Thus the area of the Dominion and its Provinces is as under:—

	(Ontario 121,260 s	quare	miles
Canada	Quebec210,020	"	66
	New Brunswick 27,105	11 *	46
	Nova Scotia 18,660	66	"
	Manitoba 13.937	44	66
	British Columbia 22,000	66	44
	P. E. Island 2,100	66.	46
	Newfoundland 40,200	. "	"
	Total 555.281		

If to this be added the area of Labrador, the Hudson's Bay, and North West Territories with, say 2,730,000 square miles, we have a total for British North America of no less than 3,389,345 square miles.

The climate and production of the Provinces 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 in 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.