

the Hudson Bay coast of the district of Keewatin readily approachable, adds considerably to the transportation facilities, which previously have been confined to a regular steamboat summer route down the Mackenzie river. In the future it is likely that travel and transport by air will have a great influence in the further development of these territories, while a net of established radio stations already brings a large area within the realm of quick communication. The production of minerals in the Yukon in 1929 was valued at just under \$3,000,000, while the value of the production of furs in the Northwest Territories in 1927-28 was over \$2,000,000.

Summary of Land and Water Area.—The total land and water area of the Dominion, together with its distribution into provinces and territories, is shown in Table 1.

1.—Land and Water Area of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, as in 1931.

Province or Territory.	Land. ¹	Water. ¹	Total. ¹	P.c. of Total Area.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	—	2,184	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	20,743	685	21,428	0.6
New Brunswick.....	27,710	275	27,985	0.8
Quebec.....	571,004	23,430	594,434	16.1
Ontario.....	363,282	49,300	412,582	11.2
Manitoba.....	224,777	27,055	251,832	6.8
Saskatchewan.....	237,975	13,725	251,700	6.8
Alberta.....	248,800	6,485	255,285	6.9
British Columbia.....	348,970	5,885	354,855	9.6
Yukon.....	205,346	1,730	207,076	5.6
Northwest Territories—				
Franklin.....	546,532	7,500	554,032	15.0
Keewatin.....	218,460	9,700	228,160	6.2
Mackenzie.....	493,225	34,265	527,490	14.3
Totals.....	3,516,068	186,635	3,702,703	100.0

¹Approximate.

The water area, as given above, is exclusive of Hudson bay, Ungava bay, the bay of Fundy, the gulf of St. Lawrence and all other tidal waters, excepting that portion of the river St. Lawrence which is between Pointe-des-Monts and the foot of lake St. Peter, in Quebec.

Section 1.—Orography.

The conformation of the present surface of the North American continent admits of its apportionment, in Canada, into several orographic divisions. The exposed surface of the old Precambrian continent forms one of the largest divisions and has been called the Canadian Shield, the Archæan Peneplain and in its southern portion, the Laurentian Highland. The mountainous country of the west constitutes the Cordilleras, while the mountains of eastern United States, in their continuation across the border, form the Appalachian Highland of Eastern Canada. The Great Plains, with various subdivisions, occupy the area between the mountainous area of the west and the great roughened surface of the Canadian Shield. The St. Lawrence Lowlands lie between the Laurentian and Appalachian Highlands. Within the borders of the Canadian Shield an area on the southern margin of Hudson bay has been referred to as the "clay belt". It occupies a part of the basin that during the glacial period was submerged