

is a very wide part called the Long Reach, opening into Bellisle Bay, into which the Bellisle empties. At the Grand Falls the stream descends 75 feet, forming, especially when the stream runs high, a most magnificent scene. The ledge of rocks near its mouth forms, however, a great drawback to the advantages of this splendid river.

7. *Lakes*.—The Oromocto, Magaguadavic, Nepisiguit, and Tobique rivers, beside others of less note, drain lakes of the same name. Grand Lake, 30 miles long, drained by the Jemseg, is the largest in the Province. Beside these are Loch Lomond, Lake Eutopia, drained by the Magaguadavic, Lake George, drained by the Pokiok, Eel Lake, drained by Eel River, Bear Lake, Shemogue Lake, &c.

8. The *Climate* is severe but healthy. Fogs, which, however, extend but a short distance inland, prevail on the south coast chiefly in the summer. The climate is most excessive in the inland parts. Thus the thermometer at St. John ranges from 18° below to 88° above zero, and at Richibucto from 20° below to 90° above; while at Fredericton the variation extends from 24° below to 95° above that point. The mean temperature of the year for the Province is 44°. The snow is light and dry, and the frost by penetrating so far into the ground, helps the ploughing greatly, and has also tended to clear the ground by raising boulders to the surface—some times from a depth of two or three feet. The snow usually covers the ground from the middle of November to the end of April. The spring is short and moist, with much unpleasant weather: the summer hot: the winter cold and dry: the autumn, called “the fall,” the most delightful time of year. On the whole the climate is equal to that of central Europe, and average length of life good, and the fever and ague of Canada unknown. Consumption is more common than formerly, according to some—but this wants authentication.

The chief *native animals* are the bear, wolf, fox, elk, caribou, red deer, beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, marten, lynx, racoon, porcupine, ermine, and northern hare—all becoming rarer as settlers advance further into the forest. Although much wanton waste of the game occurred among the early settlers, the compact forests in the interior will probably serve as preserves for some time to come. A similar remark applies to the forests themselves. It is remarkable that the fallow deer first appeared in 1818, in connection with the wolf, which latter was not seen in Nova Scotia till 1845. It is supposed that the wolves drove the deer east into these provinces. Of *birds* there are the wild goose, wild ducks in great variety, snipe, wood-grouse, woodcock, plover in immense variety, and occasionally the passenger pigeon.* *Insects*, chiefly the mosquito and black fly, are numerous and troublesome in summer.

* As the Zoology and Botany of Nova Scotia have been more completely examined than those of this Province, and as one description suffices for both, we reserve a more complete account of them for the Articles on Nova Scotia, and on the Natural History of the Provinces.