

total. The population of Canada, estimated at 17,814,000 on June 1, 1960, may be compared with 180,670,000\* for the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii) (1960) and with 65,743,000\* for Brazil (1960).

The milages in Table 2 are another indication of the size of Canada and of the length of communication facilities required between the larger cities, between outlying industrial communities built up around large mining or smelting projects and the nearest cities, and between northern outposts and the supplying cities. Milage given is for the major means of transport used between the points concerned; air milages are used for most transcontinental distances.

## 2.—Distances between Certain Cities and Other Points of Interest in Canada

NOTE.—The dash used in this table indicates that the distance concerned is of no particular interest. In each case the milage given is for the type of travel most generally used—road (H), rail (R), air (A) or water (W); air milages are given for most transcontinental distances. Water routes are given in nautical miles.

From	To	Halifax	Montreal	Quebec	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Vancouver
		miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
St. John's, Nfld.	W	531	W 1,043	W 904	—	W 1,336	—	—	A 3,955
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	H	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax, N.S.	H	—	H 860	H 759	—	H 1,210	—	—	A 3,232
Fredericton, N.B.	H	329	H 531	H 366	—	—	—	—	—
Saint John, N.B.	H	296	H 624	H 459	H 748	H 974	—	—	—
Chibougamau, Que.	—	—	—	R 608	—	—	—	—	—
Montreal, Que.	R	840	—	H 165	H 124	H 350	A 1,419	A 2,225	A 2,668
Quebec, Que.	—	—	H 165	—	H 289	H 515	A 1,436	—	A 2,814
Schefferville, Que.	—	—	R 357	H 357	—	—	—	—	—
Sept Îles, Que.	—	—	W 430	W 291	—	—	—	—	—
Fort William, Ont.	—	—	W 430	W 291	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton, Ont.	—	—	W 1,055	W 1,194	R 878	W 762	R 419	R 1,219	R 1,892
Ottawa, Ont.	—	—	H 394	H 559	H 303	H 44	—	—	—
Sudbury, Ont.	—	—	H 124	H 289	—	H 259	A 1,325	A 2,131	A 2,574
Toronto, Ont.	W 1,188 <sup>1</sup>	H 350	H 515	H 259	H 313	H 234	R 945	—	—
Churchill, Man.	—	—	—	—	—	—	A 957	A 1,748	A 2,360
Lynn Lake, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	R 992	—	—
Winnipeg, Man.	—	—	—	—	—	—	R 723	—	—
Regina, Sask.	—	—	—	—	—	A 957	—	R 800	R 1,473
Saskatoon, Sask.	—	—	—	—	R 1,653	R 1,587	R 356	R 512	R 1,117
Uranium City, Sask.	—	—	—	—	—	—	R 470	R 330	R 1,095
Calgary, Alta.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A 456	A 992
Edmonton, Alta.	—	—	—	—	—	R 2,063	R 832	R 194	R 641
Fort St. John, B.C.	—	R 2,159	—	—	R 2,041	R 2,007	R 800	—	R 765
Kitimat, B.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A 371	R 728
Prince Rupert, B.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	W 420	—
Vancouver, B.C.	A 3,232	A 2,668	R 3,042	R 2,770	A 2,360	A 1,403	R 765	W 477	—
Victoria, B.C.	A 3,279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	W 81
Dawson, Y.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	A 1,058	A 316	A 615
Whitehorse, Y.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	H 1,287	A 1,056
Frobisher, N.W.T.	—	A 1,297	—	—	—	—	—	A 3,522	A 3,965
Inuvik, N.W.T.	—	A 3,543	—	—	—	—	A 2,140	A 1,318	A 1,854
Yellowknife, N.W.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	A 1,398	A 656	A 1,192

<sup>1</sup> Via Strait of Canso.

## Section 1.—Physical Geography

### Subsection 1.—Physiographic Regions

Since structure tends to dominate relief to a remarkable degree even though its effects have been modified by glacial and river erosion or deposition, the main physiographic regions of the country coincide with the geological regions, which are described in Part I on Geology. For a description of the physical structure of the country in its relation to climatic phenomena, reference should be made to a special article on The Climate of Canada appearing in the 1959 Year Book at pp. 23-51.

\* United Nations Population and Vital Statistics Report, Oct. 1, 1961.