

well under 1,000 feet are reached at lake Athabaska in the northeast corner. Mount Columbia, with an elevation of 12,294 feet, is the highest point in the province. Considerable coal and oil mining are carried on; lumbering is important in the more mountainous western parts and in the north, while some ranching is still pursued in the less populous sections. The climate of Alberta is a particularly pleasant one, cooler in summer than more eastern parts of the country and tempered in winter by the "Chinook" winds.

*British Columbia.*—British Columbia, the most westerly province of the Dominion, comprises an area of 355,855 square miles, slightly less than three times the area of the British Isles. The predominant feature of the province is the parallel ranges of mountains which cover all of it except the northeast corner and produce a conformation characterized by high mountain ranges interspaced with valleys, many of which are extremely fertile, with climatic conditions well adapted to mixed agriculture or fruit growing. Apart from the smoother area in the northeast corner which extends up from the "Peace River Block" there is another notably large area of smoother terrain in the Stuart Lake district traversed by the Canadian National Railway running east from Fort George to Prince Rupert. The highest point in the province is Mount Fairweather (15,287 feet). The shore line of the Pacific is deeply indented with many inlets ideal for harbourage and with wonderful scenic aspects. With two ocean ports served by transcontinental railways British Columbia is well situated and equipped to carry on trade with the Orient, while its great stands of fir, spruce and cedar timber constitute a natural resource of great value. The province includes many islands of the Pacific, notably the Queen Charlotte group and Vancouver island; the latter with an area of about 13,500 square miles is noted for its temperate climate and abundant natural resources. The mines, timber, fisheries and agricultural resources of the province are remarkable for their quality and extent. The boundaries of the province extend from Alberta on the east to the Pacific ocean on the west and from the International Boundary, northward to the Yukon.

*Yukon and Northwest Territories.*—The vast area of 1,516,758 square miles is included within the boundaries of Canada's northern subdivisions, the Yukon Territory and the three provisional districts of the Northwest Territories. This is over twelve times the area of the British Isles, nearly half the area of the United States, and more than the combined areas of the Argentine Republic and Chile in South America. The northern territories are as yet largely unexplored and apart from the main through water routes are still unmapped in any accurate way. The territories are known to include mighty rivers like the Mackenzie and the Yukon and great inland bodies of water such as Great Slave and Great Bear lakes; but with the present paucity of accurate knowledge the situation is that the potentialities of this great area are at present unknown. There have been many indications of mineral wealth in the country, which are being added to as definite exploration advances, and the future may well reproduce the great gold rush to the Yukon in 1897. Because a large portion lies within the Arctic circle the tendency has been to associate with the Northwest Territories thoughts of ice and snow, but as our knowledge is increased the argument steadily gains more weight that what have been regarded in the past as the great barren lands of the north are more appropriately described as our great northern prairies. The opening of the port of Churchill, making