

York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Excepting in the southwestern part, the surface conformity of Ontario is influenced by the characteristics of the Precambrian rocks. In northern Ontario a large area with elevations of 1,000 feet or over adjoins the north shore of the Great Lakes and going north a short distance over the Height of Land the slope descends very gently to Hudson bay, which has a wide marginal strip less than 500 feet above sea-level. The highest point in Ontario is 2,120 feet, on the promontory at the northeastern corner of lake Superior. The whole province supports a valuable covering of trees, varying from south to north, from the mixed forest to the eastern and northern coniferous. Many varieties of climate and soil are encountered, from the distinctively southern conditions found along the shores of lake Erie to the very different ones of Hudson and James bays. Ontario, of all the provinces of Canada, is the centre of the country's manufacturing life, owing to its abundant water-power resources and its proximity to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, but the many resources of its rural districts are not on this account neglected. Mining is a thriving industry in the Sudbury, Cobalt and Porcupine districts, the nickel coming from the Sudbury field amounting to 90 p.c. of the world's production, while most of the gold mined in Canada is found in the province. Fruit farming in the Niagara district and general farming throughout the entire southern part of the province are carried on extensively under unusually favourable conditions, while timber, pulp and furs are among the most important products of more northern parts.

*Manitoba.*—Manitoba, the most easterly of the Prairie Provinces, and also the oldest of them in point of settlement, includes the area between Ontario on the east and Saskatchewan on the west. Its southerly limit is the International Boundary, while its northerly boundary is the 60th parallel of latitude and Hudson bay, where its coast of over 400 miles includes the harbour and port of Churchill. The total area of Manitoba, of which about 56 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of 60° mean July temperature, is 251,832 square miles—8,566 square miles greater than twice the total area of the British Isles. The conformity of the surface of Manitoba is quite even; commencing on the north with a strip bordering on Hudson bay perhaps 100 miles wide and less than 500 feet in elevation, the surface rises gradually towards the west and south. The bulk of the province has an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet, with the greatest height of 2,727 feet attained in Duck mountain, north-west of lake Dauphin. East and north of lake Winnipeg the Precambrian formation intrudes, producing a rock formation, but the remainder of the province is overlain by very fertile soil of great depth. The treeless prairie belt extends into the south-west corner of the province, but the greater portion of the developed area is in the grove belt characterized by groves of poplar interspersed with open prairie patches; to the north there are great areas of northern mixed forest, blending into the northern coniferous, which thin again to some treeless areas along the coast line farther north. The province has been regarded as typically agricultural, its southern lands being specially adapted to this form of industry. Its northern districts, however, are of importance in the production of timber and also contain large mineral deposits, particularly of copper-gold ore. About three-fifths of the area of this province is underlain by the Precambrian rocks which have been found so rich in minerals in northern Ontario and Quebec.

*Saskatchewan.*—The central prairie province lies between Manitoba and Alberta; it reaches to the International Boundary on the south and its northerly limit is the 60th parallel of latitude, which divides it from the Northwest Territories. The