

tempered by the surrounding waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence 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 50 to 105 miles in width and has an area of about 21,068 square miles (see p. 2), somewhat smaller than that of Eire. The mainland is connected with the Province of New Brunswick by the Isthmus of Chignecto; the Island of Cape Breton forms the northeast portion. The latter is separated from the mainland by the narrow Strait of Canso and includes the famous salt-water lakes of Bras d'Or.

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 p. 2). 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 p. 2) of about 595,000 square miles, equal to the combined areas of France,