

GEOGRAPHY

OF CANADA



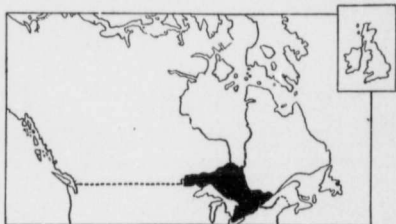
WE SPEAK of an "Old World" and of a "New World." Across the Atlantic Ocean to the west lies the "New World." Why do we give it this name? Because to our forefathers, the American continents, when they were discovered a little over 400 years ago, actually were a new world. These continents of North and South America, with the waters surrounding, make up the Western Hemisphere, the Dominion of Canada occupying the northern half of North America.

There is another reason: In the "Old World" conditions are more stationary. In Canada agriculture and industry are expanding. Every year new land is broken and tilled; the face of the country is changing; new homes are founded; new churches built. As fast as roads and railways open up a new section of country, settlers pour in to take up land. In the towns and cities the various industries are increasing, both in extent and in number, while the expansion of exports and imports proves that this is Canada's "growing time." All these conditions mean that there are here fresh opportunities for many classes of people. Thus Canada is in fact a new country, and one of the most important parts of the "New World."

SIZE OF CANADA.

It has been said that Canada occupies the northern half of North America. This is correct, except that the northwestern portion—the territory of Alaska—belongs to the United States. On the Atlantic side, the large island of Newfoundland, a British colony, will in all probability unite with Canada before many years. With the exception of Alaska, Newfoundland and the Danish colony of Greenland, the Dominion of Canada includes the whole of the North American continent north of the United States. The southern boundary is a line drawn along the 49th parallel of latitude on the west, the 45th parallel of latitude on the east, and the Great Lakes in the centre.

This means that Canada has an area of 3,750,000 square miles, that it is almost as large as Europe, and nearly twice the size of India. In fact, the Dominion makes up one-third of the British Empire. It stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and is therefore almost 3,000 miles wide, with an extent, from south to north, of upwards of 1,500 miles. Draw a map of Canada and place England in one part of it, and the proportion will be as in the following diagram:



COMPARATIVE AREA.

COUNTRY.	Sq. Miles	Population	Persons to Sq. Mile
Canada	3,745,574	+5,456,931	1.5
United States	+3,739,934	85,431,631	21
Australasia	3,077,377	4,880,852	1.6
India	1,766,642	294,361,056	170
Great Britain and Ireland	121,371	41,605,220	343
England and Wales	68,231	32,520,075	458
Scotland	29,820	4,472,000	150

* This includes Alaska, 590,884 square miles; Hawaii, 6,449 square miles, and the Philippine Islands, 119,542 square miles.

+ Estimated, 1903.



AREA AN

Province and Territory of Canada

Dominion of Canada
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Prince Edward Island

Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Alberta
British Columbia
Yukon
Mackenzie
Kootenai
Ugava
Franklin

Total...

* Keewa

The British
Nine hundred
discovered!