



Bay, Annapolis Basin, Minas Basin, Cobequid Bay and Bay of Fundy; on the south, *Halifax Harbor*, *Margaret's Bay*, and *Mahone Bay*; on the north, *Baie Verte*, *Tatamagouche Harbor*, *St. George's Bay*; on the east, *Chedabucto Bay*. In Cape Breton Island are *Bras d'Or Lake*, really an inlet of the sea, *Sydney Harbor*, and *St. Peter's Bay*. *Bras d'Or Lake* is separated from *St. Peter's Bay* by a narrow neck of land less than half a mile wide. A canal is constructed across the isthmus.

ISLANDS.—The islands of Nova Scotia are innumerable, but with few exceptions are of little importance. They are all near the shore, and, for the most part, are rocky. Off the south-western extremity of the province are a number of low islands composed of drift sand deposited by the currents which in that region are very changeable. *Sable Island*, one of these, is very dangerous to navigation, lying directly in the line of Atlantic travel. It has been called the "graveyard of the Atlantic" from the number of wrecks which have taken place there.

Apart from *Cape Breton*, the principal island of the province is *Isle Madame*, a fertile and populous island south of Cape Breton. Next in importance is *Bouvarderie*, lying in *Bras d'Or Lake*, between the two peninsulas of Cape Breton. *Pictou* is in Northumberland Strait on the north.

PENINSULAS.—Peninsulas are numerous in Nova Scotia. Cape Breton Island consists of two peninsulas. The North Mountains extend in the

south-west into the Atlantic, in a long narrow tongue of land called *Digby Neck*, while the Cobequid ridge projects into the Bay of Fundy, making a broad peninsula of the western part of Cumberland County. Along the Atlantic coast are numerous small projections.

CAVES.—Caves are also numerous, many of them rising into rugged cliffs 500 feet in height. The principal are:—*Cape North* at the northern extremity of Cape Breton, *Cape Canso* terminating the central ridge in the north-east, *Cape Chignecto* the western termination of the Cobequid Mountains, *Capes Split* and *Blomidon* terminating the North Mountains towards *Minas Basin*.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Nova Scotia is similar to that of New Brunswick, the annual rainfall being somewhat greater, and the temperature less subject to extremes, owing to the proximity of the Gulf Stream. It is more temperate than any other province of the Dominion, western British Columbia excepted.

PRODUCTS.—The soil in the valleys and on the mountain slopes is rich and productive; but towards the Atlantic coast it is rocky and less fertile. All the ordinary grains and roots are grown. Oats, potatoes and hay are the principal agricultural products. Apples of the finest varieties grow abundantly in the west and immense quantities of them are exported to Great Britain. A considerable portion—about one-third—of the surface of Nova Scotia is still covered with forests.