

marshes or dyked lands, which produce very heavy crops of excellent hay, and which require neither manure nor top-dressing; but continue to yield year after year. Falmouth, in the western part of the county, is a superior agricultural district.

Windsor and Hantsport are the principal towns, and at both places shipbuilding is extensively carried on. At Windsor a large trade is done in the shipment of gypsum.

The climate of the Province varies in the different counties, as the counties do in their capabilities and resources. Annapolis is the warmest, and averages about 6° warmer than the State of Massachusetts, 3° or 4° warmer than Kings and Hants, 5° or 6° warmer than Halifax and Colchester, and 7° or 8° warmer than Cumberland, Pictou, and the counties in the Island of Cape Breton, viz.: Richmond, Victoria, Inverness, and Cape Breton.

There is no better agricultural district than Annapolis county north of Pennsylvania, nor any equal to it in British North America. Any English or Scotch farmer possessing money enough to purchase and stock a farm would do well here. A farm of one hundred acres would not cost as much as some farmers in Britain pay in rent for one year. Farms, already in good cultivation, of two hundred to five hundred acres, with houses, barns, &c., can be purchased at from £350 to £1500 sterling.

Annapolis county exports annually about 40,000 barrels of apples, a great deal of cider, and large quantities of superior cheese; some of the latter made in this county is nearly or quite equal to the best English make. The upland and the marshes or dykes bordering the river produce splendid crops of hay. I have frequently seen, in the neighbourhood of Bridgetown, four tons of timothy and clover on one acre of land.

For gentlemen of means who wish to retire from business, no more beautiful, healthy, or desirable location could be found in America. Game is tolerably abundant—woodcock, snipe, partridge, plover and duck shooting are first rate; moose, deer, foxes, and hares sometimes afford good sport, and there is capital trout fishing in the lakes among the mountains. The Province contains thousands of lakes and small streams in which good sport may be had, and no part of the country is more than thirty or for y miles from the salt water, where may be found the best sea fishing in the world. Salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, &c., are abundant, and the shallow waters teem with large lobsters, the latter are often sold in the Halifax market less than one shilling per doz.

The Province possesses great resources in coal, iron and gold. Copper, lead, and tin ores have also been discovered in small quantities. The coal mines are quite extensive, and number more than thirty, affording employment to thousands of people and a very large fleet of vessels.

The production of gold from quartz rock is steadily increasing, and new mines and leads are being discovered almost daily, some of which are very rich in gold. The annual exports of this metal must, in a year or two, amount to millions of dollars.

Iron is also a staple production of the Province, and the business done by the Acadia Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company, at Londonderry, is very extensive. The quantity of ore on their property is inexhaustible, and the quality of iron manufactured is at least equal to the best Swedish.

Building stone of all kinds, lime stone, and brick and pottery clay are in good supply.

The forests contain a great variety of superior timber; oak, beech, birch, maple, ash, poplar, larch, spruce, fir, pine, hemlock, &c., all grow to a large size, and furnish a plentiful stock of building material and fuel. In short, and in fact, Nova Scotia surpasses every country of the same extent in the world in the variety and supply of natural resources.

Small towns and villages are scattered over the Province, which are accessible from the most remote districts by railways or good carriage roads, and in which all the necessaries and luxuries of life may be obtained at moderate prices.

Halifax, in the County of Halifax, the capital of the Province, is a city of about 35,000 or 40,000 inhabitants.

The harbor of Halifax is the finest in America; the Inman line of steam packets to and from Liverpool and New York stop here to land and receive passengers and freight.

Travelling here by rail is 3 cents, or about 1½d per mile; stage coach travelling is, of course, somewhat higher, but very little of that has to be done.

Nova Scotia contains a population of about 370,000, and is steadily increasing. The climate is, at least, as healthy as any in the world; the summer is warmer and the winter somewhat colder than in England.

In Halifax and the eastern counties the mercury seldom rises in summer above 86° in the shade, and in winter it is not often down to zero. In the interior—say in the Annapolis Valley—the winter is about the same, but the summer is considerably warmer, although, owing perhaps to the dryness of the atmosphere, the heat is not oppressive.

The Province exports lumber, fish, coal, iron, gold, building stone gypsum, and general produce; and imports West India produce and European and American manufactures.

The exports amount to about \$9,000,000 and the imports to \$12,000,000 annually. The Province owns more shipping in proportion to the number of inhabitants than any other country.

Wild lands may be obtained from the Government for about 1s. 9d sterling per acre, but they are mostly covered with timber. It takes six or seven years to cut down the trees, eradicate the stumps from the land, and bring it under cultivation, and it is really more profitable to purchase five acres of land already under the plough than one hundred acres of forest land.

As a sheep raising country there is perhaps no better locality in America, notwithstanding which there is not a single sheep farm in the Province, and perhaps not one regularly bred shepherd. Every farmer keeps a few sheep, but the flocks are seldom taken proper care of. A number of thorough-bred shepherds, who would introduce the best breeds of sheep, both for wool-producing and for mutton, would, in a very few years, make a small fortune. There is a great deal of land suitable for the purpose in every county; and even among the wild lands there are large tracts of open, rough pasture, that might be made capable of maintaining vast flocks of sheep at very little expense.

A good opening is presented in Nova Scotia for the establishment of manufactures of woollen and cotton goods.