FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AREA AND POPULATION—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Estimated area in Square Miles.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
America—*Con.*				
Haiti	1887	10,204	960,000	94
Honduras	1889	46,400	431,917	9
Mexico	1891	767,005	11,642,720	15
Nicaragua	1889	49,500	*282,845	6
Paraguay.	1893	98,000	480,000	5
Peru	1884	463,747	†2,994,675	6
Salvador	1892	7,225	780,426	108
Santo Domingo	1888	18,045	610,000	34
United States	1894	3,580,805	68,397,000	19
Uruguay	1892	72,111	728,447	10
Venezuela	1891	593,943	2,323,527	4
Oceanica—				
Hawaiian Islands	....	6,640	‡89,990	14
Samoa	1889	1,071	36,000	33
Tonga	1891	374	19,250	51
Grand total of countries named	....	33,520,832	1,051,624,788	31·4
" British Dominions.	....	11,473,408	381,369,572	33·2
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	....	44,994,240	1,432,994,360	31·8

* Not including wild Indians estimated at 30,000.   † Not including wild Indians estimated at 350,000.   ‡ Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilized and 70,000 wild Indians.

123. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the provinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other province, the proportion being 54·5 persons to the square mile.   Nova Scotia comes next in density of population with 22·0 persons.   The following is the order in which the provinces stand, according to density of population, as ascertained by the census of 1891 :—

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN CANADA.

Prince Edward Island	54·5	Quebec	6·5
Nova Scotia	22·0	Manitoba	2·4
New Brunswick	11·4	British Columbia	0·3
Ontario	10·0	Provisional districts	0·2
		Canada	1·5

124. Reference to the tables in paragraph 122 will show that the area of Great Britain and Ireland is 19,887 square miles less than the combined area of the inland water surface of Canada, as given in paragraph 121.

125. The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains and the Laurentian Range, the plains of the North-west Territories and the great inland lakes.