

Columbia, the province of the Cordilleran region, also extending from the International Boundary to 60°N. North of the area included in the provinces the country is divided into the Yukon Territory to the west, abutting on Alaska, and the Northwest Territories. The latter is subdivided into three provisional districts: that of Mackenzie comprises the mainland between Yukon and the meridian of longitude 102°W.; the District of Keewatin comprises the remainder of the mainland between the District of Mackenzie and Hudson Bay, and includes the off-shore islands in Hudson and James Bays; the District of Franklin comprises, in general, the Arctic Archipelago.

*Prince Edward Island.*—This, the smallest province of the Dominion, lies just off the coast east of New Brunswick and north of Nova Scotia; it is separated from both provinces by Northumberland Strait from ten to twenty-five miles wide. It is about 120 miles in length and, with an average width of 20 miles, covers an area of 2,184 square miles, approximately 200 square miles more than the State of Delaware. The Island is almost trisected by the deep indentations of Malpeque Bay north of Summerside and by the mouth of the Hillsborough River at Charlottetown, which nearly meets Tracadie Bay on the north side. Its rich, red soil and red sandstone formations are distinctive features, and no point on the Island attains a greater 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.