

There are an estimated 33,862 square miles of productive forest land, mainly on the island, which support a thriving pulp and paper industry.

Labrador contains most of the province's large deposits of iron ore, and many other minerals. It also possesses vast water-power resources. Newfoundland's soil suffers from acidity and much of it is rocky. Total occupied farm land is less than 0.2 per cent of the island's area.

NOVA SCOTIA

Area: 21,425 square miles

Population: 760,000

Capital: Halifax

The coast is bold and rugged, with excellent harbours. The Atlantic upland is a distinctive feature of the province, consisting of five detached fragments of uniform upland surface separated by lowlands and fertile valleys. There are many rivers and lakes.

The continental climate is somewhat moderated by oceanic influences on the prevailing west and north-west winds from the continent. Precipitation is about 50 inches annually.

Coal is the most important mineral resource. Nova Scotia has many other mineral deposits, including gypsum, barite and salt.

Forests cover more than three-quarters of the province, and there is an abundance of water-power, from which is generated almost as much electricity as from coal. From the Atlantic, the province obtains many varieties of fish, a major resource.

The most notable agricultural region is the Annapolis Valley, with its vast apple orchards. About 16 per cent of the total land area is occupied farm land.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Area: 28,354 square miles

Population: 624,000

Capital: Fredericton

New Brunswick has low, rounded hills and rolling uplands of moderate altitude. In the south and east the land lies close to sea level; in the north and west it rises in places to over 2,000 feet. Much of the soil is rocky, and arable land is scarce. There are many rivers. Saint John is an ice-free port.

The interior of the province has a continental climate, with intense heat and cold. On the coast, the climate is more temperate as a result of the maritime influences. Precipitation is ample and constant, amounting to about 41 inches a year.

The largest portion of New Brunswick's production (41.2 per cent) comes from manufacturing. The construction industry follows, with 26.7 per cent.

Although the soil is mainly unsuited to agriculture, a generous rainfall supports forests that cover 84 per cent of the area of the province. Forest industries account for 5.8 per cent of New Brunswick's production.

Other resources, in the order of their importance, are water-power, agriculture, mining and fishing.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area: 2,184 square miles

Population: 110,000

Capital: Charlottetown

The crescent-shaped island is 145 miles long and from three to 35 miles wide. Its irregular coastline has large bays, long inlets, high cliffs and sandy beaches. The land is low and rolling; its highest elevation is only 450 feet above sea level.

The island is sheltered from the Atlantic by Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and is therefore free from sudden extremes of temperature and from fog. Its waters are warmer in summer than those of neighbouring provinces. The average precipitation is about 43 inches.

The climate and soil are well suited to mixed farming, and about 69 per cent of the province is occupied farm land. Potato-growing and dairying are the main agricultural activities.