

west by Maine, one of the states of the American Union; north west by Canada and the Bay Chaleur; and on the east by the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and Northumberland straits. Its area is 32,000 square miles,—population, 220,000.

BAYS.—The bays of Fundy, Chignecto and Cumberland, are situated on the south east of New Brunswick, and are described under the head of Nova Scotia. Passamaquady and Maces bays, are offsets from the spacious Bay of Fundy; the former divides the state of Maine from New Brunswick; the latter is situated 30 miles east of Passamaquody bay.

New Brunswick has a tract of 150 miles on the Bay of Fundy, and also 150 on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and Northumberland straits, exclusive of the indentations of the coast. The principal bays fronting on the Straits of Northumberland, are:—

Bay Verte, a spacious sheet of water, situated between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Shediac bay, lies 40 miles northerly of Bay Vert, and is a good harbour and railway terminus. Cocaigne harbour is eight miles northerly of Shediac, and Buctouche five miles northerly of Cocaigne.

Richibucto harbour lies twenty-one miles northerly of Buctouche, and is deep and spacious. The Bay Chaleur, or Bay of Hearts, lies between the province of Canada and New Brunswick; it is 80 miles in length, and varies from 11 to 27 in width. Within this extensive sheet of water there are numerous small offsets, affording shelter for ships, and the whole discharging into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. There are a number of smaller harbours fronting on the Straits of Northumberland, affording shelter and anchorage for small vessels.

ISLANDS.—Grand Manan, Deer, Campobello, and the Wolf islands, are situated in Passamaquoddy bay. Herring,

Caraquette, Jakeswedi, Shippegan, and Miscan islands are situated in the Bay Chaleur.

There are a number of islands within the Miramichi bay, known as Sheldrake, Fox, Porage, Egg, and Vin islands.

The other islands on the coast are, Cocaigne and Shediac, both of which lie within the harbours of the same name.

CAPES.—There are but few prominent projections of the coasts of New Brunswick, except Cape Tormentine, which forms the northerly entrance to Bay Vert, and approaches to within ten miles of Prince Edward Island.

CLIMATE.—The climate of this province differs but little from that of Nova Scotia, except that it is somewhat more cold in the northern section. See description of Nova Scotia

FARM PRODUCTS.—Wheat, oats, barley, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, apples and garden vegetables.

EXPORTS.—Lumber, timber, ships, coal, plaster, lime, grindstones, fish, etc.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—This province is divided into counties and townships, or parishes—the townships being subdivisions of parishes.—Each county elects its representatives to the House of Assembly; has a shire town, where the county business is transacted; a sheriff; and a bench of magistrates.

QUESTIONS.

To what government does New Brunswick belong? How bounded? How situated; and of what dimensions?

Name its bays, islands, etc., and where situated? Of what does its products consist; and what are its exports?

Name the counties and shire towns; the number of parishes, also the number of representatives for each county. Name the population and area of the whole province?

[To be continued.]