

1.—Approximate Land and Fresh-Water¹ Areas, by Provinces and Territories

NOTE.—For a classification of land area as agricultural, forested, etc., see pp. 10-11.

Province or Territory	Land	Fresh Water	Total	Per Cent of Total Area
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	²	2,184	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	20,743	325	21,068	0.6
New Brunswick.....	27,473	512	27,985	0.8
Quebec.....	523,850	71,000	594,850	16.1
Ontario.....	363,282	49,300	412,582	11.1
Manitoba.....	219,723	26,789	246,512	6.7
Saskatchewan.....	237,975	13,725	251,700	6.8
Alberta.....	248,800	6,485	255,285	6.9
British Columbia.....	359,279	6,976	366,255	9.9
Yukon.....	205,346	1,730	207,076	5.6
Northwest Territories—				
Franklin.....	546,532	7,500	554,032	15.0
Keewatin.....	218,460	9,700	228,160	6.2
Mackenzie.....	493,225	34,265	527,490	14.2
Canada.....	3,466,882	228,307	3,695,189	100.0

¹ Salt-water areas are excluded.

² Too small to be enumerated.

Political Subdivisions.—Politically, Canada is divided into nine Provinces and two Territories. Each of the provinces is sovereign in its own sphere, as set out in the British North America Act (see pp. 40-60 of the 1942 Year Book) and, as new provinces have been organized from the Dominion lands of the Northwest, they have been granted a political status equivalent to that of the original provinces. Yukon and the Northwest Territories with their boundaries of to-day are administered by the Dominion Government. The characteristics of each of the Provinces and of the Territories are reviewed below.

Prince Edward Island.—This, the smallest province of the Dominion, is about 120 miles in length, with an average width of 20 miles and has an area of 2,184 square miles. It lies just off the coast east of New Brunswick and north of Nova Scotia and is separated from both provinces by Northumberland Strait from 10 to 25 miles wide.

The Island is almost trisected by the deep indentations of Malpeque Bay, north of the town of Summerside, and by the mouth of the Hillsborough River at Charlottetown, which nearly meets Tracadie Bay on the north side. Its rich, red soil and red sandstone formations are distinctive features, and no point on the Island attains a greater altitude than about 450 feet above sea-level. Its climate, tempered by the surrounding waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and yet free from the rigours of Atlantic storms, combined with a fertile soil and sheltered harbours, offers great inducements to the pursuits of agriculture and fishing. The Province is noted for its relative predominance in the fox-farming industry, its lobster canneries, its oyster beds, and its production of seed potatoes.

Nova Scotia.—The Province of Nova Scotia is 381 miles in length by 50 to 105 miles in width and has an area of about 21,068 square miles (see Table 1), somewhat larger than that of the Irish Free State. The mainland is connected with the Province of New Brunswick by the Isthmus of Chignecto; the Island of Cape Breton forms the northeast portion. The latter is separated from the mainland by the narrow Strait of Canso and includes the famous salt-water lakes of Bras d'Or.