

excellent flavour ; Ducks of many kinds, Teel, Moyaques, Cacois, Marchaux, Cacoas, Carmes de Roche, Goelans, Esterlets, Margotts, Godes, Sea Pigeons, Perrigains, &c., many of which are peculiar to this climate : but in the winter there is scarce a bird to be seen except Partridges and some few straggling wild fowl, who either wait to breed, or are else crippled, and are disabled from accompanying the rest upon their return. Fish—both Sea and River fish there is in great abundance, and extremely good, viz : Cod, Turbot, Hollybut, Thombock, Sturgeon, Plaice, Flounders, Mackerel and Gaspereau, a kind of a Mackerel, but smaller, and often used as bait for Codfish. In the rivers and lakes are also very fine Trout and Eels, Smelts ; also, in Morel River are some salmon ; along the coast and in the rivers are Lobsters, Oysters and Mussels, extremely good and in great plenty, besides a shell fish they call Clams, and another named Razor Fish—in short, for beasts, birds and fish, no place can wish to be more plentifully stored, though the chase of them is attended with difficulty and trouble, and requires much patience.

NATURE AND EFFECTS OF THE CLIMATE.

The time of setting in of the frosts in winter and their breaking up in the spring is very uncertain, sometimes being a difference of three or four weeks. In general it is observed, that about October there usually begins to be frosts morning and evening, which gradually increase in severity till about the middle of December, when it becomes extremely sharp ; at this time a North-west wind, with small sleet, seldom fails. In a little time the rivers on the Island are frozen up, and even some distance from the land, upon the Sea coast, the ice soon becomes safe to travel upon, and is at least from 22 or 24 to 30 inches thick. The snow upon the ground and in the woods is often a surprising depth, and no possibility of passing except upon show shoes. The Acadians now have recourse to little cabins or huts in