

armistice. Spontaneous rejoicings throughout the Empire at the prospect of victorious peace. Dec. 1, National Thanksgiving Services for victory and peace.

1919. Feb. 17, Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Feb. 20–July 7, Second Session of 13th Parliament of Canada. Mar. 7, Appointment of Government Receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. May 1–June 15, Great Strike at Winnipeg and strikes in other Western cities. May 26, Return to Canada of Prime Minister from Peace Conference. June 23, General Election in Quebec, resulting in retention of Liberal Administration. June 28, Signature at Versailles of Peace Treaty and Protocol; Canadian Plenipotentiaries: the Hon. Charles J. D. Doherty and the Hon. Arthur L. Sifton. July 24, General Election in Prince Edward Island, resulting in defeat of Conservative administration. Aug. 5–7, Meeting at Ottawa of Liberal convention and election

of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as leader of Liberal party. Aug. 15, Arrival at St. John, N.B., of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales for official tour in Canada. Aug. 22, Formal opening of Quebec Bridge by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Sept. 1, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales lays foundation stone of tower of new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Sept. 1–Nov. 10, Third or Special Peace Session of 13th Parliament of Canada. Sept. 15, Opening at Ottawa of the National Industrial Conference. Oct. 20, General Election in Ontario, resulting in defeat of Conservative administration and formation of Ministry by E. C. Drury, United Farmers' Organization. Issue of Sixth War Loan for \$300,000,000 in the form of Victory Bonds. Nov. 25, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales sails from Halifax, N.S., on completion of visit to Canada. Dec. 20, Organization of "Canadian National Railways" by Order in Council.

III.—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CANADA.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

General Formation.—On the eastern coast of the North American continent the Appalachian range of mountains gives shape to the eastern coast of the United States and, extending into Canada, forms the Gaspé peninsula and the Maritime Provinces. Around Hudson bay is a V-shaped plateau constituting the Laurentian highland and extending from Labrador down to the St. Lawrence river and thence northwestward to the Arctic ocean. In the west are the Cordillera ranges of the Pacific coast, extending into British Columbia and the Yukon territory. They occupy a large area in Canada, and comprise several parallel ranges. In British Columbia they are over 400 miles in width, and consist of the coast range along the coast; the Rocky mountains, properly so called, and, between them, the Selkirk, Gold, Cariboo, Cassiar and other ranges. To the north of British Columbia lies the Yukon territory, including a great mountain area drained by the Yukon river and the Klondike valley, famous for its gold. West of the Canadian Yukon lies the United States territory of Alaska. Canada may further be conveniently divided into five sections: (1) the peninsula which in Canada includes Gaspé and the three Maritime Provinces; (2) the lowlands of southern Ontario and southern Quebec, with the Great Lakes and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers draining the interior into the Atlantic ocean;