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.

The proportion of forest and woodland to total area varies very much. British Columbia has about 80 per cent of its area in forest and woodland, the North-west Territories about 34 per cent, Manitoba 40 per cent, Ontari, 46 per cent, Quebec over 51 per cent, New Brunswick over 51 per cent, Nova Scotia over 30 per cent, and Prince Edward Island over 36 per cent.

	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.
Coast	56 56	34.8	60.04
South interior	6.06	$26 \cdot 2$	8.68
North interior	18.67	$134 \cdot 2$	32 09
Vancouver Island	32.43	22.2	34 65
North part of coast	99.98	51.8	105.16

The following are the latitudes and longitudes of Ottawa (the seat of the Federal Government) and of the capitals of the several provinces; also of the chief commercial centres other than capital cities:—

Province.	Capital.	Latitudes.	Longitudes
British Columbia Manitoba New Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario Prince Edward Island Quebec North-west Territories Dominion	Winnipeg. Fredericton Halifax Toronto Charlottetown Ouebec	48 · 24 49 · 53 45 · 57 44 · 39 43 · 39 46 · 14 46 · 48 50 · 27 45 · 26	123 · 19 97 · 70 66 · 38 63 · 36 79 · 23 63 · 10 71 · 13 104 · 37 75 · 42

Other Centres.

Montreal	45:30 -	$73 \cdot 35$
St. John	$45 \cdot 17$	$66 \cdot 40$
Hamilton	$43 \cdot 16$	$79 \cdot 54$
London	$42 \cdot 59$	$81 \cdot 13$
Kingston	$44 \cdot 14$	$76 \cdot 29$