

## Number and Tonnage of Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared.

## INWARDS.

	1871-72.		1872-73	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British .....	8 218	2,188,372	8,620	2,132,250
Foreign .....	2,140	801,421	2,469	900,496
<b>Total Inwards.....</b>	<b>10,358</b>	<b>2,989,793</b>	<b>11,089</b>	<b>3,032,745</b>

## OUTWARDS.

British .....	7,933	2,168,292	8,250	2,190,753
Foreign .....	1,965	788,619	2,258	867,036
<b>Total Outwards.....</b>	<b>9,898</b>	<b>2,956,911</b>	<b>10,508</b>	<b>3,052,789</b>
<b>Total Inwards and Outwards..</b>	<b>20,256</b>	<b>5,946,704</b>	<b>21,597</b>	<b>6,085,535</b>

Statement of the Tonnage employed in the Inland Trade of Canada for the fiscal years named :

	1871-2	1872-73.
	Tons.	Tons.
British, Inwards.....	1,975,572	1,614,721
“ Outwards.....	1,822,566	1,481,851
Foreign, Inwards.....	1,606,576	1,319,713
“ Outwards.....	1,456,742	1,187,170

Total, Inwards & Outwards.....6,861,456 5,663,462

Of Ships built in Canada the following statement shows the total tons for two years compared :

1872.....	114,065
1873.....	140,370

The following statement shows the percentage of duty collected in the Provinces named compared for two years :

	1872.	1873.
	per cent.	per cent.
Ontario.....	29.61	33.01
Quebec.....	47.34	45.15
Nova Scotia..	10.25	9.56
N. Brunswick.	9.77	9.57
B. Columbia..	2.63	2.33
Manitoba.....	0.36	0.33

The increase of duties collected in Ontario shows increase of the direct trade of that Province; and it is to be remarked that a very large proportion of the goods imported at Montreal are consumed in the Province of Ontario.

## Climate of Canada.

We have published in the last and previous numbers of the *Year Book* very elaborate tables of Climatological Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, compiled by Professor KINGSTON, the able Director of the Magnetic Observatory at Toronto; and to these we refer the reader for a record of observations taken at stations in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia and Newfoundland, together with tables of rain and snow falls.

These Statistics may be generally said to establish the averages.

Nothing is more commonly misconceived in Europe than the Climate of Canada. People there do not seem to be aware that Canada stretches further to the South than France, and that it reaches the Latitude of Rome.

As regards summer heats, Canada, in its wide Dominion embraces the climates, and to some extent the winter colds of the whole of Europe, from the extreme North to the South of France.

The Eastern face of the Continent of North America is refrigerated by the polar current of Atlantic Ocean, which sweeps along its whole extent from Labrador past the latitude of New York, and the result is severe winter cold. But in summer those parts of Canada lying to the east of the great lakes, as far North as Quebec, have summer heat sufficient to ripen maize, tomatoes and grapes in the open air, which cannot be done in the United Kingdom. Proceeding west of the great lakes the isothermal line runs north west. And west of the Rocky Mountains on the Pacific face of the Continent, the climate of Canada is not unlike that of Great Britain. Vancouver Island presents many analogies. And in fact the Western face of the Continent, to a point below the latitude of San Francisco, presents many analogies to the climate of Western Europe; and gives the same cause, namely, that the tropical currents of the Pacific Ocean, and also the tropical winds, strike the Western Coast of America and produce modifying climatic