

Ocean; the Saskatchewan and Red, the Nelson, Churchill and Albany rivers flowing into the Hudson Bay; the Fraser and Columbia emptying into the Pacific Ocean.

Hudson Bay is a large inland sea, having an area of 350,000 square miles. Including its two arms it has an extreme length north and south of 1,300 miles, and a width across the bay proper of about 600 miles.

The Bay of Fundy, 170 miles long, and from 30 to 50 miles wide, nearly separates Nova Scotia from New Brunswick, the connecting Isthmus of Chignecto being about 15 miles wide.

The principal islands in Canada are Baffin Land, Prince Albert Land (which are the principal islands in the district of Franklin), Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia; Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton Island and Anticosti in the Gulf of Lawrence.

The climate varies greatly. The average mean temperature is—in Prince Edward Island, summer, 61·9 degrees F., and 19·5 in winter; New Brunswick, summer, 60 degrees, and winter 19·0; Nova Scotia, summer, 65·2, and winter 25·0; Quebec 58·3 summer, and 15· winter; Ontario, 63·0 summer, and 19·8 winter; Manitoba, 60·1 summer, and 0·8 winter; British Columbia, summer 61; and winter 32·4.

In a general view Canada consists of the mountainous region of the west; the prairie country between the Rocky Mountains and Hudson Bay, and the woodland region comprising the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The width of these several belts, east and west is: Mountain, 600 miles; prairie, 1,000; woodland, 2,300.

The great spruce forest of Canada extends through all the eastern provinces, goes as far north as Ungava Bay on the east side of Hudson Bay and as far north and north-west, on the west side of Hudson Bay as Coronation Gulf and the mouths of the Mackenzie River,—thus constituting one of the greatest pulp wood regions in the world.