

The Great Plains.—East of the Rockies lies the Great Plains Region, composed of a variety of topographical types. From the foothills of the Rockies, the country slopes gradually eastward and northward. The prairie country extends from the International Boundary to the 55th parallel along the foothills, gradually tapering down toward the east to a point near the lake of the Woods. Of this area, 105,000 square miles is now almost entirely treeless, with rich fertile soil, and is at present a purely agricultural or pastoral country. Whether its present treeless condition is due to climatic or other causes is problematical, but the presence of isolated patches of tree growth in situations well protected from fire, the ease with which these natural groves can be increased and new plantations established by artificial planting and protection from prairie fires, would seem to indicate that repeated burning accounts, at least in part, for its present treeless state. The underlying rocks are of the Cenozoic and Mesozoic eras. The climate of Alberta is extremely variable in winter, due to a warm, dry wind known as the *Chinook*, which blows from the south and southwest and extends its influence from the International Boundary to the Peace river and eastward to Regina in Saskatchewan. In summer the isotherms run almost due north and south in Alberta. Rainfall varies from 15 to 20 inches. The temperature in Manitoba has an absolute recorded range of 150°F., with a mean range of 71°. Saskatchewan and Alberta are more temperate, especially where they are affected by the *Chinook*. North of the treeless prairies is a region largely unexplored, covered at first by a comparatively light forest growth which toward the north and east gives way to the sub-Arctic "tundra"—a region of muskeg and bare, glacier-worn rocks of the Laurentian and Precambrian types.

These Laurentian rocks in Canada form the Archæan or Canadian Shield, with a distinct type of topography. This rock formation covers a huge irregular triangle with its apex near the Thousand islands in the St. Lawrence, from which point one arm extends northwesterly to the mouth of the Mackenzie river and the other northeasterly down the St. Lawrence valley to include the Labrador peninsula. This region has been reduced to a peneplained condition by repeated glacial action which has worn down the high elevations and scoured out most of the soil except in isolated depressions. It is covered with innumerable lakes, muskeg or bog, and rivers. The southern portion of the Shield is to a great extent agricultural land, actual or potential, much of which is still heavily forested. Toward the north tree growth becomes lighter and the climate as a rule becomes too severe for continuous successful agriculture. Still farther toward the north, tree growth ceases and the region merges into the same belt of sub-Arctic "tundra" already mentioned.

The St. Lawrence Basin and the Atlantic Slope.—The basin of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes contains a variety of topographical and geological types. The north shores of lake Superior and Georgian bay, the upper Ottawa River valley and the southern part of Labrador, are parts of the Laurentian Shield already described. Here the climate is tempered in part by the presence of the lakes and the gulf of St. Lawrence but is, nevertheless, severe and variable. To the south, soil and climate improve, and the southwestern peninsula of Ontario, the north shore of lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence valley are all essentially agricultural land. The rock here is of sedimentary origin, mostly of Palæozoic age.

The Maritime Provinces, with a general slope towards the Atlantic, are varied in topography and geology. The climate resembles that of southern Ontario, being modified by the presence of the ocean. Precipitation is above 35 inches annually. This region supports a type of forest similar to that of the southern portion of the Archæan Shield.