

sea, and farming and ship building are carried on together. All the small fruits are abundant and cheap. Apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, &c., are easily cultivated. Grains and root crops do well; and Indian corn will ripen.

The Govt. Pamphlet states:—

"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 forty 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 for 1s. 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 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 stones 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 necessities 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 8 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 \$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 care of. A number of thorough-bred shepherds, who would introduce the best breeds of sheep, both for wool-producing and mutton, would, in a 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.

"A few hundreds of good practical miners would do well as the prospect now is that our gold mines next summer will afford a demand for such workmen.

"As a home for farmers of small means, and for half-pay officers and others with limited incomes, this country possesses great advantage. Education is free to the children of all classes. General taxation is not by any means as great as it is in England or Scotland. House rent in the country is moderate, and provisions of all kinds are cheap. It pays a farmer better in this country to raise beef or mutton for 3d. or 4d. per lb. than it does in England or Scotland at 6d."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Province of New Brunswick is 190 miles long by 150 broad, and contains over 17,000,000 acres, of which 13,000,000 are cultivated, and 730,000 under actual improvement. The population at the last Census was 330,857. The probable increase since is fifty or sixty thousand.

The climate is exceedingly healthy and favorable for agricultural operations. The testimony is universal on this point. But the writings of Major Robinson and Professor Johnson may be more particularly referred to, for authority. Professor Johnson states that