

the Gulf of Georgia; the Peace River, which rises in that Province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

Gulfs and  
bays.

10. The coast line of Canada is very much broken, and contains several large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs; on the north, Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea, being 1,000 miles long and 600 miles wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles; Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds; and on the west the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound.

Islands.

11. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands. The former is about 300 miles in length, has an area of about 20,000 square miles and contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia; and on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the Province of that name; Cape Breton, which is part of the Province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Gut of Canso, and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on which the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations. A great network of islands, the limits of which have not been well defined, extends along the entire north coast of Canada. It is known generally as the Arctic Archipelago.

Physical  
features.

12. The whole of the eastern part of Canada, from the Atlantic to the north-west boundaries of Ontario, was formerly one vast forest, and is still very extensively wooded, timber in various forms being one of the principal exports of the country. In the southern part of the centre of the Dominion is a vast tract of prairie land, covered with soil of great richness and adapted for the raising of cereals and roots