

The value, in sterling, of the various kinds of fish taken from our own waters and exported during the year 1859, was as follows:—

Cod-fish,	£207,364.
Herrings,	135,239.
Lobsters,	4,151.
Makarel,	117,683.
Scale-fish,	15,159.
Shad & Halibut,	3,708.
Salmon,	15,653.

Total, 598,955.

These figures show what an incalculable treasure the fisheries of Nova Scotia are to us. Here we have a total of five hundred and ninety-eight thousand, nine hundred and fifty-five pounds sterling, as the value of the fish exported from our province in one year, besides which, an immense quantity must have been kept for home consumption.

But it has never been disputed that our fisheries are of immense value. Very many are, however, under the erroneous impression that they are our only considerable source of wealth. This is far from being true, as we shall see as we proceed.

CHAPTER IV.

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES.

It is stoutly contended by many, even of those who call themselves farmers, that Nova Scotia is *not* an agricultural country. We beg leave most respectfully to differ, and proceed to show the grounds for this difference:—

On the Atlantic coast, as every one knows, there are almost no facilities for the prosecution of agriculture. The vast fields of granite rock which extend along the entire shore, preclude the possibility of such a pursuit. This is only one of the wise provisions of nature, or rather of nature's author. These huge rocks were piled up here, by the Great Architect, for the purpose of protecting this peninsula against the violence of the long waves of the Atlantic. Were it not for this arrangement, long ere the present time there would have been no land here to cultivate—all would, ages ago, have been swept into the sea and buried beneath its waters.

But let us proceed inland, and see if we cannot find immense tracts of the most fertile lands.