

miles distant from Ireland. It possesses a large trade with various countries, including Spain, Portugal, Italy, the West Indies, and the Brazils.

The chief wealth of Newfoundland and of the Labrador coast is to be found in their extensive and inexhaustible fisheries, in which the other provinces also partake. The future products of these, when properly developed by human ingenuity and industry, defy calculation. The Gulf Stream is met near the shores of Newfoundland by a current from the polar basin, vast deposits are formed by the meeting of the opposing waters, the great submarine islands known as "The Banks" are formed, and the rich pastures created in Ireland by the warm and humid influences of the Gulf Stream are compensated by the "rich sea-pastures of Newfoundland." The fishes of warm or tropical waters, inferior in quality and scarcely capable of preservation, cannot form an article of commerce like those produced in inexhaustible quantities in these cold and shallow seas. The abundance of these marine resources is unequalled in any other portion of the globe, except where similar conditions exist in the northern Pacific ocean.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The provinces of Ontario and Quebec, known as Canada, before the union with the Dominion, include an area of not less than 185,115,607 acres, independently of the northwestern regions yet scarcely open for settlement. Their territory is three times as large as that of Great Britain and Ireland, and more than three times that of Prussia. It intervenes between the great northwest and the maritime provinces, and consists chiefly of a vast projection into the territory of the United States, although it possesses a coast of nearly one thousand miles on the river and gulf of the Saint Lawrence, where fisheries of cod, herring, mackerel, and salmon are carried on successfully. Valuable fisheries exist also in its lakes. It is rich in metallic ore and in the resources of its forests. Large portions of it are peculiarly favorable to the growth of wheat, barley, and the other cereals of the North.

Within thirty-five years, or less than the life-time of nearly all who are now hearing me, the population of Ontario and Quebec has increased about fivefold, or from 582,000 to 2,812,367.

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

The population of the Dominion of Canada and the other possessions now exceeds four millions, being more than that of Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, and New Hampshire, added together, at the last census. Many of their inhabitants are of French extraction, and a few German settlements exist; but two-thirds of the people of the provinces owe their origin either to the United States or to the Brit-