

mouth of the river about 85 miles by water and 67 miles by rail. The business of this city is chiefly connected with lumbering. There are several large sawmills in the vicinity. The Parliament Buildings, the University of New Brunswick, and the Provincial Normal School are the chief public buildings. The Canadian School of Infantry for the Maritime Provinces is situated here.

St. JOHN, the largest city and chief commercial centre, is situated at the mouth of the St. John river. It has a fine harbor, open to vessels of the largest size at all seasons of the year. It is well situated for trade and manufacture. Fuel is convenient and abundant. Raw material from other countries can be brought cheaply in vessels to the city, while the ocean and river water-ways, together with railways, reaching all points, afford excellent opportunity for the distribution of manufactures. In the number, tonnage, and size of vessels owned, St. John is said to rank fourth in the British Empire, being surpassed only by Liverpool, London, and Glasgow. The manufacturing industries of this city are of considerable extent, producing sawed lumber, shipping, steam-engines, railway-cars, castings, edge-tools, nails, bolts, agricultural implements, cotton and woollen fabrics, lime, leather, boots and shoes, paper, etc. The iron works and rolling mills are especially important. St. John is connected by means of the Intercolonial Railway with Nova Scotia and Quebec, and by the C.P.R. with the United States and the western provinces.

MONCTON, on the Petitcodiac river, is the headquarters of the Intercolonial Railway, and contains a large sugar refinery and a cotton factory. It is growing very rapidly. An interesting feature of the river Petitcodiac is the "bore" of the incoming tide which rushes up the river in a wave several feet high.

St. Stephen at the head of deep water navigation on the St. Croix, and St. Andrews at its mouth, are engaged in the lumber trade and fisheries chiefly. The latter town is a pleasant seaside resort.

Where are *Chatham* and *Newcastle*? They are ports shipping considerable quantities of lumber and fish. They also carry on ship building.

At *Bathurst*, *Richibucto* and *Shediac*, the same industries are carried on. Lobsters and oysters form an important part of the exports.

Where are *Woodstock* and *Sackville*? These towns are situated in fine farming districts. At *Dorchester*, near *Sackville*, is located the penitentiary of the Maritime Provinces.

Where is *Dalhousie*? It is an attractive summer resort, on account of its charming scenery and its facilities for fishing and salt-water bathing.

NOVA SCOTIA.

38. Relief, etc.

What island forms part of the province of Nova Scotia? What body of water nearly divides this island into two parts? Between what parallels of latitude and meridians does Nova Scotia extend?

We have already seen that Nova Scotia is a part of the Appalachian system of plateaus; its elevation nowhere exceeds 1200 feet above the sea-level. A broad range of broken hills and uplands extends along the Atlantic coast of the province and into the island of Cape Breton. The *Cobequid Hills* are next in importance, though higher than the former, running to the north of that arm of the Bay of Fundy known as Minas Basin, and joining the former range at an angle, near the middle of the province. Along the south shore of the Bay of Fundy are two parallel ranges about 600 feet high called the *North* and *South Mountains*. Between these lies the beautiful Annapolis valley, the most fertile part of Nova Scotia, celebrated as the scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

A peculiar feature of Nova Scotia are the "Dyked Lands." Along the greater part of the shores of the inlets of the Bay of Fundy, mud-covered flats, often miles in extent, are laid bare at low water. At the mouths of the rivers entering these inlets the flats are higher, and are overflowed only during the highest tides; they are consequently covered here with a thick growth of sea-grass. Many of these marshes have been "dyked in," that is, dykes or walls have been built across them shutting out the sea. The fertility of these marshes, then, is inexhaustible.

DRAINAGE.—The rivers of Nova Scotia are not commercially important; none of them exceeding fifty miles in length. Why is this? Those which flow into the waters of the Bay of Fundy—the *Annapolis*, *Avon*, and *Shubenacadie*—are forty or fifty feet deep at high tide; but run dry, excepting a little stream of fresh water, at low tide. The *St. Mary* and *Musquodoboit* are the largest of the other rivers.

Lakes are numerous but most of them are small. *Lake Rossignol*, in Queen's County, and *Ship Harbor*, in Halifax County, are the largest.

COAST WATERS.—The coast line of Nova Scotia is deeply indented with numerous bays and harbors, which, like those of New Brunswick, are very valuable in connection with the inshore fisheries and with commerce. On the west, there are *St. Mary's*