

which are diked in: They have diked over one river, and stopped the tide, which they call the grand dike, and which, they say, cost two thousand pounds. At this time they are diking over another river, which will cost a great sum. They have very good wheat growing upon the marshes, also peas, barley, and oats, and very good grass: Their upland grows good winter rye, potatoes, Indian corn, and pumpkins; also other kinds of garden roots. The upland, when cleared and cultivated, makes very fine pasturing for cattle: The soil is of a reddish mixture, in some places red sand, and in other places a whitish loam; but in so extensive a lordship we may undoubtedly expect to find different kind of soil. [About two feet from the surface is a very fine clay, that will make any sort of bricks, but their method of making them is exceedingly tedious. They never cast up their clay before spring, and give it one turn: When it is ready for making, they employ only two men to make them. They have a mould that holds three bricks, which the one carries off, whilst the other moulds them. They burn their bricks with wood, and the bricks have a good appearance; but they sell them at twenty shillings per thousand, which is a very high price.] They have good lime stone in several parts of the country, which they might burn to sell very cheap. At Cape Dorre, about thirty miles from Cornwallis, there is a copper mine, and a lead mine near Annapolis, neither of which is worked at present. In this township they keep good stocks both of beasts and sheep, but not many horses; and the Halifax butchers come hither to buy their fat, pay ready money, and take them away from their own doors. Their tillage seems very good, and in general they are the best managers of any in the province. Mr. Burbridge told us he sowed down two acres of swarth upon