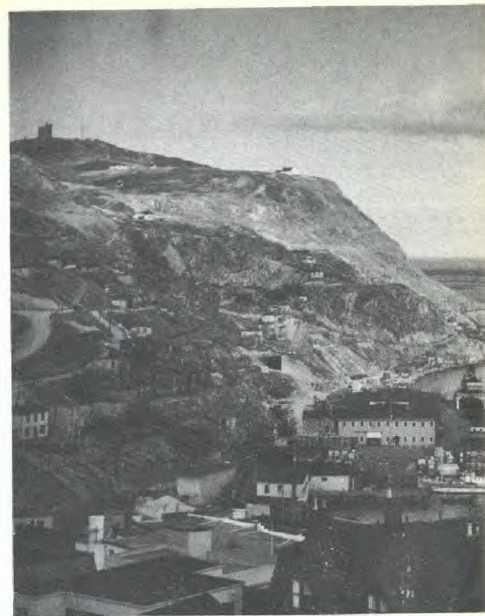
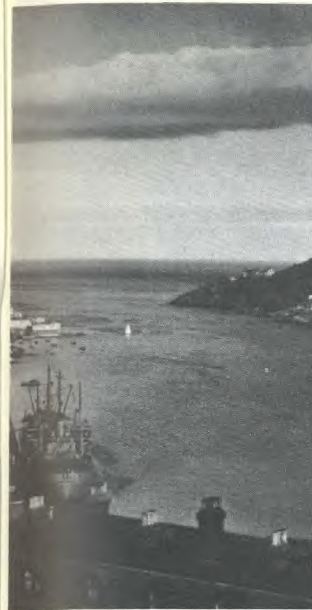




◀ Scene at Peggy's Cove,
Nova Scotia

deed half its land is suitable for agriculture. Prince Edward Island is noted for fox fur and lobsters as well as for the quality and size of its potatoes. Newfoundland is a large pulp and paper producer.

In addition, the three larger provinces have sizable mineral deposits. The soft coal mines of Nova Scotia and the iron ore deposits at Bell Island in Newfoundland maintain a steel industry concentrated around Sydney on Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia. Three spectacular base metal finds in New Brunswick, all made since 1952, are having a marked effect on that province's economy—still dominated by lumber, whose products in 1962 totalled more



St. John's Harbour,
Newfoundland

than half the gross value of all major industries.

One of the most dramatic developments has been in Newfoundland. This province is split into two sections: the island, Newfoundland, lying well out in the Atlantic, and Labrador, a much larger land mass on the mainland, whose vast resources of minerals (chiefly iron), pulpwood and hydro-electric power are only now being exploited. Manufacturing has developed more slowly in the Maritimes than in other parts of Canada. Light manufacturing industries are being established in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and a textile industry exists in both provinces.



Oxen team near Digby
Neck, N.S.

Welder in an Atlantic shipyard

