

THE
BRITISH DOMINIONS
IN
NORTH AMERICA

TOPOGRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED.

CHAPTER I.

Sketch of the History of the Province.—General Face of the Country.—Lakes and Rivers.

NOVA SCOTIA was the name formerly given to all that immense tract of country bounded on the north by Lower Canada, on the east by the Bay of Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including the Island of St. John, Cape Breton, and all the other islands on the coast, and on the west by the then New England provinces, and contained what has since been divided into the separate provinces or colonies of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, and Nova Scotia.

The province of Nova Scotia is an extensive peninsula, connected with the continent of North America by a narrow isthmus of only eight miles in width, between Bay Verte, in the Straits of Northumberland, and Cumberland Basin, at the eastern extremity of the Bay of Fundy. It is situate between $43^{\circ} 25'$ and 46° north latitude, and 61° and $66^{\circ} 30'$ longitude west, from Greenwich. It is bounded on the north by the Bay of Fundy, and by the boundary line extending from Cumberland Basin in Chignecto Bay, to the Bay Verte, which separates it from the county of Westmoreland in New Brunswick; on the east by the Gut of Canseau and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and on the south and west by the Atlantic ocean. Its extreme length, from Cape Canseau