

by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the north-west by the Bay of Fundy, Chiegnecto Bay and the Province of New Brunswick.

Northumberland Strait—is a part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separating Nova Scotia from Prince Edward Island.

St. George's Bay—is an arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, included between the eastern part of Nova Scotia and the western part of Cape Breton.

The Gut of Canseau—is a strait about one mile in breadth, separating Nova Scotia from Cape Breton, and connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic.

The Bay of Fundy—is an arm of the Atlantic, partially separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. It is remarkable for the great height of its tides.

Chiegnecto Bay—is an arm of the Bay of Fundy. It is divided into two branches, Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin. The first of these branches terminates in New Brunswick, and the last in Nova Scotia.

The dimensions of Nova Scotia proper—are, as follow: its length 256 miles, its greatest breadth 100 miles, and its area about 15,600 square miles.

Its surface—is generally undulating or uneven, but not mountainous; it has numerous small lakes and rivers, and the coast abounds in bays and harbours. The scenery, though not grand, is varied and often beautiful.

The principal ranges of hills—are the Cobequid mountains, the hills extending from Cape St. George through Sydney and Pictou counties, and the South and North mountains of Kings and Annapolis counties. The highest of these is the

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