

NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

human life and to all kinds of live stock, with fish in abundance in the surrounding sea and all the bays and river mouths, might have a population of over 3,000,000 and yet be less densely populated than the Channel Islands.

The province of Nova Scotia is 386 miles in length by from 50 to 100 miles in width, with a land area of 21,068 square miles, and extends from the 43rd to the 47th parallel of latitude. It consists of the peninsula of Nova Scotia, connected with New Brunswick by the isthmus of Chignecto and the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland of the province by the narrow strait of Canso. Cape Breton Island has an extreme length from north to south of 110 miles, its greatest breadth being 87 miles and its area 3,120 square miles. Cape Breton is not only surrounded by the sea, but has the sea inside of it, for the beautiful salt-water lakes of Bras d'Or may be regarded as merely arms of the sea, with which they are connected at the northeast by two natural channels, while at the south, St. Peter's ship canal connects them with St. Peter's bay. Nova Scotia is almost as large as Belgium and Holland combined, which together have over 12,000,000 people. As regards climate, natural resources and accessibility Nova Scotia compares very favourably with Holland and Belgium.

The province of New Brunswick, with a land area of 27,911 square miles, may be compared with Scotland, which has a land area of 29,797 square miles. It is not a mountainous country, but is full of low hills and valleys, with a few high hills. New Brunswick does not come so near to being an island as Nova Scotia, but, with the bay of Chaleur at the north, the gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland strait at the east, the bay of Fundy at the south and Passamaquoddy bay at the southwest, it has a very extensive sea coast. Although larger than Nova Scotia the province of New Brunswick does not cover so many degrees of latitude. Its most southern point is a little south of 45° N. latitude and its most northern point a little north of 48° N. To the southwest of the mainland of New Brunswick is a group of small islands belonging to the province, the most important being Campobello with an area of 115,000 acres, Grand Manan with an area of 37,000 acres and the West Isles having an area of 8,000 acres. The soil of these islands is generally fertile, but only a small proportion of it is under cultivation.

All three of the Maritime Provinces are well provided with fine harbours. The number of bays along their coasts is extraordinary, and the length of the coast line in proportion to the area is remarkable.

The province of Quebec might with accuracy be included among the Maritime Provinces, for the gulf of St. Lawrence is really a part of the Atlantic, and salt water washes the coasts of the province for many miles. Then the territory of Ungava, which has recently been added to Quebec province, has a very long coast line on Hudson bay, Hudson strait and Ungava bay. Before Ungava was placed under the jurisdiction of Quebec the total area of the province was 351,873 square miles. Now it is 706,834 square miles—almost double its former area. Its most southern point is in latitude N. 45°, and its most northern point is in latitude N 62° 39' Including Ungava, Quebec province is larger