

Thus the area of Canada and the two Provinces is as under :—

Canada	{ Ontario	121,260 square miles.		
	{ Quebec	210,020	"	"
	{ New Brunswick	27,105	"	"
	{ Nova Scotia.....	18,660	"	"
	{ P. E. Island.....	2,100	"	"
	{ Newfoundland.....	40,200	"	"
Total		419,345	"	"

If to this be added the area of Vancouver's Island, 20,000 square miles; British Columbia 200,000 square miles; and Labrador, the Hudson's Bay, and North West Territories with, say 2,750,000 square miles, we have a total for British North America of no less than 3,389,345 square miles.

The climate and productions of the Colonies are more dissimilar than might be inferred from the latitude of their settled districts. In the extreme West of Ontario, Indian Corn can be raised with profit; peaches, grapes and melons grow luxuriantly in the open air; but the district favored thus is small, and although the greater part of Canada is a magnificent region for growing all the cereals, while wheat can be raised with care in every settled part of every colony, we find by the time we travel farther Eastward than Quebec, that the people depend less and less upon the soil, until in Newfoundland they are almost exclusively concerned about the waters and buy from other countries almost all their cereal and animal food. The winter's cold varies even more than the summer's heat. Snow rarely lies more than a month in the West of Ontario. In some parts of Quebec East and the Labrador, it lies for five or six months, every season.

The diversity of the mineral resources of the several colonies is no less than that of their agricultural productions. The western peninsula of Ontario as yet alone yields petroleum; it has many valuable quarries, but few metallic ores. These, however, the shores of the upper Lakes, Central and Eastern Canada, Nova Scotia, and probably Newfoundland and New Brunswick, abundantly supply. Especially valuable are the copper mines of Canada and Newfoundland, and the gold and coal of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island is the worst off in this particular.

This diversity is, however, a happy thing for all the Provinces. While the general severity of their climate enforces activity among their people, the variety of their resources prevents their inhabitants from confining themselves to one branch of industry. Their wants, and the commodities with which to pay for the supply of these wants, being different, they contain within themselves the germs of a trade among themselves, which, when freed from artificial restrictions, and enabled to flow in improved channels, may some day attain vast proportions, rivalling and exceeding their already extensive commerce with foreign nations.

Supposed population of the Provinces on the 1st January 1867.

In Upper Canada.....	1,802,056
" Lower Canada.....	1,288,880
" New Brunswick.....	295,084
" Nova Scotia.....	368,781
" Prince Edward Island.....	91,443
" Newfoundland.....	130,000
Total.....	3,976,244