whose trustees are invested with the same authority as the commissioners of schools of the majority. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec there are separate boards of commissioners for the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools. Teachers are trained in 11 Normal schools supported at the expense of the Province. There were 4 universities and 19 classical colleges in Quebec in 1903, besides schools of art and design, schools for the deaf, dumb and blind, and night schools. The Protestant Universities are McGill College, at Montreal, founded in 1827, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, founded in 1843. The Roman Catholic University of Laval was founded by the Quebec Seminary in 1852.

The prevailing religion is that of the Church of Rome. The Roman Catholic Dioceses are eleven in number, viz.: the Archdioceses of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa and the Dioceses of Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, Pontiac, Nicolet and Valleyfield. The Protestant Dioceses are two in number: Montreal and Quebec. According to the census of 1901, the religious denominations in the Province were as follows:

Church of England . . . . .	81,563
Church of Rome . . . . .	1,429,260
Presbyterians . . . . .	58,013
Methodists . . . . .	42,014
Baptists . . . . .	8,480
Congregationalists . . . . .	5,173
Lutherans . . . . .	1,642
Adventists . . . . .	3,079
Unitarians . . . . .	561
Brethren . . . . .	587
Salvation Army . . . . .	292
Quakers . . . . .	59
Miscellaneous Creeds . . . . .	5,231

Jews . . . . .	7,498
No creed stated . . . . .	5,446

Total . . . . . 1,648,898

There are eight cities in the Province: Montreal, population 434,000; Quebec, 70,000; Three Rivers, 9,981; St. Hyacinthe, 9,200; Sorel, 7,057; Levis, 7,783; Sherbrooke, 11,765.

The principal manufactures are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn lumber, flax, hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, woodenware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, ships, etc. The facilities for manufacturing afforded by water power are excellent.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive Council of 7 members, a Legislative Council of 24 members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 74 members.

According to official returns the total value of the imports from all foreign countries in 1903 amounted to \$93,183,449, and the exports to \$105,841,034. The imports for Montreal alone amounted to \$79,725,553 and exports to \$65,643,393. The chief articles exported were pot and pearl ashes, flour, wheat, oats, barley, butter, cheese, copper, wool and lumber. The average yearly tonnage of ships of recent years at the ports of the Province was 3,000,000, and in 1903 it was 3,591,657. The revenue of the Province for the year ending June 30, 1903, was \$4,699,773, and the expenditure for the same period was \$4,496,061. The gross debt in 1903 amounted to \$35,926,729, against which it had a total asset of \$13,908,826.

The commerce of the Province is greatly facilitated by several canals which avoid the most violent rapids of the St. Lawrence. These are the Lachine Canal, extending from Montreal to Lake St. Louis; the Beauharnois Canal and the Soulanges Canal, uniting Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis; the Chambly Canal uniting Lake Champlain with the Richelieu River, the Carillon and Grenville Canal, the St. Anne's Lock and Chute a Blondeau Canal.

The value of the farm lands, implements, live stock and other animal and agricultural products of the Province, as per the census returns of 1901, were as follows: Value of lands, \$248,236,361; buildings, \$102,313,893; implements and machinery, \$27,038,205; the value of horses in the Province at the same period was \$24,164,149; milk cows, \$20,757,611; other horned cattle, \$6,629,784; sheep, \$2,476,471; swine, \$3,142,925; poultry, \$1,166,514; field crops, \$44,851,108; dairy products, \$20,207,826; eggs \$2,007,320; fruits and vegetables, \$2,564,801. The provincial wool crop raised in 1901 was: fine wool, 1,196,597 lbs.; coarse wool, 1,576,297 lbs. The value of the mineral production of the Province of Quebec in 1902 was \$3,743,636. The value of the yield of the provincial fisheries was in 1902 \$2,059,175, the largest catch being of cod.

The Province contains many grand and beautiful objects of interest to the tourist. The Ottawa and its tributaries abound in falls and rapids of an exceedingly picturesque character. A little above Rigaud are Carillon Falls, a series of rapids 12 miles in length. Near Ottawa City a branch, called the Rideau, pours its waters down a perpendicular bed of blue limestone, 50 feet, into the Ottawa. The Chau-

diere Falls (the Indian name of which is Kanajo, "the Boiling Pot," in the same vicinity, are wild and grand. The Fall in no place exceeds 40 feet, but the rapids extend 6 miles, and the water foams, tosses and tumbles among rocks of every shape, in perpetual variety, and in such a manner as never to weary the eye, appearing like a multitude of different streams "struggling for a passage." An excellent view of the whole is had from a fine suspension bridge over the Ottawa. One portion of the river is separated from the main stream, and falls into a subterranean passage. When this part of Canada was an unbroken wilderness an enterprising American named Philemon Wright established himself at the falls, selecting the mouth or Hull side as his residence. He had his attention early attracted to the strange phenomenon of a considerable portion of the Chaudiere Falls descending into a rocky basin without any apparent outlet. Having built the first saw mill ever erected on the Ottawa River, at that part of the falls immediately above the lost channel, and being curious to know its outlet, he followed the course of the river downwards for sixty miles, examining the shore line on each side, but he was unable to discover the slightest trace of the saw dust or saw mill debris daily cast into the lost channel, and to this day the enigma has baffled curiosity and science, and the outlet is a mystery. At these and the other falls are timber slides constructed at great expense. Les Chats, another series of falls or rapids, 30 miles further up, are formed by the river breaking, at high water, over the rocks in 33 distinct shoots, spreading across the river to a width of  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Some of these separate shoots would in many places, be called large rivers, and are very remarkable falls, and well worthy the attention of the tourist. At Calumet there is another rapid of scarcely less interest; a fall of 120 feet in the Keepawa branch; besides, a number of inferior falls and rapids, studded with saw mills, and the banks in many places wild and rugged; while the river often expands into beautiful lakes. The well-known Falls of Montmorency, 7 miles below Quebec, with a perpendicular descent of 240 feet; the Falls of the Chaudiere on the south side of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles above Quebec, with a perpendicular pitch of 125 feet down a deep chasm; the beautiful Falls of the St. Anne, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, 22 miles below Quebec; and the Long Sault, Cedars and Lachine Rapids are all on the frequented route of tourists. But the grandest river scenery is to be seen on the Saguenay River, which enters the St. Lawrence about 120 miles below Quebec. The last sixty miles of its course are exceedingly sublime. The banks, varying in height from 500 to 1,500 feet, not only often perpendicular, but absolutely overhanging the dark, deep river below "as if to gaze at its own rugged features." The precipitancy continues below as well as above the water, which has been found as deep within 5 feet of the shore as in the middle; and near its mouth a line of 3,000 feet failed to reach the bottom. The depth in other parts varies from 100 to 1,000 feet. The upper part of the Saguenay abounds in falls and rapids. Excursions are made from Montreal and Quebec to this river in steam-

boats. The scenery on the north bank of the St. Lawrence alone is worth the trip.

The Indian population of the Province of Quebec in 1903 was 11,066—Nipissings, Algonquins, Abenakis, Hurons, Amelictes, Micmacs, Montagnais and Nasquapees.

The Province is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; but the first settlement made by Europeans was in 1541, near Quebec, by Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, who sailed up the St. Lawrence, to which he gave its present name. In 1608, a permanent settlement was made by the French upon the present site of the City of Quebec. From this period till 1759 the French continued to occupy the country, though much harassed by various tribes of Indians, particularly the Iroquois; but in the year last named an English army, under General Wolfe, captured Quebec; and by September 8, 1760, all other places within the government of Canada were surrendered to the British, and the French power was dominated by the British. In 1792 the Province was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, but in 1840, after serious political dissensions, they were reunited under the name of the United Provinces of Canada. In 1897 they were again separated, and under the names respectively of Ontario and Quebec, they now form the two most important Provinces in the Dominion of Canada.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, a group of islands (about 150 in number) in the Pacific Ocean, off the mouth of the Skeena River, on the coast of British Columbia, 150 miles north of Vancouver Island, between lat. 52° and 54° N., and lon. 131° and 133° W. These islands form part of British Columbia. They were first discovered by the celebrated navigator, Capt. Cook, in 1778, and taken possession of by Dixon in 1787 in the name of the British Crown. The group consists of two large islands and two smaller ones, lying in an archipelago of islets. The 5 principal ones, called Graham, Moresby, Lyall, Louise, North and Prevost, are divided merely by narrow arms of the sea, and taken together measure 180 miles in length by 60 miles at greatest breadth. This group is described as the Eden of the North Pacific. The climate, save for the prevailing rains, is delightful, caused in some degree by the warmth of the Pacific Gulf stream, that skirts the coast of Japan, and with a speed of 80 miles every 24 hours, runs north and washes the coast of British Columbia. The Queen Charlotte Islands are understood to abound in various mineral products. Gold-bearing quartz of very rich quality was extracted, at a point called Mitchell's Harbor, as far back as 1852. Copper and iron ores exist; and a fine vein of anthracite coal, of a superior quality, has been partially wrought, but the working is, we believe, suspended for want of capital. These islands are hilly, though not mountainous; the interior is clothed with magnificent forests of the finest timber, the coasts are indented with inviting harbors. They are lacking in the means of communication.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND, on the west coast of British Columbia, is the north portion of the Gulf or Strait of Georgia, which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland. Lat. of entrance 51° 55' N., lon. 131° 2' W.

QUEEN HILL, a post village in Bruce (North Riding) co., Ont., 7 miles from Paisley, on the G.T.R. It has 1 Presbyterian church. Pop., 25.

QUEENS, a county in the central part of New Brunswick, intersected by the River St. John. Area, including Sunbury, 1,618,736 acres. Around Grand Lake in this county are several seams of bituminous coal, from which coals are raised for home consumption and export. Steamboats and vessels of 100 tons burthen navigate the St. John through the county to Fredericton, 90 miles from its mouth. Steamboats also navigate Grand Lake and Salmon River. Chief town, Gagetown. Pop. of co. (1901), including Sunbury, 16,906.

QUEENS, a county in the south-west part of Nova Scotia, bounded on the south by the Atlantic. Area, including Shelburne, 1,294,337 acres. The coast is deeply indented and bordered by a rugged ridge extending many miles inland. The interior of the county is beautifully diversified with valleys, rivers and lakes. Chief town, Liverpool. Pop. of co. (1901), including Shelburne, 24,428.

QUEENS, a county occupying the middle part of Prince Edward Island. Area, 433,047 acres. Chief town, Charlottetown. Pop. of co. (1901), 43,364.

QUEENSBOROUGH, a post settlement in Hastings co., Ont., and a station on the Bay of Quinte Ry., 73 miles from Kingston, and 8 miles from Bannockburn.

QUEENSBURY, a village in York co., N.B., 9 miles from Millville, on the C.P.R., 41 miles from Fredericton and 24 miles from Woodstock. It contains 2 churches (Methodist and Episcopal), and saw, grist and shingle mills. Pop., about 50.

QUEEN'S COVE, a settlement in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 57.

QUEEN'S LINE, a small post settlement in Renfrew co., Ont., 6 miles from Haley's Station on the C.P.R., 9 miles from Renfrew. It has 1 Methodist church and 1 general store. Pop., under 50.

QUEENSPORT (formerly CROW HARBOR), a post settlement in Guysboro' co., N.S., on the south shore of Chedabucto Bay, 28 miles south of Port Mulgrave, on the I.C.R., the nearest railway point. It has also connection with Halifax by weekly steamer. Farming and fishing are the chief industries, Queensport being an important baiting station for the fishing fleet on the Newfoundland banks. It has 3 churches (Epis., Meth. and Baptist), 2 stores, 2 hotels and 2 lobster canneries, besides telegraph office. Pop., 250.

QUEENSTON, a post village in Lincoln co., Ont., on the west bank of the Niagara River, 7 miles from Niagara-on-the-Lake, and 6 miles from Niagara Falls, on the line of the Michigan Central Ry. (Niagara division), and the Niagara Falls Park & River Ry. terminus. During the season of navigation there is an average of 12 steamboat arrivals and departures daily. It contains 3 churches (Epis., Meth. and Baptist), telegraph, telephone and customs offices and 1 general store. Queenston is associated in history with the gallant defence made by the British on the adjacent heights in the War of 1812. A monument to General Brock, 185 feet high, is an object of interest and attraction commandingly erected on Queenston Heights. Pop., 150.

QUEENSTOWN, a settlement in the dist. of Fogo, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 642.

QUEENSTOWN, a post village in Queens co., N.B., on the St. John River, 25 miles from Welsford, on the C.P.R., 24 miles from St. John. It contains 2 churches (Episcopal and Baptist), 2 stores, 1 saw mill and 1 cheese factory. Pop. 54.

QUEEN'S VALLEY, a post village in Selkirk co., Man., 11 miles from Beausejour, on the C.P.R., or 12 miles from Dufresne, on the Canadian Northern R.R., and 25 miles east of Winnipeg. Pop., under 100.

QUEENSVILLE, a post village in the North Riding of York co., Ont., 5 miles from Holland Landing, and 7 miles from Newmarket, on the G.T.R. It contains 2 churches (Methodist and Presbyterian), 3 stores, 1 hotel, 2 branch banks and telephone, telegraph and express offices. Pop., about 500.

QUEENSVILLE, a post village in a farming settlement in Inverness co., N.S., on a branch of the River Inhabitants, 6 miles from the I.C.R. station of West Bay Road, 14 miles north of Port Tupper. Pop., 175.

QUEENSVILLE, a post settlement in Kings co., N.B., 15 miles from Sussex, on the I.C.R. (St. John & Moncton branch).

QUEENUILLES, or WOLFE, a lake in Argenteuil co., Que., in the township of Wolfe.

QUERRY, a post settlement in Bonaventure co., Que., 2 1-2 miles from New Richmond Station, on the Atlantic, Quebec & Western Ry.

QUESNEL, a post village in Cariboo dist., B.C., at the junction of the Fraser and Quesnel Rivers, 220 miles north of Ashcroft, on the C.P.R., 203 miles north-east of Vancouver. It has 2 churches (R.C. and Pres.), 6 stores, 2 hotels, flour and saw and planing mills, besides Government telegraph and B.C. express offices. Pop., 150 whites, and 100 Chinese.

QUESNEL FORKS, a post village in Cariboo dist., B.C., on the south fork of the Quesnelle River, 195 miles north of Ashcroft, a station on the C.P.R., 203 miles north-east of Vancouver. It has 1 store (white trader), and 6 Chinese booths, 1 hotel, besides telegraph and express offices. Pop., about 150 Whites and Chinese.

QUESNELLE LAKE, in Cariboo dist., B.C., east of Alexandria, on the Fraser River. Its area is 94,080 acres.

QUESNELLE RIVER, in Cariboo dist., B.C., issues from a great lake of the same name and flows into the Fraser River 40 miles above Fort Alexandria.

QUIATCHOUAN, a lake in Chicoutimi co., Que., well stocked with trout. It lies to the south of Lake St. John.

QUIAUSQUAK RIVER, of New Brunswick. See Grand River.

QUIDI VIDI, a settlement in the dist. of St. John's East, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 283.

QUILCHENA, a post settlement in Yale-Cariboo dist., B.C., 8 miles from Nicola, a station on the Nicola branch of the C.P.R.

QUILL LAKE, a post settlement in the Prov. of Saskatchewan and a station on the Canadian Northern R.R. (Edmonton section), 39 miles south-east of Humboldt, and 108 miles west of Kamsack. It has 1 general store, a branch bank and lumber yard. There is good virgin prairie

land in the vicinity suitable for farming operations.

**QUILL LAKE, BIG**, a body of water in the Prov. of Saskatchewan (formerly Assa. E. N.W.T.); it is skirted on the north by the line of the Can. Northern RR. Area, 104,000 acres.

**QUILL PLAIN**, a post settlement in Macenzie dist., Sask., 15 miles from Wadena, on the Can. Northern Ry.

**QUILTY**, a post office in Renfrew co., Ont., 4½ miles from Ashdod Station, on the Kingston & Pembroke RR.

**QUINAN**, a post village in a good agricultural and horticultural dist. in Yarmouth co., N.S., on the Tusket River, with seaport at Tusket Wedge near the Atlantic. Its nearest station (7 miles distant) is Belleville, on the Halifax & Southwestern RR. It has 1 Roman Catholic church, 3 stores, 1 hotel and 1 lumber and shingle mill. Pop., about 900.

**QUINCHIEN**, a river in Vaudreuil co., Que., runs north-east and falls into a bay that lies between Isle Perrot and the Lake of Two Mountains.

**QUINN**, a lake in Wright co., Que.

**QUINN**, a cross-road post settlement in Kent co., Ont., 4 miles from Tilbury Station, on the C.P.R. and Michigan Central Ry., 16 miles west of Chatham. It has 1 Methodist church and 1 store.

**QUINNVILLE**, a post and mining village in Wright co., Que., 4 miles from the Gatineau River, and 6 miles from East Templeton, a station on the Ottawa & Montreal North Shore line of the C.P.R., 11 miles east of Hull (opposite Ottawa City). There are rich mica mining properties in the vicinity, as well as several attractive lakes in which there is good trout fishing. In the woods in the region there is also good hunting, including deer and partridge. It has 2 churches (Roman Catholic and Methodist), 2 stores, 1 saw mill and 1 cheese factory, and at East Templeton telegraph and express offices. Pop. 200.

**QUINTE, BAY OF**, a large inlet west of Kingston, Ont., very singularly formed between the irregular peninsula of Prince Edward on the south, and the mainland (Hastings county) on the north. Length, through the various crooked turns it makes, about 50 miles; breadth varies between 6 and 12 miles. This inlet affords a safe shelter from the heavy gales frequently experienced on Lake Ontario. An isthmus of a mile at its western extremity separates the bay from Lake Ontario. It abounds with whitefish, pickerel, pike, bass and every other variety of freshwater fish. There are also a few salmon.

**QUIO**, a river of Pontiac co., Que., affording good trout fishing.

**QUIRPON**, an island in the dist. of St. Barbe, lying off the northern extremity of Newfoundland, at the entrance of Belleisle Strait, in lat. 51° 40' N., lon. 55° 18' W. It is settled by fishermen. Pop. (1901), 57.

**QUISIBIS**, a station in Victoria co., N.B., on the C.P.R., 17 miles south of Edmundston. The name of the village or local post office is now St. Anne de Madawaska, near Green River, and 3 miles from Theriault.

**QUISPAMISIS**, a post settlement in Kent co., N.B., and a station on the St. John & Monc-

ton branch of the I.C.R., 12 miles from St. John.

**QUODDY**, a settlement in Halifax co., N.S., 55 miles from Brookfield, on the I.C.R.

**QUODDY** (or **MUSQUODOBOIT**) RIVER, a river of Halifax co., N.S., at the eastern end of the county.

**QUYON**, an incorporated village in Pontiac co., Que., on the Ottawa River, and a station (Quio) on the C.P.R. (Waltham, north shore branch), 31 miles west of Hull and 25 miles from Aylmer. It contains 3 churches (Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Methodist), 9 stores, 3 hotels, 1 saw, 1 rolled oats and 2 flour mills, 2 sash and door factories, 1 printing and newspaper office (Pontiac "Advance") and express and telegraph offices. Pop. 800.

**RABBIT POINT**, a post settlement on the east side of Lake Manitoba, in Selkirk co., Man., 25 miles from Oak Point Station, 66 miles north-west of Winnipeg. It has a fine beach on Lake Manitoba. Pop. (chiefly Icelandic, engaged in farm operations and fishing in winter), 40.

**RABBIT'S ARM**, a settlement in the dist. of Twillingate, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 79.

**RACINE**, a post village in Sheford co., Que., on the Orford Mountain Ry. It contains 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 saw and grist mill and 1 butter tub factory. Pop., 80.

**RADFORD**, a post hamlet in a good agricultural section of Pontiac co., Que., near Calumet Island, on the Ottawa River, and 2½ miles from Morehead and Shawville Stations on the C.P.R. (Pontiac or Waltham branch), about 50 miles north-west of Ottawa City. It has 2 churches (Episcopal and Holiness Movement), 1 school and 1 flour mill. Pop., under 50.

**RADFORD**, a post office in Yukon Territory.

**RADISSON**, a station in the Prov. of Saskatchewan, on the Canadian Northern RR. (Edmonton div.), 103 miles north-west of Humboldt and 44 miles south-east of North Battleford. It has a branch bank.

**RADNOR**, a station on the C.P.R., in Calgary dist., Alta., 33 miles west of Calgary.

**RADNOR FORGES**, a post village in Champlain co., Que., in the municipality of Fermeont, a station on the Three Rivers & Grandes Piles branch of the C.P.R., 2 miles from St. Maurice and 15 miles from Three Rivers. It contains an Episcopal church, 2 schools (Protestant and Catholic) and a free public reading-room and library. The village is the seat of a large iron industry, owned and controlled by the Canada Iron Furnace Company, Ltd., Montreal, with furnace for the manufacture of charcoal pig-iron, used principally for the manufacture of carwheels, the capacity of furnace being about 12,000 tons per annum. The manufacture of charcoal for the furnace is also largely carried on in the village, which is situated about the centre of the Three Rivers bog ore iron district. It also contains a large limestone quarry, operated by the same company, with modern plant for the manufacture of pressed and re-pressed bricks; also a saw mill worked by water-power, and the "Radnor" Mineral Water Spring, the waters of which are pronounced by eminent chemists and physicians of Europe and America to rank with the waters of the famous springs of Germany. Pop., about 350.