

DOMINION ALMANAC.

The Province of Manitoba, comprising the settled part of the newly acquired North West Territory on the Red River, lies between Ontario and the Rocky Mountains, and comprises an area of 13,937 square miles. The favorable accounts given of its agricultural qualities leave no room for doubt that it will be the best wheat producing section of the whole Dominion.

The Province of British Columbia, including Vancouver's Island on the Pacific coast is roughly estimated as comprising an area of 520,000 square miles. The climate cannot be surpassed by any Colony. Thus the area of the Dominion and its Provinces is as under:—

Canada.	{	Ontario.....	121,260	square miles.
		Quebec.....	210,020	" "
		New Brunswick...	27,105	" "
		Nova Scotia.....	18,660	" "
		Manitoba ..	13,937	" "
		British Columbia..	22,000	" "
		P. E. Island.....	2,100	" "
		Newfoundland.....	40,200	" "
		Total.....	552,282	

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 cereals, while wheat can be raised with care in every settled part of every colony, we find by the time we travel further Eastward than Quebec, that the people did 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