

Halifax harbour, formerly called Chedabucto bay, is situated near the centre of the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, in latitude $44^{\circ} 30'$ north, longitude $63^{\circ} 38'$ west. This harbour is free from ice at all seasons of the year, and is capable of affording shelter and safe anchorage to a national navy.

The harbours of note lying between Halifax and Chedabucto bay, are Jedore, Ship, Spry, Sheet, Beaver, Liscomb, Country, Tor bay, Whitehaven, and Canso.

Chedabucto bay, within which is Milford harbour, is a spacious sheet of water, facing the Atlantic ocean.

The strait of Canso is 15 miles long by one mile in width.

Saint George's bay is situated on the north west side of the province, and faces the straits of Northumberland. This bay, along with the straits of Canso and Chedabucto bay, divides Nova Scotia proper from the island of Cape Breton.

The straits of Northumberland divide Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from Prince Edward Island. Merigomish, Pictou, Tatmagouche, Pugwash, and Bay Vert are good harbours, and are situated on Northumberland straits, between Saint George's bay and the province of Brunswick.

The most notable bays and harbours of the island of Cape Breton, are Saint Peter's, Gabarus, Mira, and Cow bays, Sydney harbour, Great Bras'd Or (pronounced Bra-dore), Saint Ann's, and Aspy bays, on the Atlantic. There are no bays or harbours of note on the north west side of Cape Breton.

These ship harbours, along with others of less note, and numerous islands along the coast, render Nova Scotia one of the best maritime countries in America.

CLIMATE.—The climate of a country, which means the prevailing character of the weather, is subject to numerous influences. A flat country, even, in the same latitude, is warmer than a high

mountainous tract; and if the prevailing winds be from the south west an additional degree of warmth will be imparted to the atmosphere. The situation of a country near large sheets of water whose currents flow from a warm quarter, and the clearing of forests, have a mollifying influence upon climate.

Nova Scotia, besides possessing these advantages to a high degree, is situated near the centre of the temperate zone; and has an extreme of cold, below zero, of 24° ; extreme of heat in the shade, 96° ; and mean temperature for the year of 44° —Fahrenheit's thermometer. The average length of summer is seven months.

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

EXPORTS.—In addition to the shipment of large quantities of farm products, Nova Scotia exports ships, coal, plaster, lime, grind-stones, lumber, fish, etc.

QUESTIONS.

To what government does Nova Scotia belong? How bounded, situated, and of what dimensions, and area?

Bay of Fundy, —How bounded, and of what dimensions; and of what does its extensions consist, and how bounded? Minas channel, etc., How bounded and of what dimensions? Saint Mary's bay, —Where situated and of what dimensions? What are the principal bays and harbours from Saint Mary's bay to Chedabucto bay? —name them. Describe the Straits of Canso, and Saint George's bay? How is Nova Scotia proper divided from Cape Breton? * The Straits of Northumberland, —how bounded? Name the harbours lying between Saint George's bay and the New Brunswick boundary? and also the situation of the harbours of Cape Breton?

Climate. —How influenced? Describe the climate of Nova Scotia; and also the farm products, and exports.

* Cape Breton was under a separate government, but was finally united to Nova Scotia in 1820.

[To be continued.]

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECTION FIRST.

This province is included under the general government of British North America, and is situated between 45° and $48^{\circ} 20'$ north latitude, and be-

tween 64° and $67^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude. Its length is 190 miles, and breadth 150 miles. It lies nearly in the form of a rectangle, and is bounded on the south east by the bays of Fundy, Chignecto and Cumberland, and Nova Scotia; on the