

altitude than about 450 feet above sea-level. Its climate, tempered by the surrounding waters of the gulf and yet free from the rigours of Atlantic storms, combined with a fertile soil and sheltered harbours, offers great inducements to the pursuits of agriculture and fishing. The province is noted for its relative predominance in the fox-farming industry, its lobster canneries, its oyster beds, and its production of seed potatoes.

*Nova Scotia.*—The province of Nova Scotia is 381 miles in length by from 50 to 105 miles in width, a long, narrow strip of land lying parallel to the Maine and New Brunswick coasts and joined to the latter province by the isthmus of Chignecto, which is 15 miles in width. It includes to the north the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the narrow strait of Canso. The total area of the province is 21,068 square miles, a little over 2,000 square miles less than the combined areas of Belgium and Holland. Cape Breton island, south of the main entrance to 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 3,970 square miles encloses 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. Peters ship canal. The ridge of low, mountainous country running through the centre of the Nova Scotia mainland, the highest altitude of which is less than 1,500 feet, divides it roughly into two slopes. That facing the Atlantic is generally rocky and open to the sweep of Atlantic storms, but the other, facing the bay of Fundy and Northumberland strait, consists for the most part of fertile plains and river valleys noted for general farming and for fruit-farming districts which produce the famous Nova Scotian apples. The Atlantic coast is deeply indented with numerous excellent harbours, many of which provided splendid homes and refuges for the old sail fishing fleets. The province is still the home of an extensive fishing industry. The mineral resources of Nova Scotia were among the first in the Dominion to be exploited as some of its coal deposits outcropped on the sea-coast. These valuable coal measures make Nova Scotia still one of the chief coal-producing provinces of the Dominion. In addition, there are extensive areas of gold-bearing formations and valuable deposits of gypsum.

*New Brunswick.*—With a total area of 27,985 square miles, New Brunswick may be compared in size to Scotland with its area of 30,405 square miles. The province is very compact and in shape nearly rectangular, with its depth not greatly exceeding its width. The conformation is in general undulating and of low relief. In the southeastern half of the province the ground elevation does not generally exceed 500 feet above sea-level except for a narrow strip in the south which produces the highlands bordering the bay of Fundy east of Saint John. In the northwestern half the ground elevation is in general from 500 to 1,000 feet above sea-level and reaches its greatest elevation of about 2,690 feet in Northumberland county north-east of Grand Falls. The St. John, rising in the sister province of Quebec and the bordering State of Maine, is a river with many distinctive beauties, while its length of nearly 400 miles makes it quite noteworthy as to size. In the northeastern half of the province there are very extensive areas of Crown lands still carrying valuable stands of merchantable timber. 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. 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. New Brunswick has been called the best watered country in the world; numerous rivers