

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 situated 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.,

N.B., 8 miles from the St. Croix River; it is situate 6 miles from Moore's Mills, on the St. Stephen branch of the C.P.R., 10 miles from Oak Hill, and by rail, 8 miles from Moore's Mills. It has 1 Union church. Loon Bay, in the vicinity, is a favorite resort for fishing and tourist parties, while there is good hunting in the woods about. Pop. 130.

OAK HILL, a post settlement in Victoria co., Ont., 5 miles from Colson's Siding, on the Cobocok & Lindsay branch of the C.P.R. Pop. 50.

OAK LAKE, a post village in Brandon co., Man., on the Assinboia River, and on the C.P.R., 32 miles west of Brandon. It contains 5 churches (Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Episcopal), 12 stores, 1 hotel, 1 flour mill, 1 bank (Merchants), 1 printing and newspaper office ("Oak Lake News"), and telegraph and express offices. Pop. 450.

OAK LAKE, a small lake in Brandon co., Man. A station of the same name is near the lake, on the C.P.R., 32 miles west of Brandon.

OAK LAKE, a post settlement in Peterborough co., Ont., 15 miles from Havelock, on the C.P.R.

OAKLAND, a post settlement in Macdonald co., Man., in the municipality of Portage la Prairie, 12 miles from the town of Portage la Prairie and 9 miles from Macdonald. It is a station on the Delta branch of the C.N.R., south of Lake Manitoba. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, general store and 1 school. Pop., 150.

OAKLAND, a post settlement in Lunenburg co., N.S., 2 miles from Mahone Bay and near Oakland Lake. It is served by the Halifax & South Western RR. Pop. 300.

OAKLAND, a post village in Carleton co., N.B., 2 miles from the St. John River, 5 miles from Florenceville East, on the C.P.R. It has a school house, where Baptist services are held, also post and telephone offices. Pop. 103.

OAKLAND, a post settlement in Brant co., Ont., 1½ miles from Scotland Station, on the T., H. & B. Ry. It contains 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 saw mill and 1 cheese factory. Pop. 350.

OAKLAND, a settlement in Essex co., Ont., and a station on the M.C.R. 7 miles from Leamington.

OAK LEAF, a post village in Leeds co., Ont., 1½ miles from Soperton, on the Brockville, Westport & North Western Ry., with port on Charleston Lake. It contains 1 church of England, 1 store and 1 cheese factory. Pop., 150.

OAKLEY, a post village in the Province of Saskatchewan (formerly Assinboia district, N.W.T.), 11 miles from Carnduff, on the C.P.R. (Estevan branch). It contains 1 store. Pop. 100.

OAK NOOK, a settlement in Dauphin co., Man. Strathclair, on the Yorkton branch of the C.P.R., is the nearest station.

OAK PARK, a post office in Shelburne co., 3 miles from Barrington, a station on the Halifax & South Western RR.

OAK PARK LAKE, a small sheet of water in Lunenburg co., N.S., has its outlet in a small stream falling into the Atlantic.

OAK POINT, a post village, favorite summer resort and river port in Kings co., N.B., on the St. John River, 20 miles from St. John.

and 15 miles from Westfield Station. Champlain landed here in 1604. It contains 3 churches (Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist), 1 store, 1 hotel, 1 post office savings bank and 1 telephone office. Pop., 200.

OAK POINT, Kings co., N.S. See Kingsport.

OAK POINT, a post village on Lake Manitoba in Macdonald co., Man., and the terminal station of the Oak Point section of the Canadian Northern RR., 64 miles north-west of Winnipeg. Farming and dairying are the chief industries. Pop., 150.

OAK POINT JUNCTION, a station in Macdonald co., Man., on the Oak Point section of the Can. Northern RR., 10 miles north-west of Winnipeg.

OAK RIDGES, a post village in York co., Ont., on Bond's Lake, a favorite summer resort, ¾ miles from Aurora, on the Northern div. of the G.T.R., and on the Metropolitan Street RR. from Toronto. It contains 1 Episcopal church, 2 stores, 2 hotels and 1 blacksmith shop. Pop. 105.

OAK RIVER, a post village in Marquette co., Man., and a station on Miniota branch of the C.P.R., 12 miles west of Rapid City, with port on Oak River. It has 3 churches (Epis., Meth. and Pres.), 6 stores, 1 hotel, 1 bank (B. N. America), besides telegraph and express offices. Pop., 250.

OAK RIVER, rises in Brandon co., Man., and flows into the Assiniboine River, near the Sioux Indian reservation.

OAKSHELLA, a station on the main line of the C.P.R., in Assa, East dist., Sask., 8 miles west of Broadview.

OAKVILLE, a flourishing post town and port of entry of Ontario, Halton co., situated on the shore of Lake Ontario at the outlet of Sixteen Mile Creek, with a station on the G.T.R., 22 miles south south-west of Toronto and 18 miles east of Hamilton. It contains 5 churches, a number of stores, 2 banks (Merchants and Toronto), several hotels, mills and factories, shipbuilding yards, express and telegraph offices, and 2 printing offices, issuing 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1,800.

OAKVILLE, a village in Macdonald co., Man., on Elm River and on the Can. Northern RR., 14 miles from Portage la Prairie. It contains Presbyterian and Methodist churches, 4 general stores, 1 branch bank, and implement shops, telegraph and express offices, and 2 large grain elevators. Pop., about 100.

OAKVILLE, a post village in Carleton co., N.B., 12 miles from Woodstock, on the C.P.R. It contains 1 Methodist church, grist and saw mills and 1 store. Pop., 150.

OAKVILLE, a settlement in Selkirk co., Man., on Elm River, and a station on the Edmonton line of the Can. Northern RR., 13 miles east of Portage la Prairie. It has 1 Methodist church, 2 stores and post office, 1 grain elevator and 2 saw mills, besides telegraph and express offices. Pop. 250.

OAKWOOD, a post village in Victoria south co., Ont., 1½ miles from the G.T.R. station of Marlposa, 7 miles south-west of Lindsay. It has 2 churches (Pres. and Meth.), 3 stores, 1 temperance hotel, 1 cheese and butter factory, and 1 telegraph office. Pop., 350.

OATES, a post settlement in Frontenac co., Ont., 7 miles from Sydenham, on the Bay of Quinte Ry.

OBABIKA LAKE, a large, elongated sheet of water communicating with Lake Temagami, in the Temagami Forest Reserve, Nipissing dist., N. Ont.

OBAN, a post settlement in Richmond co., N.S., 8 miles from St. Peters, on the Cape Breton Ry.

OBBERON, a post office in Marquette co., Man. (Macdonald co.), on the North Western branch of the C.P.R., 18 miles from Minnedosa.

OBOMPSAURN, a lake in Berthier co., Que., in the township of Provost.

OBSERVATORY INLET, an inlet of the Pacific from Dixon Sound, between the south end of the Alaska (U.S.) Peninsula, and the northern group of the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. It is an extension of Portland Inlet or Canal, and is situate to the north-east of the Nass River at its mouth.

OBSTCHQUOSQUAM, a lake of Bonaventure co., Que., near the River Matapedia. Length about 3 miles, breadth 1 mile. It is very deep, contains salmon, trout and other fish, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery.

OBSWANTEL LAKES, a chain of lakes in Gaspé co., Que., some of which are 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide.

OCA-DROUSHTA, a lake of Champlain co., Que. See Chawgls.

OCEANIC, a post village and fishing station in Comox-Atlin dist., B.C., at the mouth of the Skeena River, 15 miles from Port Essington. It is situate on Smith Island, in Hecate Strait, between Queen Charlotte Islands and the mainland. 450 miles north of Vancouver. It has communication weekly by steamer with Vancouver. The island abounds in game of all kinds. It has 1 Episcopal church, 1 general store and 1 salmon cannery. Pop. 150.

OCEAN POND, a settlement in Trinity dist., Nfld., and a station on the Reid Nfld. Ry., 5 miles from Whitbourne.

OCEAN VIEW, a post settlement in Queens co., P.E.I., $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Surrey Station, on the P. E. I. Ry.

OCHRE PITCOVE, a fishing settlement in the dist. of Bay-de-Verde, Nfld., on the north shore of Conception Bay, 18 miles from Carbonear. Pop. (1901), 262.

OCHRE RIVER, a post village in Dauphin co., Man., on the river of the name, and a station on the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern RR., 12 miles south of Dauphin, on Lake Dauphin. It has 2 stores, and 2 hotels, besides telegraph and express offices. Pop., 250, or, including dist., 715.

O'CONNELL, a village in Pontiac co., Que., on the Albany River, 11 miles from Quyon (Quio), on the Can. Pacific Ry. It contains 1 Roman Catholic church, 3 stores and 1 saw mill. Pop., 150.

O'CONNELL, a post and farming settlement in Ontario co., Ont., 1 mile, Monk Road station on the Can. Northern Ontario Ry. It has a Roman Catholic church and school. The projected G.T.R. road to James Bay is expected to go through O'Connell.

O'CONNOR, a post settlement in Thunder Bay dist., Ont., 5 miles from Hymers, a sta-

tion on the Duluth section of the Can. Northern Ry., 30 miles from Port Arthur.

OCONTO, Frontenac co., Que. See Olden.

ODELL, a post settlement in Middlesex co., Ont., 3 miles from London. Pop., 40.

ODELL RIVER, a post settlement in Victoria co., N.B., and a station on the Tobique Valley branch of the C.P.R., 9 miles from Plaster Rock.

ODELLTOWN, a post village in St. Johns co., Que., on the Richelieu River, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lacolle, on the Grand Trunk Ry. It contains 1 Methodist church and a school. It is within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the International boundary line, and from where Lake Champlain enters into the Richelieu River. Pop., under 100.

ODERIN, a small island off the west coast of Placentia Bay, Nfld., 13 miles from Mortier and a port of call of the Reid Nfld. steamers. It has a fine harbor, and is settled by fishermen. Pop. (1901), 293.

ODESSA, a post village in Lennox co., Ont., 4 miles from Ernestown, on the G.T.R., 11 miles east of Napanee. It has several churches, 20 stores, 3 hotels, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills and 1 shingle mill, 1 woollen factory, 1 cheese factory, 1 branch bank, and telegraph and express offices. Pop., 700.

ODIN, a post village in Colchester co., N.S., 7 miles from Riversdale Station, on the I.C.R., 13 miles east of Truro. There is good trout fishing in the lakes and brooks in the vicinity. The village has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 general store, 1 saw mill, 1 grist mill and 1 school. Pop., 120.

ODONAH, is the name of a rural municipality in Manitoba, situated just where the C.P.R. crosses the Little Saskatchewan. There are excellent facilities, and the prospects are it will become a town. The name is a suggestive one, since, in the Indian language, Odonah is synonymous with "the city."

OFFORD, a lake in Brome co., Que., at the foot of the mountain of that name, on Lake Memphremagog, which reaches 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is considered one of the most charming scenes in Canada.

OGDEN, a post village in Guysborough co., N.S., on the Salmon River, 9 miles from Guysboro', and 25 miles from the I.C.R. station of Heatherton, 12 miles east of Antigonish. There are good mining prospects in the vicinity and good water-power. It has 1 R.C. church. Pop., about 200.

OGDEN LAKE, one of a chain of lakes in Yarmouth co., N.S., abounds with good fish.

OGDEN LAKE, in Antigonish co., N.S., is connected by a short channel with the west side of St. George's Bay.

OGDENSBURG, a post settlement in Argenteuil co., Que., 5 miles from Staynerville, on the Montreal & Ottawa (North Shore) branch of the C.P.R.

OGEMAH, a settlement in Lambton co., Ont., 4 miles from Camlachie, on the Montreal & Sarnia line of the G.T.R.

OGIDAKI, a station on the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry., in Algoma dist., Ont., 48 miles from Sault Ste. Marie.

OGILVIE, a post village in Kings co., N.S., on the Bay of Fundy, 8 miles from Berwick, on the Dominion Atlantic RR., 12 miles from Kentville. It contains 1 church, 1 mill and 1 store. Pop. 150.

OGILVIE, a settlement on the Yukon River in Yukon Terr., 10 miles south of Dawson City.

OGILVIE STATION, a post hamlet in Portage la Prairie co., Man., and a station on the Can. Northern RR. (Edmonton div.), 9 miles north of Gladstone, and 38 miles south-east of McCreary Jct. It has 2 grain elevators (capacity 33,000 bushels), also grain warehouse, 1 store, 1 Presbyterian church and telegraph office. Pop., 10.

OGOKE, a river of Northern Ontario (dist. of Thunder Bay), north of Lake Superior. It is said to be the largest tributary entering the Albany River from the south side, above the Kenogami River. A part of this river was surveyed by Mr. Robert Bell, of the Geological Survey, in 1872. He reports: "In the 10 miles of the Ogoke River which we examined, it averaged about 50 feet in breadth, with large lagoons and marshes on either side, and was from 50 to 60 feet deep in the middle. The Indians inform us that it maintained the same dead water character as in this section for a long distance both above and below, so that it would appear to be well adapted for steamboat navigation in this part of its course; but it is said to spread out to a great width and become very shallow after it reaches the flat-lying palaeozoic rocks further down. The Ogoke is nearly 20 chains in width where it joins the Albany."

OHAMINIKAN, one of a group of small lakes in Rainy River dist., N.W. Ont.

OHATON, a farming settlement, with grain elevator, in Strathcona dist., Prov. of Alberta, 7 miles from Battle River and its coal mines. It is a station on the Wetaskiwin branch of the C.P.R., 34 miles from Wetaskiwin, the latter a station on the Calgary and Edmonton div. of the C.P.R., 40 miles south of Strathcona (South Edmonton). It has 2 stores, 1 hotel and 1 grain warehouse. Pop. 50.

OHIO, a post settlement in Antigonish co., N.S., on the West River, 4 miles from James River Station, on the I.C.R., 10 miles west of Antigonish. It has 1 church and 1 general store. Pop. 150.

OHIO, a settlement in Yarmouth co., N.S., on Yarmouth River, and Dominion Atlantic Ry., 7 miles from Yarmouth. It has 2 Baptist churches, 3 stores, 1 hotel, 1 shingle mill, and telephone office. Its chief industries are farming and market gardening. Pop. 400. See South Ohio, also Upper Ohio.

OHLEN, a post settlement in the dist., of Assiniboia East, Sask., 9 miles from Stockholm, on the Pheasant Hills branch of the C.P.R.

OHENVILLE, a post office in Strathcona dist., Province of Alberta, 18 miles from Leduc, on the Calgary & Edmonton branch of the C.P.R.

OHSWEKEN, a post village in Brant co., Ont., on the Grand River, 4½ miles from Onondago, a station on the G.T.R., 8 miles east of Brantford. Here is the Six Nations Council House, school and training farm, and here each year there is held the Six Nations Agricultural Show. The village has 2 churches (Epis. and Baptist), 4 stores, 1 temperance hotel, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill. Pop. 250.

OIL CITY, a post settlement in Lambton co., Ont., on the Michigan Central Ry. 18 miles from Sarnia. It contains 3 churches, 2 stores, 1 hotel and a blacksmith shop. Pop. 550.

OIL CITY, a post settlement in Alberta dist., Alta. Pincher Creek, on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R., is the nearest station.

OIL SPRINGS, an incorporated village in Lambton co., Ont., and a station on the M.C. Ry., 21 miles from Sarnia. It contains 5 churches, 12 stores, 3 hotels, 1 branch bank, 1 private bank, a number of oil wells, a public library, 2 saw mills and manufactories of tanks, conductors, oil cup valves, carriages, etc. Pop. 1,000.

OJIBWA, a post village in Essex co., Ont., on the Detroit River, 6 miles from Windsor Station on the G.T.R., C.P.R., and Mich. Central Ry. It has 1 store, 2 hotels, 1 wool mill, and at Windsor telegraph and express offices. Pop., 300.

OKA, a post village on the Ottawa River, near its junction with the St. Lawrence, in the county of Two Mountains, Que., 5 miles distant (across the Ottawa) from Como, in Vaudreuil co., a station on the C.P.R.; or 14 miles south-west from St. Eustache Station, on the C.P.R. also. It has 2 churches (R.C. and Meth.), 2 stores and 1 hotel, besides telegraph and express offices. Pop., 600. Three miles from Oka village, north-westward along the Ottawa River, is the agricultural school and experimental farm owned and operated by Trappist monks, known as Reformed Cistercians. Here at Notre Dame du Lac, founded by monks from Old France, extensive farming and cattle-breeding is carried on at the Monastery, which is a new building erected (the old one was burned in 1902). Here the famed Oka cheese, or "fromage de la Trappe," is manufactured, and is sold largely abroad as a delicious and well-nigh unrivalled cheese. In the agricultural school students are taught practically and theoretically all details of the agricultural arts. The place is interesting economically, as well as from the unique character of the operations in farming by these Trappist monks.

O'KAINE'S RIVER, of New Brunswick. See Cain's.

OKANAGAN, a post settlement on the Okanagan River, in Yale dist., B.C., 2 miles from Larkin. This valley is about 10 miles long, in some places 6 miles wide, in others but 2 miles. There are a number of smaller valleys connecting with this valley, but they all go to form the Okanagan Mission Valley. For fruit growing this valley has few equals in B.C. It contains 1 saw mill and 1 express office.

OKANAGAN FALLS, a settlement in Yale district, B.C., 74 miles from Okanagan Landing, on the Shuswap & Okanagan branch of the C.P.R.

OKANAGAN LAKE, a lake in Yale dist., B.C., 50 miles long from north to south, and 3 miles in width at its widest part. It receives the waters of several rivers, principally those of the river of the same name.

OKANAGAN LANDING, a post settlement in Yale co., B.C., and a station on the Shuswap & Okanagan branch of the C.P.R., 51 miles from Sicamous Jct.

OKANAGAN RIVER, rises in the Yale dist. of British Columbia, flows southward, and enters the Columbia River about lat. 48° 5' N., lon. 119° 55' W. Length over 300 miles.

OKANAGAN RIVER, rises in the State of Washington, in the U.S., flows a northerly course, and empties into the lake of the same

name, in Yale dist., B.C. It receives the waters of the Similkameen and several small streams, and near its mouth expands to form several small lakes of which Osoyoos, Vaseux and Dog Lakes are the principal.

O'KEEFE'S LAKE, a picturesque body of water in Queens co., P.E.I., of circular shape, and possessing no natural outlet or inlet. It is remarkable for trout nearly as large as salmon.

OKOTOKS, a progressive post settlement in the Prov. of Alberta, on the Sheep River, and a station on the Macleod & Edmonton branch of the C.P.R., 23 miles south of Calgary. It has 5 churches (R. C., Epis., Pres., Meth. and Baptist), 10 stores, 3 hotels, 1 lumber mill and grain elevator, 1 bank (Union of Canada), 1 printing and newspaper office ("Okotoks Review"), besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., 450.

OLALLA, a post and mining settlement in Yale dist., B.C., on Keremeos Creek, which empties into Okanagan Lake, 26 miles below Penticton. It contains 1 store, 1 hotel, assay office, and the Olalla Co.'s mining camp, which turns out largely a high grade of cooper-gold ore. The company also owns, adjoining the settlement, smelter and water-power sites, which are about to be made practically available at an early day. Pop., 50.

OLD BARNs, a post settlement in Colchester co., N.S., 7 miles from Truro, a station on the I.C.R. and Dominion Atlantic Ry.

OLD BONAVENTURE, a fishing settlement in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld., 18 miles from Trinity. Pop. (1901), 133.

OLD BRIDGEPORT MINES, a post settlement in Cape Breton co., N.S., $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from Dominion, a station on the Sydney & Louisburg Ry., 11 miles from Svdnev.

OLDCASTLE, a post settlement in Essex co., Ont., on the Pere Marquette Ry. 7 miles from Walkerville. Pop., 60.

OLD CHELSEA, a post settlement in Wright co., Que., 1-2 miles from Chelsea, on the Maniwaki branch of the C.P.R. It contains a Catholic church, 1 store and 1 hotel. Pop., 100.

OLDEN, a station on the Kingston & Pembroke Ry., 4 miles from Sharbot Lake.

OLDFIELD, a post office on the county line between East and West Kent co., Ont., 6 miles from Wallaceburg Station, on the Erie & Huron Ry.

OLD FORT, a station on the Midland branch of the G.T.R., 2 miles from Midland. It is not a post office.

OLD FORT BAY, a post office in Chicoutimi dist., Que.

OLD FORT ERIE, a station on the Michigan Central Ry., 3 miles from Niagara Jct. It is not a post office.

OLD FORT ISLES, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the north-east extremity of the Saguenay coast.

OLDHAM, a farming settlement and gold mining camp in Halifax co., N.S., on the Black Brook, 3 miles from Enfield Station, on the I.C.R., 14 miles from Windsor Junction. It has 1 R.C. church, 1 union church (Pres. and Methodist), 1 general store, 1 hotel, 1 quartz mill for cleansing gold, with express and telegraph office, at Enfield. Pop., about 150.

OLD HARRY, a post settlement on the Magdalen Islands (Gaspé dist., Que.) in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 80 miles from Prince

Edward Island. It has communication by steamer with Picton, N.S., and Gaspé, Que. There is a telegraph office at Grand Entry, on the Magdalen Islands, on which also there are 8 churches (4 R.C. and 4 Prot.), together with about 20 stores in all, and about as many lobster canning factories. Pop. of the Magdalen Islands, between 6,000 and 7,000.

OLD LAKE ROAD, a post village in the parish of St. Antonin, Temiscouata co., Que., on the Rivière du Loup, with station on the I.C.R., 6 miles from Rivière du Loup. It has 1 R.C. church (at St. Antonin), 5 small stores in parish, 2 saw and 2 flour mills, and 1 pulp wood mill and telegraph and express offices at station. Pop., of parish, 1,000.

OLD MAN'S BAY, a small fishing settlement in the dist. of Burgeo and La Poile, Nfld., on the south coast, 20 miles from Burgeo, and 100 miles east of Port-aux-Basques, on the Reid-Nfld. RR. lines. Pop., 20.

OLD MAN'S CREEK, a stream in Muskoka district, Ont.

OLD PERLICAN, a post town and port of entry of Newfoundland, dist. of Bay-de-Verde, 23 miles from Heart's Content, 43 miles from Harbor Grace, on the Reid Nfld. Ry. Inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fishery. Pop. (1901), 843.

OLD PIERRICHE, a river of Quebec. See Pierriche, Grande Rivière.

OLDS, a progressive settlement in the Prov. of Alberta, a station on the C.P.R. (Calgary & Edmonton branch), 58 miles north of Calgary, with port on the Red Deer River. It has 5 Order lodges, 5 churches (Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist), 8 stores and 3 hardware shops, 2 hotels, 1 creamery, 1 grain storage and 1 elevator, 4 blacksmith shops and 3 lumber yards, establishments of the Massey, Harris Co. and the Deering Harvesting Co., 1 bank (Merchants of Canada), 1 printing and newspaper office ("The Olds Gazette") besides offices of the express, telegraph and telephone companies. Pop. 600.

OLD SHOP, a small fishing and farming settlement in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld., miles from Dildo, 53 miles from Harbor Grace. Pop. (1901), 106.

OLD TILT, a post settlement in the dist. of Trinity, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 28.

OLD WIFE'S LAKE, in Keewatin dist., N.W.T., near Island Lake.

O'LEARY ROAD, a post settlement in Prince co., P.E.I., near O'Leary Station, on the P.E. I. Ry.

O'LEARY STATION, a station on the Prince Edward Island Ry., in Prince co., P. E. I., 40 miles from Summerside, 27 miles from Tignish.

OLESKIW, a settlement in Provencher co., Man., 9 miles from Ridgeville, on the Canadian Northern Ry.

OLINDA, a post settlement in Essex co., Ont., 3 miles from Ruthven, on the Pere Marquette Ry. It contains 1 store and a blacksmith shop. Pop., 40.

OLINVILLE a post village in Queens co., N.B., on the St. John River, 8 miles from Welsford, on the C.P.R., 21 miles from Fredericton Junction. It contains 1 Baptist church, 1 Methodist church, 2 stores and 2 grist mills. Pop. 150.

OLIPHANT, a post village in Bruce co., Ont., on Lake Huron, 8 miles from Wiarton, on the G.T.R., 63 miles north of Harriston, in county Wellington. It contains 2 saw mills. Pop., 100.

OLIVE, a post village in Macdonald co., Man., 6 miles from Treherne, on the Souris branch of the C.P.R., 78 miles west of Winnipeg.

OLIVEIRA, a lake in the township of Dorset, Beauce co., Que., is environed with beautiful and picturesque scenery. Its waters abound with fish of various kinds.

OLIVER, a station in the Prov. of Alberta, on the Canadian Northern RR., 9 miles south of Fort Saskatchewan, and 8 miles north of Edmonton.

OLIVER, a post office, with store attached, in Middlesex co., Ont., 6 miles from Thorndale, on the London branch of the G.T.R., 10 miles from London.

OLIVER, a post settlement in Colchester co., N.S., 4 miles from Tatamagouche, on the Oxford and Pictou branch of the I.C.R.

OLIVER, a post settlement in Stanstead co., Que., 5 miles from Magog, on the C.P.R. It contains 1 cheese factory.

OLIVER'S COVE, a post settlement in the dist. of Placentia and St. Marys, Nfld., 23 miles from Placentia, on the Reid Nfld. Ry.

OLIVER'S FERRY, a post hamlet in Lanark co., Ont., near Rideau Lake, and 7 miles from the C.P.R. station of Perth, 12 miles west of Smith's Falls. It has 2 churches (Meth. and Pres.), school and cemetery. Pop., 50.

OLIVET, a post village in Wellington co., Ont., 5 miles from Kenilworth, on the C.P.R., 8 miles from Mount Forest.

OLOMANOSHEBO, or **PAINT RIVER**, a considerable river of Quebec, falls into the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence over a precipice 20 feet in height.

OLSCAMP, a post settlement in Champlain co., Que., on the St. Maurice River, with port at Grand Anse, 30 miles from Grand Piles, on the Piles branch of the C.P.R. It has 1 R. C. church. Pop., 100.

OLSON, a station in the coal belt, on the Crows Nest Pass section of the C.P.R., 23 miles west of Crows' Nest, and 13 miles north-east of Fernie, in Kootenay East dist., B.C.

OMAGH, a post village in Halton co., Ont., 5 miles from Milton, on the G.T.R., 12 miles from Georgetown. It contains 3 churches, and 1 store. Pop. 65.

OMBABIKA or **RISING ROCKS**, a river of the dist. of Thunder Bay, Northern Ont., takes its source in Shoal Lake, near the highlands, separating the waters of Lake Superior from those of Hudson Bay, and after a course of 42 miles, in which it passes through 12 lakes falls into Lake Nipigon at Ombabika Bay. A stream also flows from the lake at its head into the Albany River, known as the Ogoké River.

OMEMEE, a flourishing post village of Ontario, Victoria co., on Pigeon River, and on the Midland div. of G.T.R., 33 miles from Port Hope. It contains 3 churches, telegraph, express and telephone offices, 1 printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 1 iron foundry, saw and flour mills, about 15 stores, 2 hotels,

sash and door factory and 1 bank. Pop., about 700.

OMEMEE JCT., a station on the G.T.R., in Victoria co., Ont., at the junction of the Peterborough and Lindsay branch with the Omemee branch.

OMENICA RIVER, a river in the Cassiar dist., B.C. It flows round the Cariboo Mountain Range on the north.

OMPAH, a post village in Frontenac co., Ont., on Trout Lake, 5 miles from Lavant, on the Kingston & Pembroke Ry., 68 miles north of Kingston. It contains 1 R. C. church, 1 Epis. church, 1 public school, 2 stores, 1 hotel and 1 saw mill. Pop., about 60.

ONAH, a station on the C.N.R. (Brandon, Carbray & Dauphin section), 21 miles from Brandon.

ONAPING LAKE, in Algoma dist., N.W. Ont., north-west of Sudbury. A river of the same name flows from it southward.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILE HOUSE, a post settlement in Yale-Cariboo dist., B.C., 135 miles from Ashcroft, on the main line of the C.P.R.

ONEIDA or **BALLSVILLE**, a post hamlet in Haldimand co., Ont., with station (Ballsville) 1¼ miles distant, on the Port Dover & Hamilton branch of the G.T.R., 8 miles from Caledonia, Hagersville is 2 miles south of Ballsville, on the same branch railway. It has 1 combined saw, planing and cider mill. Pop., about 50.

O'NEIL, a post settlement in Westmoreland co., N.B., 4 miles from Irishtown, on the Moncton & Buctouche Ry.

O'NEILS CORNERS, a post settlement in Huntingdon co., Que., 4 miles from Carr's Crossing, on the G.T.R.

ONEPOWE, a river of Manitoba. See Death River.

ONION LAKE, a post settlement and Indian reservation in Edmonton dist., Prov. of Alberta (on boundaries of Saskatchewan), 3 miles west of Onion Lake, 7 miles from the North Saskatchewan River. The nearest station (35 miles distant) is Lloydminster, on the Canadian Northern RR. (Edmonton div.), 85 miles north-west of North Battleford. It has 2 churches (Roman Catholic and Episcopal), 1 convent and 2 boarding schools, 1 general store and 3 small ones, saw and grist mills and a telegraph office. Pop., about 100 whites and 250 Indians.

ONIQUE, a lake of Quebec. See Wiqui.
ONONDAGA, a post village in Brant co., Ont., on the Grand River, and on the G.T.R., 8 miles from Brantford. It contains 4 churches, 2 stores, 1 hotel and 1 grist mill. Pop., about 300.

ONONETTE, a station on the C.P.R. (short line) in Kings co., N.B., 13 miles from St. John.

ONOWAY, a post settlement in Edmonton dist., Alta., 40 miles from Edmonton, the terminus of the Can. Northern Ry.

ONSLow, a post settlement in Colchester co., N.S., 4 miles from Truro, on the I.C.R. and Dom. Atlantic Ry.

ONSLow MOUNTAIN, a post settlement in Colchester co., N.S., 1 mile from Truro, on the I.C.R. and the Dom. Atlantic Ry.

ONTARIETSI, a lake in the seigniorly of

Fossambault, Portneuf co., Que. Length about 5 miles. It receives the Little River aux Pins, and discharges itself into the River Jacques Cartier.

ONTARIO, a Province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the north-east and east by the Province of Quebec; on the south-east, south south-west and west by the River St. Lawrence and its great lakes; and on the north and north-west by James Bay and the Albany River, and on the extreme west by the Province of Manitoba. Length from south-east to north-west about 750 miles, and from north-east to south-west about 500 miles. Area, land and inland waters, 260,862 square statute miles, equal to 141,125,120 acres of land surface, or including its lake and other water areas, 166,961,680 acres. The occupied, settled area of Ontario is to-day (1905) some 22,670,000 acres, while about 4 million more acres, of good farming land are now surveyed and open for settlement.

The surface of the country is gently undulating, rather than mountainous, and is diversified by rivers and lakes. The ridge of high land which enters the province at Niagara Falls extends to Hamilton, and is continued to Owen Sound, thence along the peninsula to Cabot Head and through the Manitoulin Islands of Lake Huron. The Laurentian hills run westward from the Thousand Islands, near Kingston, and extend north of Lake Simcoe, forming the coast of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. A main water-shed separates the waters of the Ottawa from those of the St. Lawrence; a minor one divides the streams flowing into Lake Simcoe, Georgian Bay and Lake Huron from those flowing into Lakes Erie and Ontario.

North and west of the Ottawa River and the upper waters of the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior, are the newly-organized stretches of North Western Ontario, the Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts. Most of these districts are still heavily timbered and in parts well watered, and are available for colonization purposes. The line of the Canadian Pacific R.R. skirts the southern parts of these districts, and soon now also the region will be traversed by the line of the new Grand Trunk Pacific road.

The agricultural resources of the country are very great. The fertile belt extends over three-fourths of the present inhabited parts, and a vast area, in the hands of the Government, now open for settlement. Immense crops of wheat are annually raised; also oats, barley, Indian corn, rye, potatoes, turnips, etc., etc. The apple orchards of the south-western counties are very productive, and pears, plums, grapes, cherries and various kinds of berries thrive luxuriantly. The climate of Ontario is agreeably tempered by the proximity of the great lakes. The winter is considerably shorter and milder than that of Quebec.

Recent returns (those for the year 1905) give the value of the entire farm lands of Ontario as \$649,201,364; of farm buildings as \$264,384,514; of farm implements as \$68,829,546, and of live stock \$172,483,760. The value of live stock sold during the year (1905) is placed at \$59,378,046. In 1905, we learn that the area of

land occupied in the Province was over 24 million acres, the bulk of it being owned by the holders. The area and yield of grains, hay and the chief root crops for the same year are as follows: Fall wheat, from 796,213 acres, the yield was 17,933,961 bushels; spring wheat, from 190,116 acres, the yield was 3,582,647 bushels; barley, from 772,633 acres, yield 24,265,394 bushels; oats, from 2,668,416 acres, yield 105,563,572 bushels; rye, from 101,292 acres yield 1,714,051 bushels; corn, from 295,005 acres yield 20,922,919 bushels; buckwheat, from 101,591 acres yield 2,108,652 bushels; peas, from 374,518 acres, yield 7,100,021; potatoes, from 132,530 acres, yield 14,366,049 bushels; hay and clover, from 3,020,265 acres, yield 5,847,494 tons. In 1905, Ontario turned out the enormous total of 164,866,223 pounds of cheese the gross value of which was \$17,417,757.

The principal rivers of Ontario are the tributaries of the Ottawa: the French, the Magnetawan, the Severn and the Nottawassaga, falling into Georgian Bay; the Saugeen, the Maitland and the Aux Sables, falling into Lake Huron; the Thames, running south-west into Lake St. Clair; the Grand, flowing south-east into Lake Erie; the Trent, in part of its course called the Otonabee, and the Molra, flowing south-east into the Bay of Quinté; and the Niagara, falling into Lake Ontario. The mighty St. Lawrence sweeps through the eastern part of the Province, from Kingston, and the Ottawa forms part of its north-east boundary. The lakes of Ontario are numerous and magnificent. The largest are Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario. They cover an area of 80,000 square miles, and contain nearly half the fresh water of the globe. The minor lakes are Népigon, Simcoe, Lake of the Woods, Muskoka, Nipissing, and those in the counties north of Lake Ontario, and in the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence Rivers. The principal bays are the Georgian, Nottawassaga, Owen Sound, Long Point, Burlington and Quinté.

The mineral wealth of the Province is not surpassed, if, indeed it be equalled by any other in variety and richness. Iron is found in large quantities a short distance back of Lake Ontario, in the country between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, gypsum; marble of the finest quality and building stone. The Sudbury nickel mines are already famous. Gold has also been found, and in New Ontario, at Cobalt, rich veins of silver have been disclosed. On the north shore of Lake Huron are extensive mines of copper, and on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly round Thunder Bay, are enormous silver deposits. Amethysts and agates are also found there, as well as mica, iron, gold, cobalt and bismuth. The petroleum wells in the south-westerly part of the Province are yielding immense and apparently inexhaustible supplies, and so are the salt wells at Goderich and Kincardine. The article is obtained by evaporating the brine, and is exceedingly good for table use, having been found, upon chemical analysis, to be of almost perfect purity. Large peat beds exist in many parts of the Province. In 1906 Ontario's mineral production for that year was valued at \$22,388,382.

The almost unlimited supply of water-power throughout Ontario, now about to be largely increased by drawing upon the great volume of water that flows over the Falls of Niagara, affords unusual facilities for manufactures, to which that power is adapted, and in consequence many and various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions; steam-power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, starch, hats, caps, boots, shoe, leather, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, sewing machines, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, etc.

The settlements in Ontario have hitherto been made south of the Laurentian range of hills, which are thought to bound the lands fit for settlement, but behind this range there is another tract of rich agricultural land, as level as the St. Lawrence Valley, and timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood. These lands are approached by the branches of the G.T.R. on the one hand, and by the C.P.R. on the upper Ottawa on the other. They have the basin of Lake Nipissing and the water-shed of the Ottawa for their drainage.

The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario during the past 10 years. In 1881 she had 3,478 miles, and in 1903, this had increased to such an extent that she had no less than 7,426 miles. These facts point in no uncertain language to the great strides the Province has made during the lifetime of many of the statesmen who now watch the destinies, not of a single Province, but of a broad fertile dominion, greater in extent than the wealthy republic to the south of the line. The mining and timber regions of the north have yet to be tapped and captured, figuratively speaking, by the iron horse. That stretch of country in the vicinity of Lake Superior, whose trade is tributary to Toronto will, in a very few years now, see enterprising extensions of the Grand Trunk and other railway systems. The Canadian Pacific has paved the way for the enterprising railway man, ever on the alert to tie the cities, towns and villages together with a band such as has changed the face of the whole world and made the nineteenth and twentieth centuries two of the grandest epochs in history. The following are the railways in operation:

	Miles.
Grand Trunk.	3,072
Canadian Pacific.	2,588
Bay of Quinte Ry.	100
One Thousand Island Ry.	3
Frockville, Westport & Northwestern.	45
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo.	165
Pere Marquette.	155
Kingston & Pembroke.	104
Central Ontario.	123
Canadian Northern Ontario.	149
Temiscaming & Northern Ontario.	138
Michigan Central.	424
Canadian Northern Ry.	356
Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Ry.	16
Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa.	50

7,428

There are several canals in Ontario, the Welland, between Lakes Erie and Toronto, to avoid the Niagara Falls; the Rideau, between Kingston and Ottawa; the Sault Ste. Marie, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron; and the St. Lawrence canals, rendered necessary by the rapids of that river.

The school system of Ontario is admirable. It affords the children of the rich and poor alike the means of free education. It is under the control of a Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Government *ex-officio*. The schools are undenominational, but Protestants and Roman Catholics are permitted separate schools under certain limitations. public and high schools are generally opened and closed with prayer and the reading of Scripture, without comment. All regulations are made by the Minister of Education, subject to government approval. The schools are under the control of local trustees, elected by the rate-payers, and are permitted only certificated teachers. Education of children between 7 and 13 is compulsory for 100 days per year at least. In 1905, there were 5,793 public schools in Ontario, with 1,839 male and 6,840 female teachers, and an average attendance of 232,077, out of a total number of pupils registered—397,170. The expenditure on these public schools, in 1905, was \$5,524,107. During the same year there were 428 Roman Catholic separate schools, with 49,324 pupils, the average attendance being 32,030 or 65 per cent. There were also 140 high schools, with 24,661 pupils. There were 5,793 school houses, 2,720 of brick, 547 stone, 2,292 frame and 234 log. Financially, the schools stood as follows:—Public schools, legislative grant (1905), \$414,004, municipal grant and assessment \$4,928,790, other sources, \$1,886,400. Total, \$7,229,194, \$1,096,266; expenditure, \$1,004,498. Normal and model receipts, \$21,794; expenditure, \$67,092. Teachers' institutes, receipts, \$13,604; expenditure, \$7,615, balance \$5,989; free libraries, receipts \$174,324; expenditure, \$151,504.

There were also in 1905 in the Province 56 county model schools with 17,050 teachers in training, 80 teachers institutes, with 8,958 members, 4 provincial normal and model schools with 536 students, and 4 art schools with 308 pupils. Under the Department were 242 public libraries, with 23,748 members and 473,160 books and 134 free libraries. There are besides a large number of universities, as Trinity College, Toronto University, Kingston University, Ottawa College and the Kingston Military College is in Ontario also.

The municipal system of Ontario is among the most perfect in the world. All religions are free without State preference.

There are numerous public institutions throughout the Province, chiefly under control of the Government, Chief among these are the magnificent Legislative buildings at Toronto, recently completed at large cost. There are also the Lunatic Asylums at Kingston, Toronto, London, Amherstburg and Orillia, the Reformatory Prison at Penetanguishene; the Asylum for the Blind at Brantford; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Belleville; the Normal School, University College and Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Other public buildings have of recent years been erected or are in course of construction.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 98 members, elected every 4 years.

The laws and the mode of administering them are mainly the same as in England; the practice, however, is simpler and far less expensive. There is a Superior Court of Judicature, consisting of two permanent divisions, called the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The first is divided into Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, the first two having each a chief justice and two judges, and the third a chancellor and three judges.

Ontario is divided into the following counties (which are sub-divided into 90 electoral districts), viz.:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>County Town.</i>
Algoma.....	26,408	Sault Ste. Marie.
Brant.....	36,171	Brantford.
Bruce.....	52,494	Walkerton.
Carleton.....	97,855	Ottawa.
Dufferin.....	19,230	Orangeville.
Dundas.....	17,426	Cornwall.
Durham.....	25,316	Cobourg.
Elgin... ..	41,451	St. Thomas.
Essex.....	59,203	Sandwich.
Frontenac.....	39,179	Kingston.
Glenary... ..	19,253	Alexandria.
Greenville.....	18,242	Brockville.
Grey.....	65,074	Owen Sound.
Haldimand.....	19,438	Cayuga.
Haliburton.....	5,945	Haliburton.
Halton.....	18,794	Milton.
Hastings.....	52,305	Belleville.
Huron.....	56,072	Goderich.
Kent.....	52,309	Chatham.
Lambton.....	51,654	Sarnia.
Lanark.....	34,435	Perth.
Leeds.....	33,896	Brockville.
Lennox & Addington..	21,032	Napanee.
Lincoln.....	30,728	St. Catharines.
Manitoulin.....	6,775	
Middlesex.....	91,402	London.
Muskoka.....	19,604	Bracebridge.
Nipissing.....	26,053	North Bay
Norfolk.....	26,326	Simcoe.
Northumberland.....	31,725	Cobourg.
Ontario.....	38,563	Whitby.
Oxford... ..	44,891	Woodstock.
Parry Sound.....	17,065	Parry Sound.
Peel.....	19,077	Brampton.
Perth.....	49,036	Stratford.
Peterborough.....	34,931	Peterboro.
Prescott.....	25,968	L'Orignal.
Prince Edward.....	17,661	Pictou.
Rainy River.....	10,389	

Renfrew.....	48,663	Pembroke.
Russell.....	17,497	L'Orignal.
Simcoe.....	80,374	Barrie.
Stormont.....	24,477	Cornwall.
Thunder Bay.....	16,022	Port Arthur.
Victoria.....	29,528	Lindsay.
Waterloo.....	54,758	Berlin.
Welland.....	34,282	Welland.
Wellington.....	53,774	Guelph.
Wentworth.....	88,782	Hamilton.
York.....	305,273	Toronto.

Total area of the above counties, 65,097,643 acres with a population to-day (1906) of over 2,500,000. In 1903 the Indian population of the Province was 21,093.

The prevailing religion of Ontario is Methodist, next Presbyterian, then that of the Church of England and Roman Catholic. The Church of England dioceses are five in number: Toronto, Niagara, Ontario, Huron and Algoma. The Roman Catholic dioceses are seven in number, viz., the archdiocese of Toronto, and the diocese of Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Peterboro and Alexandria. According to the census of 1901 the religious denominations in the province are as follows:

Methodists.....	666,338
Presbyterians.....	477,386
Church of England.....	367,957
Church of Rome.....	390,304
Baptists.....	116,329
Lutherans.....	48,052
Congregationalists.....	15,289
Disciples.....	10,154
Salvation Army.....	6,479
Jews.....	5,321
Brethren.....	6,416
Quakers.....	3,648
Thinkers.....	1,493
Adventists.....	1,226
Miscellaneous.....	66,519

Total..... 2,182,947

The largest, and in every respect the most important city is Toronto, the capital of Ontario. The city has a population (1901) of 208,040; to-day (1906) close upon 300,000. It is well situated on Lake Ontario, very handsomely built, and contains a large number of fine buildings. Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion, and is beautifully situated on the river of the same name. It contains the Parliament Buildings, one of the noblest structures on the American continent. Kingston is a well built and fortified city, beautifully situated at the outlet of Lake Ontario. Hamilton is a fine commercial city, at the head of navigation on Lake Ontario. London is a handsome inland city, in the centre of the western peninsula. Brantford, Windsor, Guelph, St. Thomas,

Belleville, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Catharines, Chatham, Woodstock, Niagara falls are also fine progressive cities.

According to late returns, the total value of the imports of the Province from all foreign countries in 1903 amounted to \$96,665,948, of which \$14,293,780 duty was levied, and the exports to \$51,512,217. The imports for Ontario alone amounted to \$42,971,437.

The province of Ontario contains many objects of interest to the tourist. Not to speak of its beautiful cities, the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, and the unrivalled scenery on the Great Lakes, there are the world-renowned Falls of Niagara, a never-falling source of attraction, and the Falls of Kakabiki, on the River Kaministiquia, 30 miles from its outlet into the head of Lake Superior. The scenery surrounding this fall, although less extensive, vies in grandeur and sublimity with that of Niagara. In beholding it, the spectator is inspired with equal awe; the principal features are equally striking, while the deep intonation is more sensible than that of its rival, and has a nearer resemblance to the roar of distant thunder and the rumblings of an earthquake.

The existence of Upper Canada as a distinct Province can be dated only from the year 1791, previous to which it formed part of the old Province of Quebec. Major General J. G. Simcoe was the first Lieutenant Governor appointed, and the first Parliament met at Niagara on September 17, 1792. In 1820 dissensions of a political nature arose in Lower Canada which went on increasing in intensity year by year, deepened by the national prejudice of the French and English colonists to each other, until, in 1834, it extended to Upper Canada, and finally terminated in insurrections in both Provinces in 1837. These were, however, quickly suppressed. The result of these proceedings was the reuniting of the Provinces, which took place in 1840. In 1867, under the Act of Confederation, Upper Canada was erected a Province, under the name of Ontario. It is the most populous Province in the Dominion, having a population, according to the census of 1901, of 2,182,947; now (1906), its population exceeds 2,500,000.

A work was published in 1863, entitled "Eighty Years' Progress of British North America," in which an exceedingly interesting article from the pen of T. C. Keefer, C.E., describes in lively and animating language the aspect Upper Canada presented in 1777, only 14 years before it was erected into a Province. "Upper Canada was at that period in possession of the Northern Iroquois, a confederation of the most warlike of the native tribes; and there are those yet living who remember when—save the few families around the precincts of the old French forts—not a white man could be found over all the vast area of Canada West. Toronto was then an Indian village, whose warriors speared the salt water salmon in her harbor, or chased the deer through the county of York; and their squaws then paddled canoes among the rice beds of the smaller lakes, and threshed out the wild grains over the gunwales of their canoes. In the Western peninsula the noble elk herded upon the

prairies of St. Clair, or roamed over the oak forests, untroubled by the sound of the settler's axe, and swam the waters where paddle and screw, barque and brig now plow their busy way. . . . In every narrow valley and upon every living streamlet the laborious beavers arrested the rich alluvion and prepared rich meadows for the flocks and herds of the red man's successors. The hunter and the hunted have exterminated each other."

In New Ontario, the vast region north and west of the old settled portion of the Province, and estimated to contain 141,000 square miles, there is a great forest and mineral wealth, which must prove important factors in the further development of the Province, particularly as it has been opened up and made accessible by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario RR. Already the mineral resources of the region have been brought partly to light by the discovery and exploiting of the rich silver mines of Cobalt, near New Liskeard. Besides these mines and others being opened up, there is a great wealth of forest in the region, especially in the Temagami Reserve, which covers a magnificent area, and will add immensely to the timber resources of the Province.

ONTARIO (NORTH, SOUTH and WEST), a county in the Prov. of Ontario, bordering upon Lake Ontario, has an area of 920,907 acres. This county is watered by several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, also into Lake Simcoe, which forms its north-western boundary. The Grand Trunk Railway system and the C.P.R. intersect the county in all directions. Capital, Whitby. Pop., in 1891, 58,548; in 1901, 54,177.

ONTARIO LAKE, the smallest and most easterly of the 5 great lakes which communicate with the River St. Lawrence, is situated between 43° 10' and 44° 10' N. lat., and 74° and 78° W. lon. It divides the State of New York from the Province of Ontario, on the north, the line of its greatest extent running nearly due east and west. Length about 190 miles; greatest breadth 55 miles. The entire area is estimated at 5,400 square miles. The surface is 334 feet below that of Lake Erie, and about 230 feet above tide water in the St. Lawrence. The greatest depth is upwards of 600 feet, and it is navigable in every part for vessels of the largest class. It is never entirely closed with ice, and rarely freezes even in the severest weather except in shallow places along the shore. Lake Ontario receives its chief supply from the great lakes through Niagara River, though considerable accessions are brought to it by the Genessee, Oswego and Trent Rivers, and numerous smaller streams both from the Canadian and United States Shores. It discharges its waters by the St. Lawrence. It is connected with Lake Erie by the Welland Canal, 26½ miles long, with 26 cutstone locks, 270 feet long by 45 wide, and having a depth of 14 feet. Lake Ontario contains a great variety of fine fish, among which may be named the salmon and the Oswego bass.

OORSICK, a lake in Pontiac co., Que.

OOTSA, a lake in the eastern part of the Coast dist., B.C., lat. 53° N., and crossing the 126th degree west longitude. It is connected by a small stream with Lake Nataluz. It lies at the northern base of the Quanchus mountains.

OOTSA BUNKAT LAKE, situate to the south of Lake Francois, at the north-east of Cariboo dist., B.C. Eutsuk Lake lies to the south of it. The Nechacco River drains both into the Fraser River at Fort George.

OOZE RIVER, a river of Peterborough co., Ont., well supplied with fish.

OPAWAKA, a post village in Lisgar co., Man., 7 miles from Miami, a station on the Can. Northern RR., 39 miles west of Morris and 80 miles south-west of Winnipeg. It has 3 churches (Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian), 5 stores, 1 hotel, 1 private bank, 1 printing and newspaper office ("Herald") besides telephone, telegraph and express offices. Pop. 300.

OPAZATIKA, a river of northern Ontario, which, having its source in the vicinity of Lake Missinabi, flows into Moose River, thence proceeding northward empties into James Bay at Moose Factory.

OPEMICAN, a settlement on Lake Temiskaming (Upper Ottawa River), in Pontiac co., Que., 9 miles from the C.P.R. station of Temiskaming, and 49 miles north of Mattawa. It has 1 general store and depot. Pop., 20.

OPEN HALL, a fishing settlement in Bonavista dist., Nfld., 43 miles by land, and 30 by water, from Port Blandford, on the Reid-Nfld. RR. line, 20 miles from Clarenville and 153 miles north-west of St. John's. It contains 2 churches (English and Roman Catholic), 4 small stores, 1 hotel and 4 lobster canning factories. Pop. 249.

OPEONGO, a river of Renfrew co., Ontario, falls into the Madawaska River, 106 miles from its outlet, in the Ottawa River at Arncliffe.

OPEONGO, a station on the Kingston & Pembroke Ry., in Renfrew co., Ont., 5 miles from Renfrew.

OPHIR, a post and mining village in Algoma dist., 2 miles from Rock Lake Station on the Bruce Mines & Algoma RR., with port at Bruce Mines, on the north channel of Lake Huron. It has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, besides copper mines, with telegraph and express offices at Bruce Mines. Pop. 75.

OPINACA RIVER, in Ungava dist., N. E. Terr., discharges from Eye Lake, to the east of James Bay, and falls into East Main River, which forms the boundary between Northern Quebec Province and Ungava dist.

OPINICON, a lake in Frontenac co., Ont., which forms part of the Rideau Canal system.

OPOWAHA, a post settlement in Lisgar co., Man. 8 miles from Miami, on the Miami branch of the C.N.R.

OPS, a station on the Blackwater Jct. & Lindsay division of the G.T.R., in South Victoria co., Ont., 4 miles from Lindsay. Pop. of township (1911), 2,610.

ORANGEDALE, a post settlement on the Bras d'Or Lakes, in Inverness co., N.S., on the I.C.R., 8 miles from Whyeccomah, and 23 miles north of Point Tupper. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 3 hotels and 1 saw mill, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., 250.

ORANGE RIDGE, a post settlement in Dauphin co., Man., 3 miles Birnie, on the Can. Northern RR., 18 miles from Minnedosa and 10 miles from Carberry Jct. It has 1 Methodist church and school.

ORANGE VALLEY, a post village in Parry Sound dist., Ont., on the Magnetawan River, 3½ miles from Katrine, on the G.T.R., south of Burk's Falls. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, 1 hotel, saw, shingle and planing mills, 1 woollen factory and telegraph and express offices. Pop., 500.

ORANGEVILLE, an incorporated town in Duferin co., Ont., on a branch of the River Credit and on the C.P.R., 49 miles from Toronto. It contains 5 churches (R.C., Epis., Meth., Pres. and Baptist), 3 branch banks, 2 telegraph and 1 express offices, 4 printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, 2 flour and 2 woollen mills, casket and cement factories, besides 1 marble works and several smaller establishments; also large grain warehouse, hotels and 43 stores. A large quantity of grain is shipped from this place, also cordwood and timber. A cattle fair is held monthly. Pop., 3,500.

ORANGEVILLE JUNCTION, a C.P.R. station in Wellington co., Ont., at the junction of the Owen Sound and Teeswater branch of the C.P.R., 3 miles from Orangeville.

ORANMORE, a post settlement in Parry Sound dist., Ont., 16 miles from Burkes Falls, on the Toronto & North Bay branch of the G.T.R.

ORCADIA, a post settlement in Mackenzie dit., Sask., and a station on the Sheho branch of the C.P.R., 8 miles from Yorkton.

ORCHARD, a post village in Grey co., Ont., on the Saugeen River, 4 miles from Holstein Station, on the G.T.R., 6 miles from Mount Forest. It has 2 churches (Meth. and Baptist), 1 store and 1 lumber mill, besides a school and a telephone office. Pop., 25.

ORFORD CENTRE, a post office in Sherbrooke co., Que., 8 miles from Sherbrooke.

ORFORD LAKE, a small lake at the base of Orford Mountain, in Sherbrooke co., Que. It is surrounded by vast forests of pine, and presents a dark and dreary appearance. Mount Orford is 4,500 feet high.

ORIEL, a post settlement in Oxford co., Ont., 5 miles from Burgessville, on the G.T.R. It has 1 store.

ORILLIA, an incorporated town in Simcoe co., Ont., nicely situated on Lake Couchiching, (at the northern extremity of Lake Simcoe), and at the junction of the Northern and Midland divisions of the G.T.R. 22 miles from Barrie, the county seat, and 86 miles from Toronto.

It contains 6 churches, 3 chartered banks, 1 private bank, 3 printing offices insuing weekly newspapers, an insane asylum, several saw, grist and woollen mills, a foundry, a brewery, 2 brick kilns, 3 carriage factories, 2 boat and canoe factories, 7 hotels, and about 100 stores. Pop. (census 1901), 4,907.

ORKNEY, a post village in Wentworth co., Ont., 2-1/2 miles from Copetown, on the G.T.R. 5 miles from Dundas. It contains 1 store and 1 saw mill. Pop., 50.

ORLAND, a post village in Northumberland co., Ont., on the Cold Creek, 8 miles from Brighton Station, on the G.T.R. It has 2 stores, 1 saw mill, 1 grist mill, 1 barrel factory, besides telephone office. Pop. about, 200.

ORLEANS, a post settlement in Russell co., Ont., 8 miles from Ottawa City. It contains 4 stores, 1 hotel, 1 grist mill and 1 waggon factory. Pop., 225.

ORMOND, a post village in Dundas co., Ont., 4 miles from Winchester, on the C.P.R., 17 miles east of Kemptville Jct., and 4 miles from Winchester. It contains 2 stores, 2 cheese factories and telegraph office. Pop. 125.

ORMSTOWN, a post village in Chateauguay co., Que., on the Chateauguay River, and a station on the G.T.R., 10 miles east of Huntingdon. It has 5 churches (R.C., Epis., Pres., Meth. and Hornerite), 7 stores, 2 hotels, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 bank, 1 printing and newspaper office, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., 800.

OROMOCTO, a beautiful lake of New Brunswick, near the boundary line between the counties of York and Charlotte. It is about 16 miles in superficial extent, and gives rise to the Oromocto River, which empties into the St. John River.

OROMOCTO, a large river of New Brunswick, enters the St. John from the westward, 11 miles below Fredericton. It is an excellent millstream, and navigable for vessels drawing 8 feet of water for 20 miles above its outlet. Vessels of 1,200 tons are built within its mouth. Some of the branches and tributaries of the Oromocto abound with salmon and trout.

OROMOCTO, a post office in Sunbury co., N.B., on the St. John River, 6 miles from Waasis, a station on the Fredericton branch of the C.P.R., 10 miles from Fredericton.

ORONO, a post village in Durham co., Ont., on Spring Creek, 4 1/2 miles from Newcastle, on the G.T.R., and 9 miles south of Pontypool, on the C.P.R. It has 3 churches (Epis., Pres. and Meth.), 1 grocery, 2 hardware and 3 dry goods stores, 1 hotel, 1 flour and 2 planing mills, 1 foundry, sash and door and cheese factories, 1 branch bank (Standard of Canada), 1 printing and newspaper office ("Orono News"), besides express and telegraph offices. The village is supplied with well-equipped fire engines, and its streets are lighted with gasoline. Pop., 700.

ORO STATION, a post village in Simcoe co., Ont., and a station on the G.T.R., 11 miles south of Orillia, with port on Lake Simcoe. It has 2 churches (Presbyterian and Methodist), 1 school, 1 general store, 1 grainery and 1 blacksmith shop. Pop., about 200.

ORREL LAKE, a lake of Ontario, in Mus-

koka dist., abounding with pickerel and her-
ring.

ORR LAKE, a post settlement in Simcoe co., Ont., 4 miles from Elmvale, a station on the Barrie & Plenetang branch of the G.T.R. Pop. 150.

ORRVILLE, a post village in Parry Sound dist., Ont., the nearest station being Edgington, on the Ottawa & Parry Sound branch of the G.T.R., 18 miles east of Parry Sound. It has 2 churches (Pres. and Meth.); the Episcopalians hold service in the town hall; 3 stores, 1 hotel, 1 saw mill, with express and telegraph offices at Edgington Station. Pop., 200.

ORRVILLE, a station in Marquette co., Man., on the Rossburn section of the Canadian Northern RR., 14 miles west of Neepawa and 11 miles east of Clanwilliam.

ORRWOLD, a village in Marquette co., Man., on Arrow River, 12 miles from Hamiota, on the C.P.R. Pop., 25.

ORTON, a post village in Dufferin co., Ont., and a station on the Elora branch of the C.P.R. 12 miles from Fergus. It contains 3 stores, 1 hotel and 1 saw mill. Pop., 80.

ORTONVILLE, a post village in Victoria co., N.B., on the St. John River, and on the C.P.R., 7 miles from Grand Falls, and 12 miles from Aroostook Jct. It contains 1 Baptist church and 2 stores, and at Grand Falls Station, telegraph and express offices, with port on Silver Lake. Pop., 200.

ORWELL, a post village in Queens co., P.E.I., on the Orwell River, 3/4 of a mile from Kinross Station, on the P.E.I. RR., 17 miles from Charlottetown. It contains 2 Presbyterian churches, 4 stores, saw, grist, and carding mills, 1 butter and cheese factory, and 1 telephone office. Pop., 300.

ORWELL, a post settlement in Elgin co., Ont. 2-1/2 miles from Kingsmill, on the M.C.R. It contains 2 stores, 1 hotel, 2 flour mills, 1 saw mill, 1 brick kiln and 1 tile factory. Pop., 356.

ORWELL BAY, Queens co., P.E.I., opening into Northumberland Strait.

ORWELL COVE, a settlement on an inlet of Northumberland Strait, adjoining Hillsboro Bay, in Queens co., P.E.I., on the Orwell River, 3-1/2 miles from Uigg, with port at Port Selkirk. It has 3 stores, grist, saw and planing mills and 1 telephone office. Pop., about 600.

ORWELL RIVER, a river running into Orwell Bay, P.E.I., well stocked with oyster beds.

OSACA, a post settlement in Durham co., Ont. 6 miles from Newtonville, on the G.T.R. It contains 2 stores and a blacksmith shop. Pop., 60.

OSAGE, a post settlement in Qu'Appelle dist. Sask., and a station on the Brandon & Regina branch of the C.P.R., 60 miles from Regina.

OSAUQUAN, a station in Rainy River dist., N.W. Ont., on the C.P.R., 5 miles west of Ignace.

OSBORNE, a flag station on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario RR., 33 miles north of North Bay, the terminus of the G.T.R. (North Bay div.), 226 miles north of Toronto, and a divisional point on the C.P.R., 244 miles

north-west of Ottawa. It is in Nipissing dist., Ont.

OSBORNE, a post village in the oil region in Lambton co., Ont., 6 miles from Man- daumin station, on the London & Sarnia branch of the G.T.R., with port at Sarnia. It has 1 presbyterian church. Pop., about 200.

OSBORNE, a station on the C.P.R., in Macdonald co., Man., 30 miles from Winnipeg.

OSCEOLA, a post village in Renfrew co., Ont., on the Snake River, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Cobden Station, on the C.P.R., 19 miles south-east of Pembroke. It has 2 churches (R.C. and Pres.), 2 stores, 1 hotel, 2 flour and saw mills and 1 cheese factory. Pop., 240.

OSGOODE RIVER, rises in the township of Theford, Megantic co., Que., and running north-west joins Sunday River, and soon after falls into the Becanacour.

OSGOODE STATION, a post settlement in Russell co., Ont., and a station on the Prescott & Ottawa branch of the C.P.R., 21 miles from Ottawa. It contains 2 stores, 1 hotel, a tannery and a planing mill and a branch bank. Pop., 125.

OSHAWA, an incorporated town in Ontario co., Ont., on Warren's Creek, and a station on the G.T.R., 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Toronto. It is an important market town, and has manufac- tories of steam engines and boilers, mill ma- chinery, agricultural implements, musical in- struments, furniture, leather, wooden ware, boots and shoes, wire fence, metal roofing, woollen and white wear, steam and gas fit- tings, harness and carriages. Besides a woollen mill, it has flour, grist and plan- ing mills. A new post office is being built, besides a number of fine private dwellings; while it is putting in its own water works, and is served by an electric RR. It contains 9 churches, of all denominations, 6 hotels, about 65 stores, 2 telegraph offices, 2 printing offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, the head office of the Western Bank, 1 branch bank, besides express, telegraph and telephone offices. Osh- awa is a port of entry. Its harbor on Lake Ontario is called Sydenham. Pop. (1906), 4,767.

OSHAWA JCT., a station on the G.T.R., in Ontario co., Ont., 33 miles from Toronto, and 5 miles from the town of Oshawa.

OSKISKETAK, a river of Quebec. See Ki- kendatch.

OSKO, a station on the main line of the C.P.R., in Thunder Bay dist., north-west On- tario, 50 miles west of Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior.

OSLER, a post village in Saskatchewan Pro- vince, on the Regina branch of the C.N.R., 13 miles from Saskatoon, also 4 miles from Osler Jct. It has 1 Presbyterian Mission sta- tion, 5 stores, besides implement machine agencies, 1 hotel, 2 lumber yards, 2 large ele- vators, 1 furniture warehouse, 1 livery stable, besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., 100.

OSMAN, a post village in Middlesex co., Ont., 5 miles from Longwood, on the G.T.R. There are 3 churches (Methodist, Presbyterian and Latter-Day Saints), and 1 school house within 1 mile of the village.

OSNABRUCK CENTRE, a post village in Stor- mont co., Ont., 6 miles from Wales, on the G.T.R., 90 miles from Montreal. It contains

3 churches, 4 stores, 1 hotel, 1 saw mill, 1 cheese factory, 1 creamery, 1 branch bank and 1 telephone office. Pop., 300.

OSO STATION, a post settlement in Fron- terac co., Ont., and a station on the Kingston & Pembroke Ry., 51 miles from Kingston and 4 miles from Sharbot Lake. It contains 1 church, 2 stores and 2 blacksmith shops. Pop., 100.

OSOYOOS, a settlement in Yale district, B.C. Okanagan, on the Okanagan branch of the C.P.R., is the nearest railway station.

OSPREY, a settlement in Macdonald co., Man., $\frac{6}{10}$ miles from Neepawa, on the North Western branch of the C.P.R.

OSPRINGE, a post village in Wellington co., Ont., on a branch of Grand River, 6 miles from Erin, on the C.P.R., and 14 miles from Guelph. It contains 1 hotel, 1 store, and 2 churches (Union and Presbyterian). Pop. 50.

OSSA, a post settlement in Qu'Appelle dist., Sask., 12 miles from Forget, on the Brandon & Regina branch of the C. P. R.

OSSEKEAG, Kings co., N.B. See Hampton.

OSSIAN, a post office in a fine farming sec- tion in Lambton co., Ont., 5 miles from Brig- den, on the Michigan Central RR. (St. Clair div.).

OSSOSONE, a township in Chicoutimi co., Que., named after a celebrated Indian chief.

OSTABOININGUE, a lake north of Birch Lake in Pontiac co., Qu.

OSTERSUND, a station on the main line C. P.R., in Rainy River dist., Ont., 10 miles west of Kenora, 125 miles east of Winnipeg.

OSTRANDER, a post village in Norfolk co., Ont., a station on the Port Burwell branch of the C.P.R. It has 1 Methodist church, 1 gen- eral store, 1 saw mill and 1 cheese factory. Pop. 60.

OSTREA LAKE, a post settlement in Halifax co., N.S., on the Musquodoboit River, with port on Musquodoboit Harbor, on the Atlantic, 35 miles east of Dartmouth. It has 2 churches (Episcopal and Methodist), 1 general store, 1 hotel, 1 lumber mill. There are several lakes and oyster ponds in the vicinity. Pop. 150.

O'SULLIVAN'S CORNERS, a post settle- ment in York township, co. of York, Ont., 2 miles from Duncan's, a station on the Can. Northern Ontario Ry. It has 1 Methodist church and 1 hotel.

OSWALD, a post settlement in Marquette co., Man., 3 miles from Woodlands Station, on the C.N.R. It has 2 churches (Anglican and Presbyterian), and 1 general store.

OTIS, a lake, also a post office, in Chicou- timi co. Que., in the township of Otis.

OTNABOG, a settlement in Queens co., N.B., on the St. John river and a port of call of the Starr Steamship Co.'s steamers, 40 miles from St. John. The post office is called Queenstown.

OTNABOG LAKE, a lake of Queens co., N.B., well stocked with pickerel and eels.

OTONABEE, a river of Central Ontario, co. of Peterborough, takes its rise in a chain of lakes in about lat. 45° N., lon. 76° 20' W., and after a tortuous course enters Rice Lake, where it changes its name to the Trent, and runs into the Bay of Quinté at Trenton. Length about 170 miles. It is navigable for a good part of its course for steamers.

OTOSKWAN, a station on the Calgary & Edmonton branch of the C.P.R., in Strathcona dist., Alta., 8 miles from Strathcona.

OTTAWA, a former county in the north-west part of Quebec, but now subdivided and re-named. See Labelle and Wright.

OTTAWA, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, and the county seat of the county of Carleton, is situated on the south bank of the river Ottawa, 87 miles above its mouth. It is entered by the G.T.R. and C.P.R. while steamers run to Montreal and Kingston during the season of navigation. It is 54 miles north of Prescott, 120 miles west north-west of Montreal, 95 miles north-east of Kingston, and 450 miles from New York. It is the fourth city in the Dominion of Canada in respect to population, and the second in the Province of Ontario, and is the *entrepot* of the great lumber trade of the Ottawa river and its tributaries, and is divided into Upper and Lower town by the Rideau canal, which connects it with Kingston.

The town was founded in 1827, under the name of Bytown, after its founder, Col. By. R. E. (who had been sent out in the previous year to construct the Rideau Canal), and was incorporated as a city in 1854, and its name changed to Ottawa. In 1857 it was selected by Queen Victoria as the capital of the Dominion.

The chief attractions in Ottawa are the government buildings situated on Major's Hill, facing Wellington street, and overlooking the river Ottawa in rear. The great river with its moving steamers, barges, rafts, etc., rolls swiftly on towards the south and is here spanned by three bridges, two for general and one for railway traffic, while the wild beauty of the Chaudiere Falls sweep by craggy rocks between abrupt islands and plunge into the basin below, where part of its waters disappear in a mysterious way. Far beyond the cascade glitters the broad river swiftly rushing down the rapids Des Chenes, and in the remote background rise towering hills and mountains, often brilliant with purple and gold, when the sun dips from view and glids their lovely summits with his parting beams.

The corner stone of the Parliament buildings was laid by King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, in September, 1860.

The following description of the buildings is taken from the late Sir James Edgar's admirable work, "Canada and its Capital":—"The original structures consisted of the Parliamentary and Library buildings, and the Eastern Block, as they now exist, and part of the Western Block. These are a pure Gothic of no particular period, but the noble civic buildings of the Low Countries and Italy are understood to have afforded suggestions to the architects. At a later date the Western Departmental Block was much enlarged, and the magnificent Mackenzie Tower was added to it. This rises to a height of 272 feet, and eclipses the tower in the main building, which is 255 feet high. The style of these additions is Gothic of a similar character, but of a later date. The effective rock-faced work of the walls is generally of sandstone from the Nepean quarries close to Ottawa. Its colouring

is varied and beautiful, and has grown in richness under the hand of time. The dressings are of Ohio sandstone, and the red arches are of Potsdam sandstone, obtained from St. Lawrence county, in New York State.

"The southern Departmental Block is separated from the other buildings by Wellington street, and is built in an entirely different style, being a modification of Italian renaissance, and its material is sandstone from Newcastle, New Brunswick."

In this connection it is worthy of note that the great increase in the business of the country has necessitated a very considerable increase in the numerical strength of the civil service, and the consequent need of largely augmented accommodation. The entire block of land fronting on Major's Hill Park on the east has been acquired by the Government and plans are now being prepared for a huge departmental building to be erected thereon. When this is completed it will be a notable addition to the many architectural adornments of the capital. "The library building," continues Sir James, in the work above quoted, "is a rotunda in form, but possesses a marvellous combination of strength and grace. The great height of the dome is supported by massive buttresses, and by flying buttresses, which are lightened by graceful pinnacles. The interior is equally imposing. From the floor to the centre of the dome is 140 feet, while the height of Westminster Hall is only 90 feet. The floor is inlaid Canadian woods, and the book-shelves are richly carved in Canadian white pine, rising to three stories with galleries for access to the books."

The city is justly noted for the number and extent of its parks, and its clean well-kept streets. Some few years ago, the Federal Government entered into an agreement with the city, that in return for water service and fire protection, and the fact, that the government buildings and civil service salaries are exempt from taxation, they would spend \$60,000 a year for 20 years in improving the parks, driveways and thoroughfares of the city. This work was placed in the hands of a permanent improvement commission, which has devoted itself chiefly to the procuring and maintaining of public parks in and around the city, no less than 16 of which are to be found, varying in extent from a city block to 185 acres.

In addition to the Parliament buildings described above, Ottawa contains 55 churches, 2 of them cathedrals, viz., 12 Anglican, 9 Presbyterian, 9 Roman Catholic, 5 Methodist, 4 Baptist, 2 Reformed Episcopal, 2 Congregational, 2 German Lutheran, 2 Salvation Army, 2 Holiness Movement, 2 Jewish, 1 Christian Scientist, 1 Unitarian, 1 Catholic Apostolic and 1 Plymouth Brethren. It is the seat of Ottawa University, has a Normal school for the training of teachers, and 52 public and separate schools, besides a number of colleges, convents and other institutions for higher education, the new Carnegie public library and Victoria National museum. There are 16 chartered banks with 24 branches, including the head office of the Bank of Ottawa, the new government mint, several insurance and assurance offices, mills and factories for the production

of saws, mill wheels, mill machinery, agricultural machinery, indurated fibre ware, pulp and paper, sulphides, calcium carbide, school, office and house furniture, stoves, furnaces, doors, sashes, etc., brooms, brushes, bricks, mica, cement and concrete blocks, tents and army supplies, street cars, carriages, wagons, pianos and organs, washing machines, brass work and general church fittings, stained glass windows, surgical instruments, shirts, blouses and whitewear, clothing, boots and shoes, shelf hardware, shovels, etc., springs, mattresses and bedding, furniture trimmings, engraving and lithographing, aerated waters, casting, etc., in addition to the large lumber mills. Ottawa is situated on the Transcontinental line of the C.P.R., and will be on both the G.T. Pacific and Can. Northern main line as soon as they are completed. The G.T.R. operates lines to Montreal, Valleyfield and Parry Sound, connecting with its lines south and west, while branches of the C.P.R. run south to Brockville and Prescott, connecting with the various roads for the west; several branch lines are operated to Maniwaka, Waltham and other points and the New York Central has a direct line to New York.

Ottawa has grown rapidly in population; in 1867 it was 14,669; in 1871, 21,545; in 1881, 31,307; 1891, 44,154; 1901, 59,902, and to-day the population is estimated at 70,000.

OTTAWA BROOK, a post settlement in Victoria co., N.S., 3 miles from Alba, on the Truro & Sydney branch of the I.C.R.

OTTAWA, EAST, a post settlement in Carleton co., Ont., 1 mile from Ottawa.

OTTAWA, SOUTH, a post settlement in Carleton co., Ont., 2 miles from Ottawa.

OTTAWA WEST, a post village in the suburbs of Ottawa City, in Carleton co., Ont., one mile from the Ottawa River, and 2 miles from the Union Depot in the Dominion capital, with which it has communication by electric railway. Pop., about 100.

OTTER, a flag station in Nipissing dist; Ont., on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario RR., 30 miles south of Temagami and 42 miles north of North Bay, on the G.T.R., 226 miles north of Toronto, and on the C.P.R. (main line), 244 miles north-west of Ottawa.

OTTER, a post village in New Westminster dist., B.C., on the Fraser River, 11 miles from Abbotsford, on Yale Road, 19 miles from New Westminster, with port at Langley. It has 1 saw mill. Pop., 150.

OTTER, a station on the C.P.R., in Algoma dist., Ont., 300 miles east of Port Arthur, between Grasset and Missinaibi. It contains an express office.

OTTER BROOK, a post settlement in Colchester co., N.S., 12 1-2 miles from Brookfield, on the I.C.R.

OTTERBURN, a station in Temiscouata co., Que., on the Temiscouata RR., 12 miles from Notre Dame du Lac, and 64 miles south-east of Rivière du Loup.

OTTERBURNE, a post village in Provencher co., Man., on the Emerson branch C.P.R., 35 miles north of Emerson.

OTTERBURN PARK, a station on the G.T.R. in Rouville co., Que., 1-2 a mile from St. Hilaire Station, 24 miles from Montreal.

OTTERBURY, a fishing settlement in the district of Bay-de-Verde, Nfld., 4 miles from Carbonear. Pop. (1901), 43.

OTTERBURY, a settlement in the dist. of Port-de-Grave, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 113.

OTTER CREEK, a post settlement in Hastings co., Ont., 2 miles from Hungerford station on the C.P.R.

OTTER LAKE, in Parry Sound dist., Ont., and a station on the Ottawa & Parry Sound div. of the G.T.R., and on the Can. Northern Ontario Ry., 9 miles south-east of Parry Sound, on the Georgian Bay.

OTTER LAKE, a lake of Pontiac co., Que., well supplied with fish.

OTTER LAKE, a lake in Rimouski co., Que. OTTER LAKE, a post village in Pontiac co., Que., on the Pickanock River, the village being the last, back of the Ottawa, before entering the lumber districts, 20 miles from Shawville, on the Waltham branch of the C.P.R. It has 3 churches (R.C., Epis. and Meth.), 3 stores, 2 hotels, 1 blacksmith shop, 2 saw and grist mills, and 2 schools (R.C. and Prot.). Pop. 200.

OTTER LAKE, north-west of Port Cockburn, at the head of Lake Joseph, in Muskoka dist., Ont.

OTTER LAKE, a lake in Leeds co., Ont., in which salmon are found.

OTTER POINT, a post settlement in Nanaimo dist., Island of Vancouver, B.C., south-west of Sooke, which it adjoins, and 30 miles from Victoria. It is situate on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and has a telegraph office, and a population of 45, who chiefly live by trapping salmon off the coast.

OTTER RIVER, a tributary of Lake Temiscamingue, Pontiac co., Que.

OTTER RIVER, in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, a small stream running into the Saguenay.

OTTER'S POINT, a settlement in the dist. of Burgeo and La Poile, Nfld. Pop. (1901), 62.

OTTERTAIL, a station in Kootenay dist., B.C., on the main line of the C.P.R., 23 miles east of Golden and 8 miles north of Field. It is 502 miles east of Vancouver.

OTTERTAIL LAKE, a lake of N.W. Ontario, in Algoma dist., on the Thessalon River, near Sault Ste. Marie. It is well supplied with whitefish, trout and sturgeon.

OTTERVILLE, a flourishing post village in Oxford co., Ont. situated on Otter Creek, and a station on the Port Dover & Stratford branch of the G.T.R., 17 miles from Woodstock. It contains 3 churches (Epis., Meth. and Baptist), 1 branch bank and a private bank, several grist and saw mills, shingle, lath, piano stool, carpet sweeper and cheese factories, etc., telegraph and telephone offices, 1 printing office issuing a weekly newspaper, 1 hotel, and 5 stores. Pop., about 700.

OTTHON, a post settlement in Assiniboia East, Sask., 17 miles from Yorkton dist., on the Northwestern branch of the G.T.R.

OTTO, a post settlement in Dauphin co., Man., 15 miles from Oak Point Station, on the Can. Northern RR.

OUAITCHOUAN, a post village in Chicoutimi co., Que., on a river of the same name, and a station (3/4 of a mile distant) on the Quebec & Lake St. John RR. It has a Roman Catholic mission chapel, 3 stores, 1 flour mill,

and 1 pulp factory, besides post and telegraph offices. Pop. 300.

OUAREAU, or LAC OUAREAU, a river of Quebec, rises in a lake in the township of Lussier, Montcalm co., and falls into the River L'Assomption. It is navigable for boats.

OUAREAU, a lake in Montcalm co., Que., in the township of Chilton.

OUATCHEWAY, or ONACHIWAY, a lake in Chicoutimi co., Que.

OUELLE, a river of Quebec, rises in a range of mountains in the township of Ashford, L'Islet co., and runs north-east into the St. Lawrence, in Kamouraska co. It is navigable for vessels of 25 tons for several miles.

OUIATCHOUAN, a lake in Chicoutimi co., Que., near the head waters of Oulatchouanitch river. Length 1 3-4 miles; breadth 1 mile. It lies a little to the south of Lake St. John.

OUIATCHOUANITCH, or LITTLE OUIATCHOUAN, a river of Chicoutimi co., Que., falls into Lake St. John about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Oulatchouan.

OUMET, the name of one of a group of lakes in Terrebonne co., Que., in all of which there is excellent trout fishing.

OUMET, a post village in the Free Grant Farm Lands region of Thunder Bay dist., north-west Ontario, north of Lake Superior, and a flag station on the C.P.R., 40 miles east of Port Arthur. It is on the Wolf River, where trout abound, with port on Black Bay. It has 1 Baptist church, 1 general store, 1 saw mill, with telegraph and express offices at Wolf Station, 8 miles east of Oulmet. Pop., about 140.

OUTOUCHE, a lake in Chicoutimi co., Que., in the township of DeQuen.

OUNGAH, a post office in Kent co., Ont., 7 miles from Chatham, on the C.P.R. and G.T.R. Pop., 90.

OURS, RIVIERE A L', of Quebec, runs into the River Ashuapmouchouan, a tributary of Lake St. John, in Chicoutimi co.

OUSE, a river of Ontario. See Grand River.

OUSTIC, a post village in Wellington co., Ont., 6 miles from the G.T.R. station of Rockwood, 7 miles from Guelph. It contains 1 store, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches. Pop., 30.

OUTARDES, a lake in Nicolet co., Que., so named from the immense number of birds of that species ("bustards") which once frequented its borders. It connects with Lake St. Paul.

OUTARDES, a river of Quebec, enters the St. Lawrence, 11 miles below Bersimis, in Saguenay co. It is a good salmon stream.

OUTER COVE, a settlement in St. John's dist., Nfld., 6 miles from St. John's. It has 1 R.C. Mission church. Pop., 200.

OUTLET, a settlement in Leeds co., Ont., on Charleston Lake, in which there is good fishing, and 6 miles from Lansdowne Station, on the G.T.R., 21 miles from Brockville. It has 1 saw mill. Pop., 35.

OUTLOOK, a settlement in Algoma dist., Ont., 25 miles from Desbarats, on the "Soo" line of the C.P.R.

OUTRAM, a post village in Annapolis co., N.S., on the Bay of Fundy, with ports on Lily Lake and Sand Lake. The nearest station (4 miles distant) is Lawrencetown, on the Domin-

ion Atlantic RR., 6 miles from Middleton. It has 2 saw and shingle mills. Pop., 71.

OUTREMONT, a post town in Jacques Cartier co., Que., 2 miles from the C.P.R., station of Mile End, a north-east suburb of Montreal. It has 1 R.C. church, 1 convent for the education of young ladies, 2 stores, 1 chicory mill, besides telegraph and telephone offices. The municipal authorities have lately spent \$200,000 in local improvements designed to increase the attractions of the town as a place of residence for Montrealers. Pop., 1,500.

OUIREMONT JCT., a post settlement in Jacques Cartier co., Que., 1-2 a mile from Mile End station, on the C.P.R.

OUVRY, a post village in Kent co., Ont., on Lake Erie, 3 miles from Buxton, on the Père Marquette RR. It has 2 churches (Episcopal and Methodist), 1 school, 1 general store, etc. Tobacco is raised in the neighborhood, while there is considerable fruit raised, especially raspberries. Pop., 15.

OVENSTOWN, a post office in Saskatchewan dist., Prov. of Saskatchewan, 30 miles from Battleford, on the C.P.R.

OVERFALL, a station on the Reid-Nfld. Ry. in St. George dist., Nfld., 29 miles north-east of Port-aux-Basques.

OVERTON, a post settlement in Lennox co., Ont., on the Salmon River, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Napanee, on the G.T.R. Pop., 90.

OVERTON, a settlement engaged in fishing and farming in Yarmouth co., N.S.; it is on the sea coast, on Yarmouth harbor, 3 miles by road from Yarmouth town, where there is a station of the Dom. Atlantic RR. It has 1 Calvinist Baptist church, 1 school and 1 general store. Pop., 131.

OWENBROOK, a small settlement in Peterboro' co., Ont., 8 miles from Coe Hill Station (in Hastings co.), on the Central Ontario RR., with port on Loon Lake, in which there is good fishing. In the vicinity there are Episcopal and Methodist churches, and saw mill.

OWEN SOUND, originally SYDENHAM, an incorporated town and port of entry, capital of Grey co., Ont., situated on Georgian Bay, at the outlet of the River Sydenham, and the northern terminus of the main line of the C.P.R., and on G.T.R., 122 miles north-west of Toronto. It is pleasantly situated on a small plain surrounded on three sides with wood-crowned heights, and contains manufactories of mill machinery, turbine water wheels, agricultural implements and engines, sewing machines, leather, wooden ware of all descriptions, Canadian tweed and other woollen cloths, etc., also 2 breweries, 2 brickfields, flour and saw mills, 5 large grain warehouses and elevators, and various smaller works. Here are churches of the chief denominations, agencies of the Merchants, Traders, Sovereign and Molsons' banks and Bank of Hamilton; 1 private bank, several insurance companies, about 100 fine stores, telegraph and express offices, 1 large chair factory, 10 good hotels, 1 commodious town hall, 1 court house, 1 jail and registry office and 7 printing offices, from 3 of which are issued 1 weekly, 2 semi-weekly, and 1 monthly newspaper. The harbor of Owen Sound is the best on Lake Huron. It is 12 miles long from the town to its mouth, where it is 5 miles

wide, and throughout its entire length it is completely sheltered on both sides. It has good anchorage ground and considerable depth of water, and is navigable for vessels of the largest capacity on the lake. A large number of vessels are engaged in the grain and lumber trade. Pop., about 10,000.

OWIKANO LAKE, a body of water in Brit. Columbia. Area, 62,720 acres.

OWL'S HEAD, a beautiful mountain on Lake Memphremagog, about 6 miles from Georgeville, Stanstead co., Que. There is a large hotel at its base, and a landing place for steamers plying between Magog and Newport.

OWL'S HEAD HARBOR, a post village in Halifax co., N.S., 48 miles east of Dartmouth, on the I.C.R. It contains 1 church of England, 1 Union hall, 1 store and 1 lobster cannery. Pop., 200.

OXBOW, an incorporated town in Assinibola dist., Sask., on Souris River, and on the C. P.R., 41 miles from Estevan. It contains 3 churches (Epis., Meth. and Presbyterian), 14 stores, 2 hotels, 2 banks (Union and Merchants), 1 printing office ("The Herald"), besides express and telegraph offices. Pop., 550.

OXBOW, a post settlement in Victoria co., N. B., 12 miles from Plaster Rock, on the C.P.R.

OXDRIFT, a post village in Algoma (Rainy River) dist., north-west Ontario, and a station on the main line of the C.P.R., 70 miles west of Ignace, and 222 miles west of Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior. It is situate within 12 miles of the projected G. T. Pacific line. Farming and lumbering are the chief industries. It has 1 school house, where Sunday services are held by the Presbyterians and Methodists, 1 store, 1 saw mill, besides telegraph and express offices. Pop. about 300.

OXENDEN, a post settlement in Grey co., Ont., 3 miles from Wiarton, on the G.T.R. (Georgian Bay and Lake Erie branch). It contains 1 store, 2 saw mills and 1 flour mill. Pop., 125.

OXFORD, a thriving post town in Cumberland co., N.S., on the River Phillip, and a station (¾ of a mile distant) on the I.C.R., 3 miles from Oxford Jet. and 32 miles from Amherst, the county town. It has 4 churches (Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Pentecostal), 25 stores, 1 hotel and several restaurants, 1 high and several public schools, 4 woolen, grist and saw mills, 5 factories (carriage, clothing, furniture and excelsior), 1 bank (Nova Scotia), 1 printing and newspaper office ("Oxford Journal"), besides telegraph and express offices. Pop., 1,750.

OXFORD, a county in the southern part of Ontario, adjoining Middlesex. It has an area of 499,439 acres. It is traversed by the G.T.R., which passes through Woodstock, its capital, and by the Michigan Central Ry. Pop. in 1901, 47,154.

OXFORD CENTRE, a post village in Oxford co., Ont., 4½ miles from Woodstock, or from Currie Station, on the G.T.R. It has 2 churches (Epis. and Meth.), and 1 general store. Pop., 50.

OXFORD JCT., a post settlement in Cumberland co., N.S., and a station at the junction of the Oxford & Pictou branch of the I.C.R. with the main line, 47 miles north of Truro.

OXFORD, or **HOLY LAKE**, in Keewatin dist., N.W.T., north-east of Lake Winnipeg, Man.

OXFORD MILLS, a post village in Grenville co., Ont., and a station on the C.P.R. It contains 3 churches, 3 stores, 1 hotel, 1 carriage factory, 1 wagon factory, 1 cheese factory and 1 carding mill. Pop., 350.

OXFORD STATION, a post village in Grenville co., Ont., on the Ottawa & Prescott div. of the C.P.R., 6 miles from Kemptville. It contains 2 churches (Episcopal and Methodist), 1 butter and cheese factory, 1 store and telegraph and express offices. Pop., 100.

OXLEY, a post village in Essex co., Ont., on Lake Erie, 4 1-2 miles from Harrow, and of late noted as a summer resort for the residents of Detroit. It has 12 stores, 2 livery stables, and 2 blacksmith and wagon shops. Pop. 100.

OXMEAD, a post village in Grey co., Ont., on Big Head River, 5 miles from Meaford, on the Georgian Bay, a station on the G.T.R., 20 miles west of Collingwood.

OYAMA, a post office in Yale-Cariboo dist., B.C., 12 miles from Vernon, on the C.P.R.

OYSTER BED BRIDGE, a post settlement in Queens co., P.E.I., on Wheatley River, 7 miles from Hunter River Station, on the Prince Edward Island Ry. It contains 2 stores and 1 grist mill.

OYSTER PONDS, a post settlement in Guysboro co., N.S. Mulgrave, on the Truro & Sydney branch of the I.C.R., is the nearest station.

OZNABRUCK CENTRE, Stormont co., Ont. See Osnabruck Centre.

PAARDEBERG, a post hamlet in York co., Ont., on Black River, 4½ miles from Mount Albert, on the Tor., Sutton & Jackson's Point branch of the G.T.R., and on the Can. Nor. Ont. Ry., 12 miles north of Stouffville Jct., also 6 miles east of Newmarket, on the G.T.R., 34 miles north of Toronto. It has 1 Methodist church and 1 flour and feed mill.

PACIFIC OCEAN, or the **GREAT SOUTH SEA**, by far the largest of the great divisions of water on the surface of the globe, extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle, over 136° of lat., and from the west coast of America to Australia, Papua, Flores, Sumbawa, Java, Sumatra, and the east coast of Asia, or through nearly 100 degrees of longitude. Area, estimated at 70,000,000 square miles, exceeding that of all dry land on the globe. In its widest part, at the equator, it is 10,000 miles across; towards the circles, its breadth is diminished especially in the north, where it communicates with the Arctic Ocean by Behring Strait. It is usually divided by geographers into the North and South Pacific, separated from each other by the equator. The most distinguishing features of the Pacific are the countless number of comparatively small islands spread over its surface, more especially of its equatorial region, and the immense chain of volcanoes which stretch about continuously along its shores, forming one vast volcanic circle. In the south, it is separated from the Antarctic Circle only by an arbitrary line; but in other directions both its boundaries and its communications with other oceans are well defined. Its coast line, on the American side,