

ment, imposes its own burdens and limitations, particularly because much of the land is mountainous and rocky or is under an arctic climate. The developed portion is probably not more than one third of the total; the occupied farm land is less than 8 p.c. and the currently accessible productive forest land 19 p.c. of the total. The population of Canada, estimated at 19,919,000 as at June 1, 1966, may be compared with 192,119,000* for the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii) (1964) and with 78,809,000* for Brazil (1964).

The mileages in Table 2 are another indication of the size of Canada. They show the length of communication facilities required between the larger cities, between outlying industrial communities built up around large mining or smelting projects and the nearest cities, and between northern outposts and the supplying cities. In this table, mileage given is for the major means of transport used between the points concerned; air mileages are given for most transcontinental distances.

The length of Canada's southern border adjoining the United States is 3,986.8 miles and the length of the Yukon-British Columbia border adjoining Alaska is 1,539.8 miles.

2.—Travel Distances between Certain Cities and Other Points of Interest in Canada

NOTE.—The dash used in this table indicates that the distance concerned is of no particular interest. In each case the mileage given is for the type of travel most generally used—road (R), rail (R), air (A) or water (W); air mileages are given for most transcontinental distances. Water routes are given in nautical miles.

From	To							
	Halifax	Montreal	Quebec	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Vancouver
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
St. John's, Nfld.	w 531	w 1,043	w 904	—	w 1,336	—	—	A 3,955
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	H 151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax, N.S.	—	H 824	H 657	—	H 1,164	—	—	A 3,232
Fredrioton, N.B.	H 298	H 526	H 359	—	—	—	—	—
Saint John, N.B.	H 276	H 593	H 426	H 719	H 933	—	—	—
Chibougamau, Que.	—	—	R 608	—	—	—	—	—
Montreal, Que.	R 840	—	H 167	H 126	H 340	A 1,419	A 2,225	A 2,668
Quebec, Que.	—	H 167	H 167	H 293	H 507	A 1,436	—	A 2,814
Schefferville, Que.	—	R 357	R 357	—	—	—	—	—
Sept Îles, Que.	—	w 430	w 291	—	—	—	—	—
Fort William, Ont.	—	w 430	w 291	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton, Ont.	—	w 1,055	w 1,194	R 878	w 762	R 419	R 1,219	R 1,892
Ottawa, Ont.	—	H 382	H 549	H 290	H 42	—	—	—
Sudbury, Ont.	—	H 126	H 293	—	H 248	A 1,325	A 2,131	A 2,574
Toronto, Ont.	—	—	—	H 311	H 244	R 945	—	—
Churchill, Man.	w 1,188 ¹	H 340	H 507	H 248	—	A 957	A 1,748	A 2,360
Lynn Lake, Man.	—	—	—	—	—	R 992	—	—
Winnipeg, Man.	—	—	—	—	—	R 723	—	—
Regina, Sask.	—	R 1,764	—	R 1,653	A 957	—	R 800	R 1,473
Saskatoon, Sask.	—	—	—	—	R 1,587	R 356	R 512	R 1,117
Uranium City, Sask.	—	—	—	—	—	R 470	R 330	R 1,095
Calgary, Alta.	—	—	—	—	—	—	A 456	A 992
Edmonton, Alta.	—	R 2,159	—	R 2,041	R 2,063	R 832	R 194	R 641
Fort St. John, B.C.	—	—	—	—	R 2,007	R 800	—	R 765
Kitimat, B.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	A 371	R 728
Prince Rupert, B.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	w 420
Vancouver, B.C.	A 3,232	A 2,668	R 3,042	R 2,770	A 2,360	A 1,403	R 956	w 477
Victoria, B.C.	A 3,279	—	—	—	—	—	R 765	—
Dawson, Y.T.	—	—	—	—	—	A 1,058	A 316	A 615
Whitehorse, Y.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	H 1,283	A 1,056
Frobisher, N.W.T.	—	A 1,297	—	—	—	—	A 3,522	A 3,965
Inuvik, N.W.T.	—	A 3,543	—	—	—	A 2,140	A 1,318	A 1,854
Yellowknife, N.W.T.	—	—	—	—	—	A 1,398	A 656	A 1,192

¹ Via Strait of Canso.

Politically, Canada is divided into ten provinces and two territories. Each province is sovereign in its own sphere and administers its own natural resources, and upon such

* United Nations Population and Vital Statistics Report, Jan. 1, 1966.