

*Prince Edward Island.*—This, the smallest province of the Dominion, lies at the south of the gulf of St. Lawrence and is separated from the mainland of the continent by Northumberland strait. It is 150 miles in length and varies from 4 miles to 30 in width, covering an area of 2,184 square miles, some 200 square miles more than the state of Delaware and slightly more than half the area of the island of Jamaica in the British West Indies. Its rich red soil and red sandstone formations make up a distinctive and even topography, no point in the island attaining a greater altitude than 311 feet above sea level. A climate tempered by the surrounding waters of the gulf and yet free from the rigours of Atlantic storms, combined with numerous rivers, sheltered harbours and rolling plains, offers great inducements to the pursuit of agriculture and of fishing. The province is noted for its predominance in the fox-farming industry, its lobster canneries, and its production of oats and potatoes.

*Nova Scotia.*—The province of Nova Scotia is 386 miles in length by from 50 to 100 miles in width, a long and rather narrow strip of land lying parallel to the Maine and New Brunswick coast and joined to the latter by the isthmus of Chignecto. It includes at its north the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the strait of Canso. The total area of the province is 21,428 square miles, a little over 2,000 square miles less than the combined area of Belgium and Holland, with which Nova Scotia may very well be compared as to climate, natural resources and accessibility. Cape Breton island, at the mouth of the gulf of St. Lawrence and sheltering Prince Edward Island from the Atlantic, is roughly 100 miles in length with an extreme breadth of 87 miles, its area of 3,120 square miles enclosing the salt water lakes of Bras d'Or, connected with the sea at the north by two natural channels and at the south by the St. Peter's ship canal. The ridge of mountainous country running through the centre of the Nova Scotian mainland divides it roughly into two slopes, that facing the Atlantic being generally rocky, barren and open to the sweep of Atlantic storms, while the other, facing the bay of Fundy and the gulf of St. Lawrence, consists for the most part of arable and fertile plains and river valleys, and is noted for its general farming and fruit farming districts. The Atlantic coast is deeply indented with numerous excellent harbours.

*New Brunswick.*—With a total area of 27,985 square miles, New Brunswick may be compared to Scotland with its area of 30,405 square miles. The conformation of the province is also rather similar to that of Scotland, for the country, although not mountainous, is diversified by the occurrence of a great number of low hills and valleys. While New Brunswick is essentially a part of the mainland, 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 provide the province with a very extensive sea coast. Although larger in area than Nova Scotia, New Brunswick does not cover as many degrees of latitude as does the former, its most southern point being a little south of 45° north latitude and its most northern a little north of 48°, while Nova Scotia extends roughly from the 43rd to the 47th parallel. To its southwest is a group of islands belonging to the province, the most important of which are Grand Manan, Campobello, and the West Isles. The soil of these islands, similar to much of that on the mainland, is generally fertile, but only a small proportion of it is under cultivation. New Brunswick has been well called the best watered country in the world; numerous rivers provide access to extensive lumbering areas in its interior and to many of the most attractive hunting and fishing resorts in the Dominion.