

a large number of female domestics could find places at good wages. A wish was expressed that Miss Rye would take some of her importations there.

Mr. J. G. G. Layton, the Government Immigration Agent at Chatham, Miramichi, states that very little information appears to have been given abroad of his portion of the Province of New Brunswick as a field for immigrants, either in an agricultural point of view, or for mechanics, fishermen, or unskilled labourers. He therefore asked to be allowed to put himself in communication with the Dominion agents, at Great Britain and on the continent. He stated that his actual proceedings had "been confined principally to giving information and advice in twenty-one instances, the most of whom found their way here, *via* the Port of St. John, and to the answering of various letters of inquiry received from parties who contemplate emigrating from Scotland and Ireland in the approaching spring."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Very little appears to have been done to induce immigrants to settle in this Province. Mr. Clay, the Government Agent at Halifax, reports the arrival of 442 in 1869, viz.: 289 men; 73 women, 34 boys, and 40 girls. The total number of arrivals was 76 more than in 1868. The agent says:—"Most of the men are mechanics and miners (the smaller proportion being farm labourers), with a few farmers; their ages chiefly ranging from 19 to 50, very few being either above or below these ages. None have applied for pecuniary aid, but I forwarded several by rail to their destinations. My duties have been chiefly to furnish information to those who desired it. Almost all have come to join friends who have been already settled, or for situations procured for them; and I have every reason to believe that all are doing well."

The agent states that he has found it impracticable to report the number of immigrants entering into the Province from the United States, but he says that he knows of a number who had gone to the United States and returned to the Province.

The Government of Nova Scotia have published a pamphlet, written by Mr. T. F. Morrison, M.P.P., Immigration Agent, at Londonderry, N.S., devoted principally to setting forth the resources of Nova Scotia as a field for agricultural immigrants. Its great mining interests will be noticed in a separate place in the *Year-Book*. We subjoin a summary:—

The Province is about 300 miles in length by 100 miles in width, at its widest part, containing about 10,000,000 acres, about one-fifth part of which consists of lakes and small rivers. Of the whole extent, about 5,000,000 acres of land are fit for tillage.

"The sea-coast is very rough, rugged, and rock-bound, and travellers who have seen the coast only, or have stopped an hour or two at Halifax, can form no idea of the beauty and fertility of the interior of the country.

"As a home for the better class of emigrants, Nova Scotia possesses many advantages over all the other North American Provinces; but it is no place for paupers. There are now as many laborers of the lower class as employment can be found for. *Employers are as much wanted as employés* in the country; good farmers, manufacturers, fishermen, miners, &c., would do well.

"The resources of the different counties are so varied that a class of immigrants who would do well and make money in one county would barely make a living in another; some counties are adapted to agricultural pursuits, some to mining, and others to fishing, while all are suited for manufactures of various kinds, there being splendid water-power and other facilities in every county.

"Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Lunenburg, Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland counties, with a large part of Yarmouth and Digby counties, are agricultural districts; Pictou and Colchester are also mining counties; Halifax and Guysborough combine mining and fishing. In Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Richmond and Digby, fishing and shipbuilding are extensively prosecuted. In Victoria and Inverness the inhabitants generally do a little in fishing, shipbuilding and agriculture. Cape Breton is a coal mining district, and a very large amount of capital is employed in the business.

"As all the counties have a frontage on the sea, fishing and shipbuilding are carried on to a certain extent in all, while in the counties best adapted to the prosecution of the latter business the people engage in farming on a small scale also. Annapolis takes the first rank for fruit-growing and general agriculture, Kings and Hants second; Lunenburg, Colchester, Pictou, Cumberland, and Antigonish, for general farming, second; but they are not good fruit-producing districts. Antigonish is a splendid grazing county. In Annapolis and Kings counties all the best kinds of northern fruits are grown in perfection—apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, &c., are easily cultivated; peaches, grapes, and apricots are grown in the open air in many parts of both counties; but not for market, only in the gardens of private gentlemen for their own use.

"All the small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries, are abundant, both in a wild state and cultivated, and are very cheap.

"In grain—wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and Indian corn, or maize, are each a sure drop. Potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas, squash, pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, &c., are raised in large quantities. Sixty bushels of Indian corn, or three or four hundred bushels of potatoes are not an unusual crop per acre. Sorghum, broom-corn and tobacco have been successfully experimented with. All vegetables and fruit that are raised in the New England and Western States of America may be, and are successfully grown in Annapolis, Hants and Kings counties in Nova Scotia.

"The county of Hants is a very fine section of the Province. It possesses extensive