

Passamaquoddy Bay on the southwest, provide the Province with a very extensive sea-coast. It adjoins the State of Maine, U.S.A., on the west and the Province of Quebec on the north and northwest.

The surface of New Brunswick is mostly 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 extensive areas of Crown lands carry valuable stands of merchantable timber and numerous rivers provide access to the extensive lumbering areas. The Province is watered to the west and south by the St. John River, which, in its course of 400 miles, runs through country famed for its distinctive beauty.

Economically, the forest resources are of first importance followed by the fisheries, although 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. The mineral resources of the Province are limited and include moderate amounts of coal, natural gas and petroleum.

Quebec.—Quebec is the largest province of Canada and occupies the area of North America directly east of Hudson Bay, with the exception of the four other Atlantic Provinces; adjoining it on the south are the United States and New Brunswick, with Ontario on the west. It has an area of 594,860 sq. miles. 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 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 (varying 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 the foremost of the provinces in the development of hydro-electric power and has available water-power resources, at ordinary minimum flow, almost equal to those of Ontario and Manitoba combined. Asbestos deposits of Quebec have long been known for their quality and extent, and extensive developments of gold and copper have taken place in the western part of the Province. Year by year the mineralized area is being extended and Quebec is now in second place in mineral production among the provinces. The fisheries in the St. Lawrence River and Gulf are important and inland waters abound in game fish. The climate and soil of the upper St. Lawrence Valley and of the Eastern Townships are well suited to general farming operations, including dairying and the production of vegetables and maple products on a commercial basis.

Ontario.—Lying between Quebec on the east and Manitoba on the west, Ontario has an area of 412,582 sq. miles and is usually regarded as an inland province but its southern boundary has a fresh-water shore line of 2,362 miles on the Great Lakes while its northern limits have a salt-water shore line of 680 miles on Hudson and James Bays. There is a tidal port at Moosonee at the southern end of James Bay.