

New Brunswick.—New Brunswick is nearly rectangular in shape with an area of 27,985 sq. miles. The Bay of Chaleur on the north, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait on the east, the Bay of Fundy on the south, and Passamaquoddy Bay on the southwest, provide the Province with a very extensive sea-coast. It adjoins the United States on the west and the Province of Quebec on the north and northwest.

The surface of New Brunswick is mostly undulating, its highest elevation of 2,690 feet being in the vicinity of Grand Falls, on the St. John River. In the north-eastern half of the Province extensive areas of Crown lands carry valuable stands of merchantable timber and numerous rivers provide access to the 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 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 along the Bay of Fundy coast. The mineral resources of the Province include moderate amounts of coal, natural gas and petroleum. A development of exceptional importance occurred early in 1953 when announcement was made of the discovery of a lead-zinc-silver-pyrite deposit near Bathurst. Drilling has since outlined what appears to be a lead-zinc-copper deposit of substantial tonnage. The Federal Department of Mines and Technical Surveys carried out an aeromagnetic survey over the area in March 1950, and the anomalies shown on the resultant map and on other aeromagnetic maps of the district have been staked over an area 70 miles north-south by 40 miles east-west.

Quebec.—Quebec, the largest province of Canada, lies east and southeast of Hudson Bay; 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, and most of the surface is made up of Precambrian rocks of the Canadian Shield. North of the St. Lawrence is the broken rim of the Canadian Shield, rising sharply 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. 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.

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. Quebec has made exceptionally rapid progress in the development of its mineral resources and ranks next to Ontario in annual value of mineral output. The Province produces about 70 p.c. of the world output of asbestos and is a leading Canadian producer of copper, gold and zinc. In the Quebec-Labrador region are huge deposits of hematite from which production is expected to commence in 1954. Also, important discoveries of iron ore have been made on the west side of Ungava Bay. At Allard Lake in eastern Quebec are large deposits of ilmenite, an ore of titanium and iron, output from which is shipped to Sorel for treatment. The fisheries in the St. Lawrence River and