

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 northeast 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 provide access to extensive lumbering areas in its interior and to many of the most attractive hunting and fishing resorts in the Dominion. While its forest resources are an important economic feature, extensive areas of rich agricultural lands are found in the river valleys and the broad plains near the coasts. The Minto coal-fields have shown an expanding tendency recently though production has been on a moderate scale for many years, and the Province also produces a limited quantity of petroleum and natural gas.

Quebec.—Quebec might well be included among the Maritime Provinces, for with the St. Lawrence River, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic, Hudson Strait and Bay, salt water washes the coasts of the Province for a length of over 2,700 miles. Besides including a narrow strip of land between the St. Lawrence and the International and New Brunswick boundaries, Quebec extends northward from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers to Labrador and Hudson Strait, covering over 17° of latitude and an area of 594,534 square miles, about 38 p.c. of which lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature.* The combined area of France, Germany, and Spain is about 2,600 square miles less than the area of Quebec. The conformity of the surface of Quebec is that characteristic of the Precambrian rocks, being quite even in general but much diversified by minor hills and hollows. North of the St. Lawrence the land takes the form of a ridge, parallel to the river and rising from sea-level to the Height of Land at an elevation of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet and then descending gently again to the sea-level of Hudson Bay to the northwest; but to the northeast the ridge carries its height to end abruptly in the high headlands of Labrador. South of the river, the area is comprised of the St. Lawrence Lowlands between Montreal and Quebec which, rising to the east, produce the highest known elevation in the province, viz., 4,160 feet, that of Jacques Cartier Peak of Tabletop Mountain in the Gaspé Peninsula. With the exception of the treeless zone extending somewhat south of Ungava Bay, most of the Province supports a valuable tree growth varying from the mixed forest in the southwest to the

*The isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature is generally considered as the northern limit for the economic production of cereals.