

Great Britain as well as to the rest of Europe. When the Great North-West of the Dominion is fairly opened up there is a prospect for Halifax of a trade with the world that cannot at present be measured, even in thought.

With the knowledge of this fact before him, and also that six or eight days' passage in a first-class ocean steamer will bring him to Halifax, the emigrant may be well assured that in leaving his country for Nova Scotia he is seeking no distant outlandish foreign country, but is only going to one of the outlying counties of the old land.

The present trade of Nova Scotia, especially that from the harbour of Halifax, one of the best and easiest of approach in the world, is mostly with Europe, the West Indies, Brazil and the United States. On any one day in the summer season there may generally be seen in port in the harbour of Halifax, not less than six or eight ocean steamers, ten or twelve ships, twenty to thirty brigantines, and from sixty to one hundred schooners loading and discharging cargoes.

The imports of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883 were \$8,153,089. Of these, \$3,740,839 were from Great Britain. The imports from the West Indies and South America reached the amount of \$1,768,000, showing the great increase of trade with those countries.

With regard to the social institutions of the Province—Religious, Educational, Political, and Judicial, they are in all essential and substantial points the same as in Great Britain. In this respect, the emigrant may feel certain he will have nothing to complain of. The Common Law of England is the Common Law of Nova Scotia. The local statutes, judiciously framed to the simpler forms of colonial life are based upon the principles of British law.

Free schools are provided by the Government of the Province in every district, where there are children to educate. There are now about 1,700 public schools in operation in the Province, while the wealthiest classes have well appointed colleges to fit their sons for any occupation in life they may select.

In Nova Scotia, every man has a right to his own religious views; all that is required of him is to be a law-abiding and peaceful citizen, and he will command respect, no matter what his creed may be. To no country in the world, can the emigrant be directed where he will find greater civil and religious liberty than in Nova Scotia.

CHAPTER VII.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

A question of the utmost interest to an emigrant contemplating the pitching of his tent in a new and unknown land across the ocean, is, "What shall I find there to do?" "How shall I with the least delay and expense, obtain a suitable location or employment, to provide for my own wants, or that of my family, when my small means are exhausted?"

If he is a farmer or agriculturist, he may rest assured that the climate of Nova Scotia and its soil are, generally speaking, admirably adapted to his pursuits. The usual products of temperate climates are brought to market in as great perfection as in Great Britain or the northern countries