

INTRODUCTION

than Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria combined, which had a population of over 140,000,000 before the great war began. Without Ungava, Quebec is as large as Germany, Holland, Belgium and Italy combined.

The province of Ontario is the section of the Dominion lying between the great international lakes and Hudson bay, its most southern point being in latitude N. $42^{\circ} 16'$, and its most northern point in latitude N. $56^{\circ} 48'$. It extends from the western boundary of Quebec to the eastern boundary of Manitoba and has an area of 365,880 square miles of land and 41,382 square miles of water, a total of 407,262 square miles. It is nearly as large as Germany and France combined. The part of the province south of the French river and Georgian bay, which is popularly called Old Ontario or Southern Ontario as distinguished from New Ontario or Northern Ontario, is almost exactly the same size as England.

The part of Canada extending from the western boundary of Ontario to the Rocky Mountains and from the United States boundary to the Arctic ocean may be appropriately called the Western Plain of Canada. Politically it has been subdivided into the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Northwest Territories. Each of the prairie provinces extends from the United States boundary to the 60th parallel of latitude, while the Northwest Territories include the whole of the Western Plain north of the 60th parallel of latitude. Manitoba has a total area of 251,832 square miles, Saskatchewan 251,700 square miles and Alberta 255,285 square miles, a total of 758,817 square miles. Manitoba is larger than Germany, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland combined; an area as great as Austria-Hungary could be taken out of Saskatchewan and 10,400 square miles would remain; Alberta could give away 8,485 square miles and still have an area as large as Italy, Greece, Montenegro, Servia, Rumania and Bulgaria combined.

The province of British Columbia is the wonderland of Canada. Within its boundaries are reproduced all the varied climates of the Dominion, and almost every natural feature, while there are some local varieties of climate and landscape that cannot be found elsewhere. Its lofty snow-capped mountains, lovely valleys, pretty lakes and much indented coast combine to make it most attractive to tourists, and its natural resources offer great inducements to capitalists, while for ordinary settlers with little or no capital there are endless opportunities. Extending from the Western Plain of Canada to the Pacific ocean, and from the United States boundary to the 60th parallel of latitude, it is bounded on the north by the Yukon Territory of Canada. A narrow strip of northern coast extending as far south as latitude N. $54^{\circ} 57'$ belongs to Alaska, and is known as the Alaskan Panhandle. The area of British Columbia is 355,855 square miles. Thirty-seven thousand square miles might be taken away from it and it would still be larger than the three Pacific coast states of the American Union—California, Oregon and Washington. The Yukon Territory belongs to the same geographical division of Canada as British Columbia. Combined they have an area of 562,931 square miles, and are equal to the combined