

A.—For the better administration of Government, and the equal distribution of justice, Nova Scotia is divided into circuits, counties, and townships.

Q.—What are the characteristics of each of these divisions?

A.—Each circuit embraces several counties, and has one or more judges presiding over its courts; counties are divisions, serving the better regulation of taxes and representation; townships are tracts of land, each granted to a number of individuals, associated together for purposes of settlement.

Q.—Do lakes and rivers abound in Nova Scotia?

A.—About one third of Nova Scotia is covered with lakes and rivers, which are scattered in every direction over its surface.

Q.—Which are the principal lakes?

A.—The largest lakes are the Bras d'Or and Marguerite, in Cape Breton; Rosignol, in Queen's County, the Grand Shubenacadie, in Halifax and Hants; the St. Croix, in Hants; College Lake in Sydney and Guysborough; and Porter's Lake in Halifax County.

Q.—What are the rivers?

A.—The rivers are numerous. Though none are very great, some of them are navigable for many miles; such as the Annapolis river, the Avon, the Shubenacadie, the Musquodoboit, and St. Mary's; East, West, and Middle rivers at Pictou, and the Miramichi in Cape Breton.

Q.—What mountains are in Nova Scotia?

A.—The surface of Nova Scotia is hilly and undulated, but not mountainous; the princi-

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