

River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

130. The coast line of Canada may be divided into (1) the Atlantic, (2) the Hudson Bay, (3) the Arctic and (4) the Pacific Coasts.

131. From the mouth of the St. Croix River, latitude 45, longitude 67, to Cape Chudleigh, 60° 14' north latitude, 65° 25' west longitude, at the entrance of Hudson Strait, the Atlantic sea-board of Canada abounds in deep indentations forming magnificent harbours and sheltered bays, teeming with the finest description of fishes and presenting a shore line of probably more than 10,000 miles in length.

132. The Bay of Fundy, 170 miles long and from 30 to 50 miles wide, with its prolongations, Chignecto Channel and the Basin of Minas, nearly separating the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the connecting Isthmus of Chignecto being about 15 miles wide. The Bay of Fundy is characterized by its rushing tides causing a rise and fall of water from 20 to 70 feet. Its southern shore from Cape Blomidon to Brier Island is formed by the North Mountains, against whose precipitous slope of black basaltic rock, from 300 to 600 feet high, the roaring, rushing tides strike with great fury. The Digby Gut, a narrow passage barely 700 yards in width, affords ingress to the Annapolis Basin, on whose waters for nearly two centuries the ships of France and Great Britain warred for supremacy. On the north-west are the harbours of St. John and Lepreaux. At the east end is the harbour of Windsor. Along the ocean front, from St. Mary's Bay on the south-west to the Strait of Canso, the coast is a series of pockets, all excellent harbours easy of access and well sheltered. At Halifax the Imperial Government have established the great naval base of the British Empire on the Atlantic coast and the Dominion authorities have constituted it the Atlantic winter port of Canada. The harbour is one of the finest on the continent of America, and is capable of holding the 436 war vessels of all kinds, battle ships, port defence vessels, cruisers of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes and torpedo craft, which form the naval strength of the empire.

To the south-west of Halifax are the harbours of Margaret's Bay, Chester Bay, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Shelburne and Yarmouth, and to the north-east Torbay (where most of the cable lines between Europe and this continent are brought to land), Whitehaven, Canso, Chedabucto Bay, and many other good ship harbours. In the Island of Cape Breton are numerous fine harbours, among them Sydney and Louisbourg, the former the chief shipping port for the well known coal mines, and the latter at one time the western stronghold of the great semicircle of forts which the military genius of France conceived and, to a considerable extent, executed, in its magnificent effort to make a New France on this Continent, including the country between the eastern side of Newfoundland and the western shore of the Gulf of Mexico, with the vast regions enclosed in the semicircumference embracing the great lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

In Cape Breton is the beautiful Bras d'Or, an almost tideless, salt water lake, penetrating, with numerous bays, channels and straits, upwards of 50 miles into the Island. An island divides the entrance into two passages. The southern passage is 25 miles long and from a quarter of a mile to three