



The Atlantic Seaboard

Age and tradition and the harsh elements have left their mark upon the landscape and people of the Atlantic provinces. Wind and sea have sculptured the giant needle's eye of Percé Rock in Gaspé and the scores of picturesque bays. The tidal bore of the Petitcodiac River and the reversing falls of Saint John are produced by the spectacular tides of the Bay of Fundy. The historic citadel of Halifax, the ruins of Louisburg, a famous French bastion, and the ancient harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, put an imprint of civilization upon the rugged, wind-swept coastline and the washboard contours of the low Appalachian hills. All these attract thousands of tourists every year.

Traditionally the economy of these provinces has been based on the forest, the farm and the sea, though recently minerals have become increasingly important. New Brunswick is almost eighty per cent forested. Nova Scotia draws a great part of its sustenance from the sea. Canada's smallest province, Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a veritable kitchen garden; more than eighty-five per cent of its land is arable. The economy of Newfoundland, the newest Canadian province, is historically based on cod from the famous Grand Banks.

The economy of each province, however, is much more diversified than this synopsis suggests. Nova Scotia, for instance, is famous for its apples and other farm products; in-

Much of the economy of the Atlantic Provinces is based on the sea. Here a catch is being handled at Halifax, N.S.