

MANY NEW SETTLERS.

During the past few years thousands of new settlers have been coming into the country, some to establish industries, but the great majority to take up land and become farmers. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1903, there were 128,364 new settlers; of these, 48,408 came from the United States, and 41,792 from Great Britain and her colonies. Bearing in mind how large Canada is, it is manifest that the country can give homes to many times these numbers. There is room for a hundred million inhabitants, and the resources are so great that no one can say how large the population will be fifty years hence.

IV.

Physical Features.

North America has not always been so large as it is to-day. Ages ago there was only a "U" shaped range of mountains, running around what is now the great Hudson Bay. This ancient portion of North America is now called the "Laurentian Highland," and consists of the hilly territory extending from Labrador down to the St. Lawrence River, then northwest to the Arctic Ocean.

THE APPALACHIANS AND THE CORDILLERA.

Thousands of years afterward a great upheaval pushed up other mountains directly south, and still others away to the west.

Those on the south are now called the "Appalachians." They give form to the east coast of the United States, from which they are at no point far distant. In Canada they jut out as a large peninsula, which forms what is known as Gaspé.

The mountainous region on the west has been named the "Cordillera." It is more than two thousand miles west of the Appalachians, and includes the greater part of British Columbia and the whole of Yukon. These mountains occupy a very large area and are made up of several parallel ranges. In British Columbia they are over four hundred miles wide, or twice as broad as the widest part of England. The Coast Range runs along the coast; the Rockies, properly so called, lie on the east; between them are the Selkirk, Gold, Cariboo, Cassiar, and other ranges.

Away to the north, about nine hundred miles from the United States and Canada boundary, is a great area drained by the mighty Yukon River. Within this area is found the Yukon Territory with its far-famed gold fields. The Klondike Valley, of which so much has been written during the last few years, lies in its centre. West of Yukon is the United States territory of Alaska.

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF CANADA.

Canada may be conveniently divided into five sections:

- (1) The rugged Cordillera in the west with its magnificent scenery and wealth of minerals;
- (2) the Laurentian Highland in the east, made up of low, rounded hills, with innumerable lakes and rivers, rich also in minerals;
- (3) the Central Plain between;
- (4) south of the Highland, the great lowlands of Southern Ontario and Southern Quebec, with the Great Lakes and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers draining the interior into the Atlantic Ocean. Finally,
- (5) on the Atlantic Coast is the great peninsula which includes the Maritime Provinces and Gaspé. Between it and the Laurentian Hills flows the River St. Lawrence.

LAKES AND RIVERS.

A relief map of Canada would show that from the Rockies, the southern part of the Dominion slopes northeastward toward

the Laurentian Highland. Thus the largest rivers in the south flow eastward. For instance, the Saskatchewan River, with its north and south branches, flows east into Lake Winnipeg, then northward by the Nelson River into Hudson Bay. But the



most important series of lakes and rivers flowing east is the chain of the Great Lakes, their connecting rivers, and the mighty St. Lawrence and its tributaries. This chain is called the St. Lawrence River System.

On the north, the great Central Plain has a northerly slope. Thus the Mackenzie River, with its tributaries, the Slave, Liard, Athabasca, and Peace rivers, empties into the Arctic Ocean. This river, exclusive of its tributaries, is 2,100 miles long. The Yukon River in the Yukon Territory also flows northward, passing through Alaska into Behring Strait, after a course of 2,300 miles.

In the "Maritime Provinces" of Canada the lakes and rivers are comparatively small. In Cape Breton Island, east of the mainland of Nova Scotia, are the beautiful Bras d'Or lakes, a favorite resort of tourists. In New Brunswick the River St. John, at the mouth of which is the port of St. John, empties into the Bay of Fundy, after draining an area of 26,000 square miles.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF CANADA.

The great extent of inland lakes and streams of fresh water is one of the special features of Canadian geography. Canadians are beginning to use these streams with their waterfalls and rapids for industrial purposes.

CHAIN OF GREAT LAKES.

Lakes.	Length miles.	Breadth miles.	Area sq. miles.	Elevation above Sea, feet.
Lake of the Woods.....	354	162	31,800	1,057
Lake Superior.....	354	162	31,800	1,057
Lake Michigan.....	316	118	22,400	581
Lake Huron.....	207	101	23,200	581
Lake St. Clair.....	20	24	445	575
Lake Erie.....	230	50	10,000	572
Lake Ontario.....	193	53	7,200	246

From the western end of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Lawrence is one continuous navigable waterway, 2,384 miles long.

The St. Lawrence River system consists of the following: St. Lawrence River—755 miles long.

Tributaries of St. Lawrence.	Lakes drained.
Saguenay—100 miles long.....	St. John
St. Maurice—400 miles long.....	St. John
Ottawa—250 miles long.....	Timiskaming
Richelieu—75 miles long.....	Champlain
French.....	Nipissing
Moscouqui.....	Nipigon
Nipigon.....	Arrow
Pigeon.....	

The following rivers drain into Hudson Bay:

East Main.....	Lakes drained
Great Whale.....	
Big.....	
Rupert.....	Mistassini
Notaway.....	
Moose, with its tributaries, Abitibi, Mattagami, and Missinabie.....	Abitibi

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