

GEOGRAPHY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Position.—The province of Nova Scotia, situated on the Atlantic coast of North America about midway between the equator and the north pole, forms the extreme eastern part of the Dominion of Canada. It comprises two natural divisions, the *Peninsula* or *Nova Scotia Proper*, and the *Island of Cape Breton*, separated by the *Strait of Canso*, about eighteen miles long and from one mile to two miles broad. The peninsula is connected with New Brunswick by the *Isthmus of Chignecto*, which is about twelve miles in breadth.

The province lies diagonally across the meridians north-east and south-west, the most northerly point being about 175 miles farther north (N. lat. 47°) than the most southerly point ($43^{\circ} 25'$).

Area.—The province has a total length of about 350 miles, a breadth varying from 50 to 100 miles, and an area of 21,428 square miles. The Island of Cape Breton comprises about one-seventh of this area.

Coast.—Without including the inland waters of Cape Breton and many small bays, the coast-line of the province measures about 1200 miles, giving, with its many excellent harbours, great commercial advantages. The Bay of Fundy lies along the north-west; Northumberland Strait on the north; on all other sides the Atlantic Ocean.