

by the farmers, are summer and winter wheat, rye, buck-wheat, barley, and oats. These productions speak more in favour of the climate than the most laboured panegyric, for it is well known that many of them will not thrive under a cold variable atmosphere, which Nova Scotia has always been represented to possess.

The natural forest-trees are elm, cherry; white, black, yellow and gray birch, red oak, beech; white and yellow pine, fir; white, red and black spruce, hackmatack or juniper, cedar; black, white and mountain ash; white and rock maple, larch, poplar or aspen, hornbeam, dogwood, &c.

The minerals of Nova Scotia are but little known; neither the British government or provincial legislature having taken any steps to procure a scientific survey of the country. Hence there seems to be no person in the colony to direct a stranger's inquiries, and very few who have thought much upon the subject. The most valuable at present is the coal. This is found at Sydney in Cape Breton to a great extent, and of better quality than in any part of America. It is as highly valued as that from Newcastle, and will bring as good a price in market. Were the trade of the colonies opened to the United States, this would become an article of great export, and give extensive employment to shallops, sea-men, labourers, &c. In the district of Pictou, coal is discovered in many places.

The following is a comparative analysis of the Sydney and Pictou coal.

ANALYSIS.

100 parts.	Carbon.	Bitumen.	Ashes.	Volatile Matter.
Sydney,	40.12	55.8	4.0	
Pictou,	30.	58.80	11.20	

In Cumberland, Douglas and Granville it is also found, but has been worked in Nova Scotia at Pictou and in Cumberland only. There is not much consumed within the colony, except at Halifax and Windsor, and in very small quantities at one or two other places. A portion is exported to St. John, N.B. but the greatest quantity is either used at Halifax or shipped from thence to the United States. By reference to the