

where extensive alluvial tracts, producing the most abundant crops. The forests also abound in good timber, the ash, beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, and spruce being the most common trees indigenous to the country.

The population of Nova Scotia is about 500,000.

Caution.—In the following pages will be found the latest information respecting the approaches to, as well as the appearance of, the SE. coast of Nova Scotia, though it must be borne in mind that peculiar and distinctive features are not easily recognizable in the usual misty weather from distances at which, in consequence of numerous outlying dangers, it would be prudent for a vessel uncertain of her position to be kept from the land.

Climate.—The extremes of temperature during the year vary from 6° to 8° (F.) below zero, to 80° above it; the average of the coldest month being about 20°, and that of the hottest about 70°. The severity of winter seldom sets in until the close of December; frost generally continues from Christmas to April, being followed by a spring of short duration. The cold weather is usually dry, and the summer heat regular and temperate; the autumn is, however, the most enjoyable season.

The comparatively mild climate enjoyed by Nova Scotia seems to be attributable in some degree to the influence of the Gulf Stream, which prevents the harbors of the Atlantic from being frozen during the winter like those on the northern shore of the province.

The climate of New Brunswick is similar to that of Nova Scotia, being subject to extremes of heat and cold. The winter lasts from November to April, the severest cold being experienced between the third weeks of December and March. The prevailing summer winds vary from south to WSW., when dense fogs are often produced on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and extend 15 to 20 miles inland.

Winds.—The prevailing winds in the Bay of Fundy during the summer are from south to SW., and in autumn from north to NE., generally strong. Winds from south to SW. generally bring fogs, from west to north, dry clear weather; winds from NE. to SE. are generally accompanied by rain; southerly winds veer to the west, NW., and north.

Fogs.—The fogs frequently give but little warning, and generally follow southerly or southwesterly winds, which bring with them heat and moisture from the Gulf Stream; they chiefly prevail during the months of July and August, and hang principally on the coast between Cape Sable and Bryer Island and the vicinity of Grand Manan Island.

On the Nova Scotia coast eastward of Bryer Island the fog generally clears for a short distance off shore when the wind is to the southward of SW., and on proceeding to the eastward the belt of clear increases in breadth. On the New Brunswick shore the fog generally clears with the wind to the westward of WNW.

Smokes.—During the summer months the haze occasioned by the smoke from burning forests in the neighboring State of Maine is almost