

FOREWORD



HE pictures that follow visualize the journey planned for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, of which approximately sixty days will be spent in actual travel; and an introductory survey of the outstanding features of the Dominion of Canada may not be out of place.

The two principal qualities of Canada are its magnitude and its diversity. The Dominion has a land area of 3,604,000 square miles—roughly thirty times that of the British Isles—divided into nine provinces and two "territories." The largest of the provinces, Quebec, has a land area of 690,865 square miles—more than thirteen times that of England; the smallest, Prince Edward Island, has 2,184 square miles—hardly more than one-third the size of the county of Yorkshire. Canada's eastern and western shores are washed by respectively the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, and its northern shores by the Arctic Ocean and Hudson Bay. Its waterways constitute one of the most remarkable geographical features, including the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, with their many tributaries, the North and South Saskatchewan rivers, the Yukon River, the Fraser River and the Columbia River. Amongst its lakes are the Great Lakes, forming part of the international boundary between this country and the United States, of which one, Lake Superior, with an area of 31,800 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the world. Of Canada's many mountainous regions, the Rockies, forming part of the continental Cordillera chain, are of enormous height and extent, with many peaks rising to over ten, eleven, twelve and even thirteen thousand feet above sea level.



CANADA'S immensity is in a measure responsible for the diversity of its elements. This can be illustrated, for example, in the matter of climate, for while the northern boundary of the prairie provinces is in the same latitude as Petrograd, a considerable part of southern Canada is in the same

latitude as Rome. Canada, again, has come so universally to be regarded as purely an agricultural country that it is sometimes overlooked that the Dominion has practically one-sixth of the known and estimated coal resources of the world, and supplies about seventy per cent. of the world's consumption of nickel and eighty per cent. of its asbestos. Although Canada has produced in one year (1915) as much as \$1,600,000,000 worth of agricultural products, it also produced in the same year \$1,400,000,000 of manufactured articles. While during the war Canada was principally urged to grow wheat, Canada also supplied the Imperial Munitions Board with \$937,000,000 worth of shells; while the first order to be placed in Canada after the cessation of hostilities was for \$40,000,000 worth of lumber. Canada is now the second largest pulp and paper producing country in the world, rapidly overtaking the country that holds first place, the United States. Even in respect to agriculture, it should be remembered that Canada produces apples, grapes, peaches and many kinds of sub-tropical fruit in large quantities, as well as its more famous wheat.



PHYSICALLY, Canada divides into three distinct sections. First is the region of unbroken primeval forest, out of which every acre that is now inhabited has at one time or another been axe-hewed. This region extends from the Atlantic Ocean to beyond Lake Superior, or in other words, about half-way across the continent. Next comes the open prairie country, which rolls away for nearly eight hundred miles to the foot of the stupendous barrier of the Rocky Mountains. Lastly is the section consisting of the great ranges and the still mainly mountainous stretches from the prairies to the Pacific Ocean.

The greatest in area of these three—the Eastern section—is represented by the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario. Nearly the whole of this vast surface is undulating or broken.