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f, South Africa has barely seven hundred
ousand, and these have to deal with fully
our million individuals of the black races,
who, with few exceptions, seem incapable of
rising to any high standard within a measur-
able period of time.

The physical features of Canada differ widely
from those of South Africa. The country is a
vast plain, the greater part of it being elevated
less than a thousand feet above the level of
the sea, and, though there are mountain ranges
on it, it has only one lofty ridge—the Rocky
Mountains—in its whole extent. It is a land
of mighty rivers, and of lakes which are vast
freshwater seas. Africa, south of the Zambesi,
is a huge flat-topped mountain, elevated from
four to six thousand feet above the ocean, and
with terraced sides, east, west, and south. Its
streams—even the largest—are mere torrents,
rushing down in deep gorges
after heavy rains, and showing
almost dry channels at other
seasons.

It is well for civilised man
that these vast portions of the
earth's surface are so unlike each
other. If Canada was a lofty
land, the cold would be so intense
that neither animal nor vegeta-
ble life in the higher forms could
exist, it would be a waste of
frozen earth and snow-clad hills,
with glaciers filling every valley.
If South Africa rose only a few
feet above the level of the ocean,
the malaria of its swamps would
for ever prevent its being the
home of men of the Caucasian type, it would
be inhabited solely by savages. The great
Designer knew exactly what was proper for
each.

The coasts of Canada contain numerous
natural harbours that rank among the very
best in the world, landlocked, capacious, and
perfectly safe. In this respect South Africa is
at a great disadvantage. She has but two:
Saldanha Bay on the western coast, which is
nearly useless on account of the barren country
around, and Delagoa Bay on the eastern
coast, which is fever stricken and in the hands
of a power that has no territory of any conse-
quence behind it. The commerce of Canada
is spared the charges for interest on such vast
sums of money as have necessarily been
expended in improving Table Bay, the mouth
of the Buffalo, and Port Natal.

The area of Canada—nearly three and a half
million square miles including its lake surface,

or three million three hundred and sixteen
thousand square miles of land—is a little more
than three times as great as that of Africa
south of the Zambesi. It is not possible
to say exactly what proportion is capable
of occupation by white men. The common
opinion in the country itself is that nearly half
of the whole extent is fit for either agriculture
or cattle rearing, and it is certain that extensive
tracts in the north-west, which only a few
years ago were believed to be wastes of almost
eternal frost, are now found to be extremely
rich in pastoral resources, with winters so mild
that cattle can live without being housed.
Still, if the land bordering on the Arctic sea
and Hudson's Bay with all other that is known
to be frostbound be excluded, and a reasonable
allowance be made for that which is still
doubtful, perhaps one-third of the whole would
be a fair estimate of the portion that can be



AN INDIAN CANOE.

turned to account. South Africa, considered as
a home for Europeans, is small in comparison.
If all that is fever stricken, all that is arid, and
all that is occupied by blacks be excluded, two
hundred and fifty thousand square miles will
be the largest estimate that is possible.

In productiveness there is no ground in
South Africa equal to the rich marshlands of
the maritime provinces of Canada, except
perhaps those portions of the valley of the
Elephant river that are occasionally over-
flowed by the stream, when a thin layer of fine
karoo clay is left behind. These marshlands
sell readily at £30 an acre, for they are con-
sidered a safe investment at that price. They
need no manuring. When the surface soil
begins to show signs of exhaustion, the dikes
are opened, the water at high tide covers it,
and its marvellous fertility is at once restored.
The depth of soil is very great. Year after
year the marshlands, without any labour being