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Rivers (continued)	Lakes drained
Albany	St. Joseph
Winisk, Severn	
Nelson with its continuation, Saskatchewan and North Saskatchewan, and tribu- taries	Winnipeg
English	Sead
Winnipeg	Lake of the Woods
Red, Assiniboine	
Dauphin	Winnipegosis and Manitoba
South Saskatchewan, Bow, Belly, Red Deer	

Churchill	Reindeer
Dubawnt	Dubawnt

The following rivers drain into the Arctic Ocean:

Lakes drained
Backs, Coppermine
Mackenzie, with its continuation, the Slave and Peace, and tribu- taries
Great Slave and Athabaska
Bear
Great Bear
Athabaska
Lesser Slave
Liard

The following important rivers empty into the Pacific Ocean:

Lakes drained
Fraser, Skeena, Stikine
Columbia, with its tributary, the Kootenay
Kootenay and Arrow
Yukon, with its tributaries, Pelly and Lewes
Teslin and Atlin

The following important rivers are in
New Brunswick:
St. John—500 miles long.
Miramichi—220 miles long.

In Cape Breton Island—The
Bras d'Or Lakes.

ISLANDS.

The northern and western coasts of Canada are skirted by clusters of islands. Those on the north are of little use at present except for whaling stations, as, for example, Daffin Land and Southampton Island. On the west, Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands are the largest and most important. On the east, besides the island colony of Newfoundland there are Cape Breton, Prince Edward, Magdalen, and Anticosti islands. Directly south of Newfoundland are the two little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which belong to France. They were left in the hands of that power in 1763 in order to allow French fishermen to land and dry their nets.

In Lake Huron is the large island of Manitoulin, and near by are the so-called Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay. In the River St. Lawrence, just below Lake Ontario, are the Thousand Islands, justly celebrated for their scenery.

GULFS AND BAYS.

Hudson Bay on the north is really a great inland sea with James Bay at its southern end. It is 1,250 miles in its greatest length and 550 miles in greatest breadth. Its water is clear and salt. On the west of Canada is the Gulf of Georgia, between Vancouver Island and the mainland. On the east is the pear-shaped Gulf of St. Lawrence, five hundred miles long. The Bay of Fundy lies between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Off Lake Huron, in Ontario, is the large Georgian Bay, which is important for inland shipping.

V.

Climate of Canada.

The most southerly part of the Province of Ontario is as far south as Rome, while the most northerly part of Manitoba lies opposite Liverpool. Just as Rome and Liverpool, lying in different latitudes, have diversity of climate, so in Canada, it is clear that there will be several climates. Even some of the provinces are so large that the same rule applies.

In the provinces near the ocean, both on the western and on the eastern side, the climate is mild and moist; the western coast being milder and having more rain than the Atlantic. The summers are warm. The summer temperature (June, July, and August) of all Canada, other than the northeast and north coast, is warmer than that of England. The summer nights, however, are pleasantly cool. The winters are cold, but the air is dry, exhilarating, and healthful.

LONG DAYLIGHT AND BRIGHT SKIES.

Canada has more sunshine than Europe. It is a country of bright skies, and when summer comes, with its long, sunny days, the grains ripen quickly.

On the western prairie there are, on the average, two hours more of sunlight each day during summer than in England. In England, for example, there is sunshine only for one quarter to a little over one-third of the time; England's highest average is Canada's lowest.

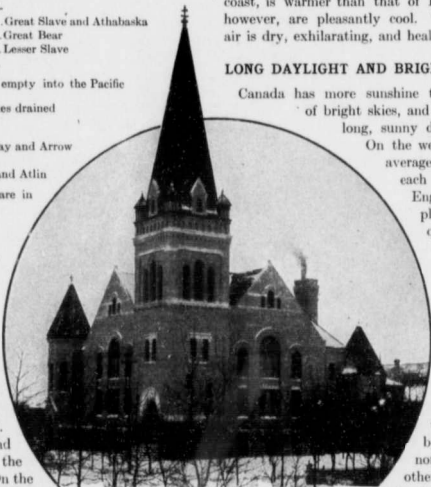
MODIFYING INFLUENCES.

British Columbia has the mildest climate in the Dominion. This is because of the warm current of water flowing across the Pacific from Japan. The Province is protected also from the east winds by the Rocky Mountains. The north and northeast coasts, on the other hand, are the coldest. Farther to the south, from the Atlantic to Manitoba, it is mild and moist. One

of the great influences on the climate of this part of Canada is the immense area of inland waters. In the western territories there is less rain than in the east, but as it rains very little in winter, most of the precipitation being in spring and autumn, when needed for agricultural purposes, the difference is not so marked after all. The coolness of the prairie night, after the hot summer day, causes heavy dews. These, to a certain extent, protect the grain from the effects of drouth, even in the driest seasons. They also produce a rich growth of prairie grass, making the climate peculiarly favourable on this last account for the stock farmer. In Alberta the warm, dry Chinook winds from the Pacific greatly modify the cold of winter by raising the temperature to 50° and 60° F., causing snow to disappear as if by magic.

SEASONS IN THE WEST.

Summer in the West comes toward the end of May. Then the farmer, whose seed has already been sown, breaks fresh ground or works over the fallow land. In August the harvests must be gathered in. The autumn is one of the most delightful seasons, extending into November. The farmer now does his



A Church at Brandon, Manitoba.