

Nova Scotia leads the provinces in the production of coal. The coal-fields are bituminous, of good quality, well adapted to the production of coke and excellent for domestic use and for steam-raising purposes. The chief coal-fields are at Sydney and Inverness on Cape Breton Island, and at Pictou and Cumberland on the mainland.

On the Atlantic side, the mainland is generally rocky and open to the sweep of Atlantic storms; it is deeply indented and has numerous harbours providing safety for the large fishing fleets that support the extensive fishing industry of the Province (see Chapter XI). The slopes facing the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are sheltered from the Atlantic by low mountainous ridges not exceeding an altitude of 1,500 feet and running through the centre of the Province. In striking contrast to the Atlantic side, they present fertile plains and river valleys especially adapted by climate and situation to the growth of apples, pears and other fruits.

*New Brunswick.*—New Brunswick is nearly rectangular in shape and may be compared in size to Scotland with an area of 30,405 square miles (for area of Province see Table 1). 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 seacoast. It adjoins the State of Maine on the west and the Province of Quebec on the north and northwest.

The conformation of New Brunswick is, in general, undulating but to the east it attains its highest elevation of 2,690 feet in the vicinity of Grand Falls on the St. John River. In the northeastern half of the Province there are extensive areas of Crown lands carrying valuable stands of merchantable timber. Numerous rivers provide access to the extensive lumbering areas and to attractive hunting and fishing resources. The Province is watered to the west and south by the River St. John which in its course of 400 miles runs through country famed for its distinctive beauty.

While the forest resources are of first importance economically, large areas of rich agricultural land are found in the numerous river valleys, especially that of the lower St. John, and in the broad plains near the coast. Natural gas and petroleum are obtained in limited quantities and coal mining on a moderate scale is carried on in the Minto Basin at the head of Grand Lake.

*Quebec.*—Quebec is the largest province of the Dominion and occupies the area of British North America east of Hudson Bay, with the exception of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland (including the coast of Labrador). It has an area (see Table 1) of about 595,000 square miles, equal to the combined areas of France, Germany and Spain, but a large part of the surface is made up of Precambrian rocks of the Canadian Shield, which renders it unsuitable for agriculture. The Gulf of St. Lawrence and the River St. Lawrence penetrate across the entire width of Quebec and divide the Eastern Townships and the Gaspé Peninsula to the south from the larger area of the Province to the north. North of the St. Lawrence the land takes the form of a ridge parallel to the river and rises from sea-level to the Height of Land at an elevation of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet from which it descends gently to sea-level at Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait.

With the exception of the treeless zone, extending north of latitude 58°, most of the Province supports a valuable tree growth varying from the mixed forests in the southwest to the coniferous forests in the east and north. In addition to extensive timber limits, which form the basis of a great pulp and paper industry, Quebec is