

who, in view of the magnificent proportions of their own country, have been unconsciously led to believe that it comprises all that is worth having on the continent.

The impression of magnitude, so far as Canada is concerned, is, however, always accompanied by a conviction, born of ignorance, that the Dominion is a region of frost and snow; that it is a sterile and inhospitable waste—simply a section of the North Pole. This conclusion confirms the conviction that Canada is of little or no use to the United States, so rich in resource, so varied in climate, and so self-contained and independent of the outside world. The vast number who thus look upon the northern half of the continent fail to remember that, by the purchase of Alaska, and its subsequent development, testimony was afforded as to the exceeding value of regions very many degrees farther north than the average of Canada, and that to-day, so full of promise is the prospect for this latest acquirement of the United States, that no money payment, however large, would have the faintest hope of acceptance for its cession to another power. It is doubtful if, in any part of the United States, a greater return has been realized in proportion to the capital invested or the effort put forth, than that which has rewarded the enterprises in the most northern section of the United States.

So far as the climate of Canada is concerned, it should never be forgotten that, within the parallels of latitude which include the greater portions of the Dominion, the development in the United States has been the most marked. Indeed, no development in the history of the world is more rapid than the growth of the commerce of