

THE
STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF CANADA

FOR
1891

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. The Dominion of Canada has an area of about 3,315,647 square miles, or, including its water surface, 3,456,383 square miles, is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south, and consists of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the North-West Territories, (which latter contain the vast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company). It, therefore, comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception of the United States Territory of Alaska on the west, and Labrador, which is under the control of the Government of Newfoundland, on the east. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Territory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United States and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

The Domi-
nion of
Canada.

2. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the derivation now generally accepted is that from an Indian word, "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to their settlements, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country.

Origin of
the name
"Canada."

3. 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.

Physical
features.

4. The great inland lakes, which are five in number, and are remarkable for their size, form a complete system of navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St.

The great
lakes.