

## NOVA SCOTIA

On the opposite side of the Northumberland Straits lies the Province of Nova Scotia, with a territory of 20,680 square miles, of which nearly one-third is covered with forest and woodland. The timber consists mainly of spruce, with smaller proportions of balsam, pine, tamarac, elm, maple, beech and birch. This province has a population of about 451,000 and consists of the peninsula proper and the adjoining island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Canso. Chains of lofty hills intersect different parts of Nova Scotia, and in most instances, the lower levels between these ranges are very loamy and fertile. There are also large areas of dyked lands, which are very rich in plant food and produce heavy crops of hay annually for many years in succession, without being broken up. Then, if ploughed and sown with oats, using at the same time a sufficient quantity of timothy and clover seed, another series of hay crops may be harvested. Although liable to considerable changes in temperature, the climate, considering its northern latitude, is temperate. The annual rainfall is from 40 to 45 inches and averages more along the southern coast line than it does in the interior.

### Agricultural and Stock Industries.

The principal agricultural crops are hay, oats, wheat, turnips and potatoes, with smaller proportions of barley, pease, buckwheat and rye. The trade in cattle, sheep and swine is large, but could be considerably increased with great advantage to the farmers, who would thus consume on their farms a larger proportion of the hay, oats and roots they grow, and enrich their land with the manure produced. Increased attention has been given during the past few years to the dairy industry and a number of cheese and butter factories have been established in different parts of the Province.