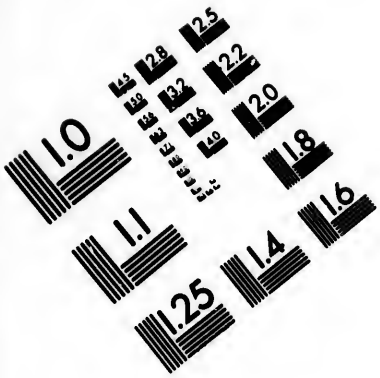

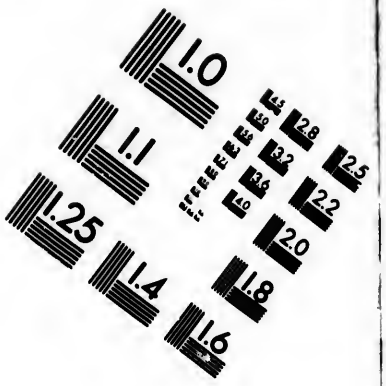

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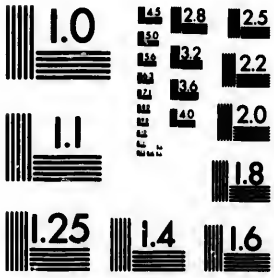

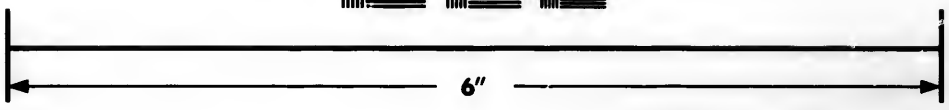

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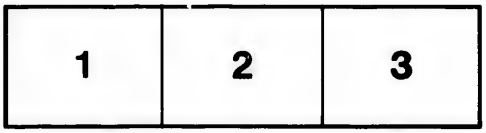

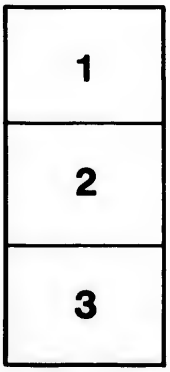

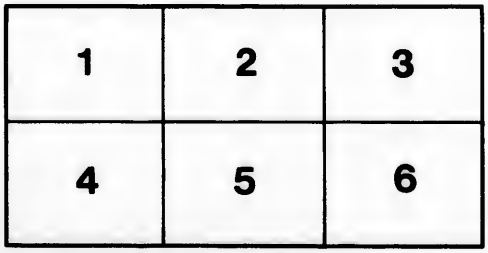

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THE

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

OF

NOVA SCOTIA,

WITH A

GENERAL OUTLINE OF GEOGRAPHY,

AND A SKETCH OF THE

British Possessions in North America,

By J. B. CALKIN,

HEAD MASTER OF THE PROVINCIAL MODEL SCHOOL, TRURO, N. S.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION.

AUTHORIZED BY THE
COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

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PREFACE.

THE author gratefully acknowledges the favor with which his Geography of Nova Scotia has been received. Since its publication five years have passed away, during which many changes have taken place in the Province, its resources have been more fully developed, and by the census of 1861 many new facts have also been collected. The Geography of 1859 is, consequently, not adapted to 1864. As necessary changes were numerous, it seemed most advisable to rewrite the whole work. It is hoped that this course will commend itself to teachers and others interested in education. Much statistical information is furnished in a tabular form, rather for reference than for school lessons.

The author would acknowledge his obligations to the several gentlemen who have rendered him valuable assistance. Every available work bearing upon the subject on hand has been consulted; special mention is due to McKay's Geography, Lovell's Geography, Dawson's Handbook of Nova Scotia, and Haliburton's History of Nova Scotia.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

UNDER the old regime it was not customary for the child to commence the study of geography until he could read tolerably well. We consider this was a very unnecessary and injurious delay. The youngest child in school may be both instructed and interested by this study. If geography is presented judiciously, no study will prove more captivating, or better calculated to unfold the youthful mind; because the child's present stock of knowledge is called into requisition and he, as it were, feels his way from the known to the unknown. We refer to a system of oral lessons, suited, in style and language, to the undeveloped capacity. It is scarcely practicable, nor is it necessary, to write out such a system of lessons. They should vary according to the local circumstances of every school. We subjoin a specimen lesson, giving an idea of the course proposed. If the teacher will follow out this plan, carefully taking advantage of the geographical features of his district, which are familiar to his pupils, we believe that by the time they are old enough to read a geography, its terms will be to them like common words and many of its facts and principles like nursery tales.

ORAL LESSON.

Children, you have seen a heavy fall of rain, did all the water sink immediately into the earth? *No.** Did it remain standing on the ground like a great pond? *No, it ran in brooks.* What caused it to flow?—When I pour water upon the level floor, it remains where I put it; when I pour it upon the desk, it *runs off* from the higher parts *to the lower.* Is the surface of the earth level, like the floor? *No, it has hills and hollows.* So, when the water falls upon the hills, it does not remain still; but *runs into the hollows*, or, can you give me another word for hollows? *Valleys.* You see then that the water flows because *the earth is not level.* If the earth were level, when the rain fell, it would *lie upon the ground.* Did you ever see a pool of standing water? *Yes.* Was it clear and good? *No, it was dirty.* After remaining in the sun for some time, it became *green* and *filthy.* If the whole earth were covered with corrupt water of this kind it would be *very bad.* So we should be very thankful to God for making hills and *valleys.* When the rain falls upon the roof of the house, it *runs off.* Does it all run one way? *No, it runs two ways;* because the roof *slopes two ways.* The highest part is called *the ridge.* Now if there is a high ridge of land, the water will run *two ways.* What do you call a ridge of land that throws off the water both ways?—Where does your father keep his ploughs and harrows? *In the shed.* Why does he put them there? *To keep the rain*

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* The children are supposed to give the words in italics.

off. The rain falls upon the *roof of the shed*, and *runs off*. The roof—what does the roof do to the rain? *It throws it off*. Give me another word for throws off.—When a person weeps, would you say he throws off tears? *No*. You would say, he *sheds tears*. So the roof *sheds the rain*. And the ridge of land *throws off* or *sheds the water*. And you would therefore call the ridge a *shed*. Yes, it is called the water-shed. You have seen, after a heavy rain, deep channels cut in the road. These were made by *the water*. Would the water have made these channels, if it had been lying still? *No*. The earth was *washed away* by *running water*. The hole from which the earth has been washed away is called *a channel*. And the bottom of the channel upon which the brook lies is called—what do you lie upon at night? *A bed*. So the bottom of the channel upon which the river lies is called *its bed*. What do you see lying upon the bed of the brook? *Little stones*, or *pebbles*, which are very *smooth*. The stream has washed away the *earth* and left *the stones*. Are the stones you dig up in the garden as smooth as the stones in the brook? *No, they are rough*. What has made the stones in the brook so smooth? If you rub two stones together, they will become *smooth*. So the water, flowing over the pebbles, jostles them against each other and makes *them smooth*. Can you tell me now what a river is? *A stream of water*. Are the little brooks that run along the streets after a rain, rivers? *No, they are too small*. A river is a *large stream*. Small streams are called *brooks*, and small brooks are called—can you tell me what a leaflet is? *A small leaf;* and a small brook is *a brooklet*. What prevents the water in the river from leaving its

bed and flowing over the land? *The banks.* How many banks are there? *Two.* One upon *each side.* One is called the right *bank* and the other *the left bank.* The right bank is that which you would have upon your right hand, if you were sailing down the river; and the left bank is that on *the left hand.* Suppose we go up the river, or in the direction from which the water *comes.* Will you observe any change in the river? *Yes, it would be smaller.* Why does it become smaller?—As the river flows through the country it receives many *brooks*, so that the lower part of the stream would contain more *water* than the upper. The river is like the trunk of a tree and the brooks *like the branches.* So the streams that run into the river are *its branches.* The branches are made up of smaller branches; so if we go far back into the country, the streams will be *quite small* and they will be called *brooks* or *brooklets.* Where do the brooklets come from?—You have seen a little stream flowing from the side of a hill where the water came out of the ground. This was called *a spring.* A spring is where the water *comes up out of the ground;* and the little stream that runs away from the spring is *a brooklet.* How does the water get in the ground. *The rain.* So the rain that sinks into the ground forms *springs*, and springs form *brooklets*, and brooklets *form brooks*, and brooks *rivers.* Rivers flow into *the sea.* The source of anything is that which gives it beginning; thus the river has its source in *springs.* Now I may tell you that the end of the river where it flows into the sea is called its mouth. Where is the ground highest?—at the source of the river or at its mouth? *At the source.* How do you know this? *Because the water must run down hill.* So

we may know that the highest part of a country is the place where the rivers *have their source.* You have told me that the rivers flow into the sea ; would you not suppose that the sea would get full? We have not time in this lesson to explain the reason why the sea does not get full, I wish you now all to repeat this verse from the Bible, which will form the subject of a lesson, another day.

"All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full ; unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again."

INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL OUTLINE.

THE HEAVENLY BODIES. — When children look out on a clear night and see the moon and stars shining in the heavens, they should remember that the earth on which we live is just like many of those distant heavenly bodies, and that if they were living on the moon, the earth would then sometimes appear as bright and beautiful as the moon does now.

The heavenly bodies are divided into three great classes, — FIXED STARS, PLANETS, and COMETS, The fixed stars are supposed to be similar to the sun, and they shine by their own light; but most of them are removed to an incalculable distance from our earth. Astronomers tell us that the nearest fixed star is so remote that light, which travels 192,000 miles per second, would be 3 1-4 years in coming from it to the earth. The stars, visible to the naked eye, are divided into six classes, according to their apparent magnitude. The planets, like the moon, shine only by reflect-

ing the light which they receive from the sun and the fixed stars. They can be distinguished by their steady light.

Comets are much less dense than planets, and they possess a long luminous appendage, called a tail.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM. — The word solar is derived from the Latin *Sol.* the sun. The Solar System consists of the SUN, the PLANETS, and the COMETS. The sun, in the centre of the system, is nearly a million and a half times larger than the earth, and its diameter is over 880,000 miles, or nearly four times the distance of the moon from the earth. The planets are divided into PRIMARY, which revolve directly round the sun, and SECONDARY, which revolve round their primaries. The primary planets are situated at different distances from the sun, round which they revolve in nearly circular orbits or paths, turning at the same time upon their own axes.

There are over 80 primary planets of which only 8 are of considerable size. These are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. The remainder are quite small, and are called *planetoids.*

The number of secondary planets, called, also, satellites and moons, is twenty; one revolves around the earth, four around Jupiter, seven around Saturn, six around Uranus, and one around Neptune.

THE EARTH. — The earth is shaped like an orange, being flattened at the poles, and is therefore called a spheroid. It is nearly 8,000 miles in diameter, and about 25,000 miles in circumference. It is 95,000,000 of miles distant from the sun, around which it revolves in 365 1-4 days nearly. The earth also turns on its axis once in 24 hours. The immense distance of the earth from the sun can be more easily realized from the fact, that if there was a railroad from the one body to the other, a car, going at the rate of a mile a minute, would require 180 years to travel over the distance. Some of the planets are very much larger than the earth, and some are much farther from the sun. We live upon the outside or surface of the earth, and, of course, are whirled around with it, as it turns upon its axis, and carried forward with it, as it moves around the sun.

The ancients erroneously believed the earth to be an extended plain or level surface; the following are some of the proofs of its globular form:—

1. As we travel east or west, the sun rises proportionally earlier or later: and as we go north or south, new stars come in view and old ones disappear behind us.

2. If we ascend a tower or mountain, we obtain a more extended view of the earth's surface, and when a distant ship comes in sight, we first see the topmasts, then the yards, and, finally, the hull, just as if she were coming over a convex surface.

3. Navigators have sailed round the world, by pursuing uniformly an easterly or westerly course.

4. The shadow of the earth, during an eclipse of the moon, is always circular.

MERIDIANS and PARALLELS. — In order to determine accurately the position of places on the earth's surface, imaginary circles are drawn round it, some of which run north and south, others east and west. Every circle is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees. The circles which divide the earth into two equal parts are called great circles, those which divide it into two unequal parts are called small circles. Those circles which run north and south are called Meridians, and are all great circles. They mark the Longitude of places, or the distance east or west of one place from another. Longitude is reckoned from the first Meridian, which runs through Greenwich near London. Those places on the east of the first Meridian have east longitude, those on the west have west longitude. A great circle, called the EQUATOR, equidistant from the poles, passes round the earth, east and west, and divides it into the NORTHERN and SOUTHERN HEMISPHERES. Small circles, called parallels of latitude, are drawn between the equator and the poles, and mark the distance north or south from the equator.

The most important of the parallels are the Tropics and the Polar Circles. The Tropic of Cancer is 23 1-2 degrees north of the equator, the Tropic of Capricorn, 23 1-2 south; the Arctic Circle is 23 1-2 degrees from the north pole, the Antarctic 23 1-2 from the south pole.

ZONES. — The Tropics and the Polar Circles divide the earth into five Zones, differing in climate

and productions. They are called the Torrid, North Temperate, South Temperate, North Frigid, and South Frigid Zones.

CLIMATE. — The climate of a country has reference to the character of the weather, its temperature, moisture, and other conditions affecting animals and plants; climate depends upon a variety of causes. As we go from the equator, the sun's rays fall more obliquely, and hence fewer of them fall upon a given space, and the temperature is lower. Cold increases very rapidly as we rise above the sea level, so that mountains in the torrid zone are covered constantly with snow. When the aspect or slope of a country is towards the equator, the sun's rays fall more vertically, and the heat is increased; if the aspect is towards the poles, the contrary effect is produced. If the prevailing winds blow from a large body of water, more rain will fall than if they came across extensive tracts of land; if they come from a burning desert, they will increase the heat. Clearing away forests and drainage also affect climate, causing less rain and elevating the temperature.

ISOTHERMAL LINES. — As climate depends upon such a variety of causes, the parallel of latitude gives but a very indefinite idea of the temperature. Lines are therefore drawn around the earth, receding from the equator, or approaching it, according to the influence of local causes. By these lines, each hemisphere is divided into SIX VEGETABLE ZONES, named from the characteristic products.

1. The region of Spices and Coffee.
2. The region of the Sugar Cane and Cotton.

3. The region of the wine grape and maize.
4. The region of the wheat and oak.
5. The region of barley, oats, and fir.
6. The region of mosses and lichens.

LAND and WATER. — The area of the earth's surface is 197,000,000 of square miles, nearly three-fourths of which are covered with water; about three-fourths of the land surface is situated on the north of the equator.

CONTINENTS AND ISLANDS. — The land surface of the globe is estimated at 51,500,000 square miles. Very large bodies of land are called CONTINENTS; smaller portions, entirely surrounded by water, are called ISLANDS. There are three continents, the Eastern Continent, or Old World, including Europe, Asia, and Africa; the Western Continent, or New World, including North and South America; and Australia. The area of the Eastern Continent is about twice as great as that of the Western, and ten times that of Australia.

EUROPE has the greatest extent of seacoast in proportion to its size; it also contains the most powerful nations and the most celebrated institutions of learning. In the south are three noted peninsulas, of which the eastern and central were respectively the centres of the Grecian and Roman empires. The most powerful empires of modern Europe are Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia.

ASIA is the largest of the six divisions. Its mountains, plains, and rivers are on a grand scale. The Himalaya Mountains, of which the highest point is 29,000 feet above the sea-level, are the most elevated in the world. Asia is noted

as the cradle of the human race, and as the place in which were transacted most of the events recorded in the Bible. Its most distinguished ancient empires were the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Medo-Persian. The most important of its present political divisions are the Chinese Empire, the British possessions, the Russian possessions, and the empire of Japan, consisting of several large islands on the east coast.

AFRICA is yet but partially explored. It is noted for the regularity of its coasts, its extensive deserts, hot climate, scarcity of rain, the barbarism of its inhabitants, and the size and ferocity of its wild animals. The great desert of Africa, called the Sahara, covering an area of 2,500,000 square miles, is the largest desert in the world. Its ancient kingdoms were Egypt and Carthage, the former noted for its antiquity and its progress in the arts, and the latter for its commerce. The most important of its political divisions are Egypt, the Barbary States, and Cape Colony.

NORTH AMERICA is noted for its extensive mountain chains, large rivers, and lakes. The Mississippi, with its tributaries, is the largest river system, and Lake Superior the largest collection of fresh water on the globe. Shortly after the discovery of America, the Spaniards, French, and English subdued the native Indians, and established colonies in the country; but the greater number of these have thrown off their allegiance to European powers and established independent governments. Its most important civil divisions are British America, The United States, and Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA is noted for the regularity of its coast, its lofty mountains, large rivers, and the profusion and variety of its tropical products. The river Amazon is said to be 4,000 miles long, and to drain an area of over 2,000,000 square miles. The greater part of this country was conquered and colonized by Spain and Portugal, about 200 years ago. Within the last 50 years the colonies belonging to these nations have gained their independence. The most important division of South America is the empire of Brazil, which has an area nearly equal to that of Europe.

AUSTRALIA is distinguished for its compactness, the regularity of its coast, its minerals, and the peculiarity of its plants and animals. Of 5,710 native plants now discovered in Australia, 5,440 belong to this continent alone; and of 58 species of quadrupeds, 46 are unknown elsewhere. When discovered, in 1606, it contained no fruits or domestic quadrupeds.

The most important ISLANDS of the globe are the British Isles, the West Indies, and the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

POPULATION. — The inhabitants of the earth number over 1,000,000,000. They are divided into five great races, distinguished from each other by their color, shape of the head, and general features. The following table gives the probable number belonging to each race.

Caucasian	400,000,000
Mongolian	470,000,000
Negro	80,000,000
Malay	40,000,000
American	10,000,000
TOTAL	1,000,000,000

AREA and POPULATION of the six great divisions of the globe.

NAME.	AREA.	POPULATION.
Europe..... ..	3,500,000	265,000,000
Asia.....	17,000,000	600,000,000
Africa..	11,000,000	60,000,000
N. America.....	8,500,000	50,000,000
S. America.....	6,500,000	20,000,000
Australia.....	3,000,000	1,000,000

OCEANS.—The water surface of the earth is divided into five great oceans, the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Northern, and Southern. The ATLANTIC lies between the Old and the New Worlds, having Europe and Africa on the east, and America on the west. The PACIFIC has Asia on the west and America on the east. The INDIAN OCEAN lies to the south of Asia. The NORTHERN or ARCTIC OCEAN is situated around the North Pole, and the SOUTHERN or ANTARCTIC, round the South Pole.

CHAPTER II.

NORTH AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES. — North America has the Atlantic on the east, the Arctic on the north, the Pacific on the west and southwest, and the Gulf of Mexico on the southeast. It is connected with South America by the Isthmus of Panama. The narrow part in the south is called Central America.

SITUATION and EXTENT. — North America lies between 7° 15′ and 71° 23′ N. Lat., and 55° 30′ and 168° W. Long. The extreme length, from the Isthmus of Panama to the most northern point, is about 5,600 miles and the breadth, across the middle of British America, 3,120 miles.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS. — The following table gives the political divisions, their area, population, and capital.

	NAME.	AREA IN SQ. M.	POPULATION.	CAPITAL.
	Russian America	394,000	66,000	New Archangel
	British America	3,488,300	4,000,000	Ottawa
	Danish America	380,000	9,400	Julianshaab
	United States	3,260,000	31,250,000	Washington
	Mexico	856,000	7,845,000	Mexico
Cent. Am.	Guatemala	43,380	970,400	New Guatemala
Cent. Am.	San Salvador	9,594	394,000	Cojutepeque
Cent. Am.	Honduras	39,600	350,000	Camayagua
Cent. Am.	Nicaragua	49,500	260,000	Leon
Cent. Am.	Costa Rica	13,590	215,000	San Jose
Cent. Am.	British Honduras.	19,200	11,000	Balize

SURFACE. — There are three principal mountain systems in North America: —

1. The ALLEGHANIES, consisting of several parallel ranges on the east of the continent. Black Mountain, in North Carolina, and Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, over six thousand feet high, are the most elevated peaks.

2. The ROCKY MOUNTAINS, extending through the whole length of North America; in Mexico they are called the Cordilleras. Popocatapetl, in the south of Mexico is 17,717 feet high.

3. The PACIFIC COAST MOUNTAINS, extending from the south of California into Russian America. Mount St. Elias, the highest point in North America, has an elevation of 17,860 feet.

SLOPES. — There are five principal river slopes in North America: —

1. The NORTHEASTERN SLOPE, containing the St. Lawrence River and its tributaries.

2. The EASTERN SLOPE, comprising all the rivers which flow into the Atlantic.

3. The SOUTHERN SLOPE, including the Mississippi and all the rivers which flow into the Gulf of Mexico.

4. The PACIFIC SLOPE, including the Columbia and other rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean.

5. The NORTHERN SLOPE, including the Mackenzie and other streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay.

LAKES. — North America surpasses all the other great divisions in the grandeur of its lakes. The five most important are Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario. They are partly in British America and partly in the United States. They cover an area of 94,000 square miles, and are drained by the River St. Lawrence.

Islands. — The principal islands are the West Indies, Bermudas, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Vancouver, and Queen Charlotte Island.

Climate. — North America, especially in high latitudes, is colder than places similarly situated in Europe. The climate is also much more severe on the Atlantic coast of America than on the Pa-Pacific, in the same latitude.

Russian America consists principally of an elevated plateau. In the south there is a lofty mountain range, of which Mount St. Elias is the highest point. The climate is very severe and the soil sterile. The most important products are furs and fish. The inhabitants are Esquimaux and Indians.

Greenland or Danish America is now generally regarded as an island. The northern portion is still unexplored. It is rocky and elevated. The climate and products are similar to those of Russian America. July is the only month in which snow does not fall. Vegetables are cultivated in sheltered places in the south. The inhabitants are Esquimaux.

British America extends from the United States to the Arctic Ocean. Near the Pacific coast is an elevated plateau, traversed by the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast Range. The country east of these mountains is noted for its numerous and extensive lakes. The northern portion of British America is inhospitable, and chiefly valuable for its furs; the south is in the temperate zone, and is well suited to agricultural pursuits. A large portion of British

America was originally colonized by the French, and many of the inhabitants are of French extraction.

UNITED STATES. — This is a large and highly important division of North America. It extends from Mexico to British America, occupying the whole breadth of the continent. The surface is very diversified; but it may be considered under three great divisions, — the Atlantic slope, the Pacific slope, and the basin of the Mississippi.

The principal mountains are the Alleghanies, the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific Coast Range. The Mississippi, with its tributaries, drains an area nearly equal to two-thirds of Europe. The internal commerce of the country is greatly facilitated by its numerous rivers and lakes. The climate and soil are varied, being in the northeast adapted to grazing and esculents; in the middle and west to wheat and Indian corn; in the south to cotton, rice, sugar-cane, and tobacco.

The north is noted for its enterprise, manufactures, and commerce; in the south the labor is performed principally by African slaves. There are many large and beautiful cities, as New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, and Cincinnati.

The United States owe their origin to thirteen British Colonies, which revolted and declared their independence in 1776.

MEXICO has great diversity of surface, climate, and productions. The coasts are low, hot, and unhealthy; but they yield every variety of tropical produce. The interior consists of elevated

table-land, traversed by several mountain ranges. The vegetable products vary according to the elevation. Mexico is noted for its rich mines of gold and silver, especially the latter, of which it has yielded more than all the rest of the world. The largest river is the Rio Grande, which separates the country from the United States.

Mexico City has a beautiful situation 7,500 feet above the level of the sea.

When America was discovered, the natives of Mexico were far more civilized than those of the north. They had large towns, and possessed great wealth. The Spaniards, led on by Cortez, conquered them, treated them very cruelly, in order to obtain their riches, and at length took possession of their country. Mexico revolted from Spain and became an independent republic in 1821.

CENTRAL AMERICA consists of several small political divisions, for which see table of "Political Divisions of North America," page 20.

The interior is elevated; on the east coast the surface is low and level, and the climate is very insalubrious. The products are similar to those of Mexico.

The States of Central America were formerly subject to Spain; they threw off their allegiance in 1824, and are now, with the exception of British Honduras, independent republics.

THE WEST INDIES consist of about 1,000 islands, between North and South America, having a united area of 92,793 miles and a population of about 3,500,000. They are noted for their rich tropical produce, with which they supply the rest

of the civilized world. They are divided into three groups, — the Bahamas, Great Antilles, and Less Antilles. The Bahamas consist of about 500 islands southeast of the United States. The Great Antilles include Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and Hayti, or Dominica. The Less Antilles include the Virgin, the Windward, and the Leeward Islands.

CHAPTER III.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Capital, London. Population, 2,500,000.

The British Empire consists of England, Scotland, and Ireland, — called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, — together with extensive colonial possessions in all the great divisions of the globe. In respect to power, commerce, wealth, literature, and civilization, Great Britain ranks first among the nations of the earth. Its area is computed at 8,500,000 of square miles, which is equal to the area of North America, or about one-sixth of the land surface of the globe. The population is over 200,000,000. The number of ships-of-war is between 700 and 800, carrying 18,000 guns, and 80,000 men. The army numbers about 220,000.

The following table gives the area and population of the British possessions: —

NAME.	AREA IN SQ. M.	POPULATION.
British Isles.....	122,550	27,452,262
Other possessions in Europe.....	144	145,591
Possessions in Africa	207,202	1,042,171
" Asia..	1,311,541	174,489,183
Australia.....	3,000,000	919,917
Pacific Isles.....	125,191	252,164
Possessions in Am..	3,596,989	4,573,239
Total.....	8,363,617	208,874,527

CHAPTER IV.

BRITISH AMERICA.

THE principal portion of the British possessions in America, called BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, lies to the north of the United States. The parallel 49° N. Lat. forms the southern boundary from the Pacific Ocean nearly to Lake Superior; on the Atlantic side the boundary approaches nearer the equator. British North America includes Hudson's Bay Territory, British Columbia, Canada, Newfoundland, and the Lower Provinces, or New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. In addition to this extensive territory in the north, the British own a portion of Central America, a part of Guiana, in South America, several West India Islands, and the Bermudas.

The following table gives the various divisions, with their population and capital: —

NAME.	AREA IN SQ. M.	POPULATION.	CAPITAL.
Hudson's Bay Territory British Columbia and Vancouver Island	3,014,000	280,000	Victoria
Canada	390,000	2,501,370	Ottawa
New Brunswick	27,620	252,047	Fredericton
Nova Scotia	18,600	330,857	Halifax
Prince E. Island	2,133	80,857	Charlottetown
Newfoundland	36,000	122,250	St. John's
British Honduras	19,200	11,066	Balize
British Guiana	76,000	163,000	George Town
West Indies	13,414	820,792	Spanish Town
Bermudas	47	14,000	Hamilton

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

Hudson's Bay Territory is a vast region extending from Canada and the United States to the Arctic Ocean. The Rocky Mountains run through the western part of the country, and a large inland sea, called Hudson's Bay, lies toward the east; between this bay and the Atlantic is the large peninsula of Labrador. Through the interior is an extensive chain of lakes drained by the Mackenzie River. This river flows to the northwest into the Arctic Ocean, and is one of the largest rivers in the world, being over 2,000 miles in length, and draining nearly 500,000 square miles. The country has generally a northern aspect, and the climate is very severe. In many parts the ground remains frozen throughout the year. The inhabitants consist principally of Esquimaux and Indians, who are engaged in hunting. The principal export is fur. Hudson's Bay Company, organized in England about 200 years ago, and protected by royal charter, enjoys the exclusive privilege of trading with the natives.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia, formerly called New Caledonia, is situated on the Pacific, southwest of Hudson's Bay Territory. The area is over 200,000 square miles. The Rocky Mountains run along the east, and the Cascade Range through the west. The Fraser River, about 1,000 miles in length, flows in a southerly direction into the Gulf of Georgia. The general aspect of the country is southerly. The climate and soil are

well adapted to agricultural pursuits. Valuable gold mines were discovered in 1860 near Fraser River. Coal is abundant.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte's Sound, is the largest island on the Pacific coast of America. It is about 300 miles long, and contains an area of 14,000 square miles. The climate is very mild, resembling that of England, and the soil is fertile. Coal is abundant, and the fisheries on the coast are valuable. In 1858, the British Government organized British Columbia and Vancouver into a distinct province, and appointed a provisional government.

CANADA.

N. Lat. 42°—51°; *W. Long.* 64°—90°; *Cap.*, *Ottawa.*

CANADA is bounded on the north by Hudson's Bay Territory, east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south by Bay Chaleurs, New Brunswick, United States, and the great lakes, west by the great lakes. The province includes two great divisions, CANADA WEST and CANADA EAST, separated by the Ottawa River.

The surface is generally undulating; the greatest elevations are in the northeast, where the Notre Dame Mountains, connected with the Alleghany system, have an extreme elevation of 3,780 feet. The lakes between Canada and the United States are the most magnificent in the world. Lake Superior covers an area of 32.000 miles, Huron 25,000, Erie 9,500, Ontario 6,000; Erie and Ontario are connected by the Niagara

River, 34 miles long. The Falls of Niagara, 20 miles from Lake Erie, are celebrated for their grandeur, — a vast body of water falling 160 feet over a precipice of solid rock. Canada is principally included within the basin of the St. Lawrence. This is an immense stream 750 miles long, flowing from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has many large tributaries, of which the Ottawa, 450 miles long, the St. Maurice, 400 miles, and the Saguenay, 100 miles, are the principal. The lakes and rivers of Canada, together with numerous canals and railroads, afford extensive internal communication.

The climate is healthy, but liable to the extremes of heat and cold; in the southwest it is more equable and temperate. The soil is fertile, and adapted to the growth of wheat and other grains. Flour and timber are the chief articles of export. The imports amount to about $40,000,000; the exports, $35,000,000; the revenue, $10,000,000, and the public debt, $65,000,000.

The principal cities are Montreal (100,000), Quebec (61,500), Toronto (44,400), Kingston (23,800), Hamilton (19,200), Ottawa (14,700), London (11,500), Three Rivers (6,000).

Canada was colonized by the French. In 1759, Quebec, a strongly-fortified town, was taken by General Wolf, and the whole country was shortly after ceded to the English. The French language still prevails in Canada East.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

N. Lat. 45°—48°; *W. Long.* 63° 50—67° 5'.
Capital, Fredericton.

NEW BRUNSWICK is bounded on the north by Canada and Bay Chaleurs, east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, south by Nova Scotia, Chiegnecto Bay, and Bay of Fundy, west by the United States and Canada.

The surface is undulating; the greatest elevations, about 2,200 feet high, are in the north. The St. John, 450 miles long, is the largest river. It is navigable to Fredericton, 84 miles from its mouth. It has several large tributaries. The Restigouche (200 miles), Miramichi (225 miles), Peticodiac, and St. Croix are also large streams. Small lakes are numerous.

The climate is similar to that of Canada. The soil is fertile, especially near the rivers. A large part of the country is yet covered with forests, from which excellent timber is obtained for exportation. Iron and coal are abundant; agriculture, lumbering, fishing, and ship-building form the principal branches of industry. The imports amount to about $7,250,000; exports, $4,600,000; revenue, $833,000, and public debt, $4,685,000.

St. John is the largest city, population, including Portland, 38,817. New Brunswick was once owned by the French, forming a part of the country called Acadia. It was ceded to the English in 1713, and became a separate province in 1784.

NOVA SCOTIA.

N. Lat. 43° 25′—47° ; *W. Long.* 59° 40′—66° 25′.
Capital, Halifax.

Nova Scotia is bounded on the north by the Bay of Fundy, Chiegnecto Bay, New Brunswick, Northumberland Strait, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on all other sides by the Atlantic.

The province consists of Nova Scotia Proper and the Island of Cape Breton. The surface is generally undulating. The rivers are small, the longest not exceeding 50 miles. Lakes are numerous. In Nova Scotia Proper, the north possesses the greatest agricultural capabilities and also valuable coal mines; the south, the most important fisheries, the greatest commercial advantages, and extensive gold mines. The imports are worth about $10,200,000; exports, $6,546,500; revenue, $1,249,000; public debt, $5,000,000.

Halifax (25,000) is the only city. Nova Scotia was originally colonized by the French and formed a part of Acadia. It was finally ceded to England in 1713.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

N. Lat. 45° 57′—47° 3′ ; *W. Long.* 62°—64° 26′.
Capital, Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island is situated in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Northumberland Strait. The western extremity is 9 miles distant from the nearest point of New Brunswick. The length of the island is 130 miles; the breadth, 34 miles. The sur-

face is low and undulating. The streams are small. The soil is generally light and fertile, and the climate similar to that of Nova Scotia. Agriculture is the principal occupation. As a great portion of the island was originally granted to a few influential parties in England, the system of tenantry was early introduced, and has been continued to the present time. The imports are $920,200; the exports are $805,700; revenue, $240,000. The population of Charlottetown in 1861 was 6,706. Prince Edward Island was discovered by Cabot in 1497. It was originally settled by the French, but was ceded to the English in 1763. It was called St. John's Island until 1800, when it received its present name in honor of Edward, Duke of Kent.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

N. Lat. 46° 37′—51° 40′; *W. Long.* 52° 41′—59° 31′.
Capital, St. John's.

NEWFOUNDLAND is a large island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 50 miles from Cape Breton, and separated from Labrador by the Strait of Belle Isle, about 12 miles wide. Its extreme length is about 419 miles. The island is nearer Europe than any other portion of America, within the temperate regions. It lies near the track of the British mail steamers. The surface is uneven; the greatest elevations are about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The interior is almost wholly unexplored. The rivers are small. The climate is severe, but healthy; dense fogs prevail in the spring and early summer. Grains do not

ripen well; but vegetables and grasses flourish. Coal, iron, and lead are found. The most noted animal is the large, curly-haired dog, called the Newfoundland dog. The inhabitants reside chiefly on the southern and eastern coasts. To the east and south of Newfoundland is a celebrated submarine plateau, called the Banks of Newfoundland. The cod fisheries of this region are the most celebrated in the world. A submarine telegraph connects Newfoundland with Cape Breton. Imports, $4,028,000; exports, $4,686,000; revenue, $468,000; debt, 695,000. St. John's (25,000) is the most eastern city in America. Three small islands, St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Langley on the south coast, belong to France. The French have the right of drying fish on certain parts of the shore of Newfoundland. This island was discovered by Cabot in 1497. Sir Humphrey Gilbert visited it in 1583 and took formal possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. The French afterwards made some attempts to seize the island. It was finally ceded to Britain in 1713.

BRITISH WEST INDIES, ETC.

The BRITISH WEST INDIES include the Bahamas, Jamaica, Virgin Islands, Antigua, Dominica, St. Christopher, Anguilla, Monsterrat, Nevis, Barbuda, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Tobago, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Trinidad.

JAMAICA is the largest of the British West Indies. It is 150 miles long, has an area of 6,400 square miles, and a population of 500,000. It contains the Blue Mountains, which have an ex-

treme elevation of 8,000 feet. The exports are sugar, rum, coffee, spices, etc. Kingston (35,000) is the largest city; Spanishtown is the capital. Jamaica was taken from Spain in 1655.

TRINIDAD, area 2,020 square miles, population 80,000, ranks next to Jamaica in point of size. Its mountains have an extreme elevation of 3,000 feet. It contains a celebrated asphaltum lake. Port of Spain (18,000) is the capital.

BARBADOES has an area of 166 square miles and a population of 150,000. Almost the whole island is under cultivation, and nearly one-half is planted with sugar-cane. Bridgetown (23,000) is the capital.

THE BAHAMAS include about 500 islands, the most of which are small, rocky, and uninhabited. Their united area is 4,500 square miles, and population 28,500. The exports are salt, fruit, and sponges. San Salvador or Guanahani, one of the group, is supposed to be the first land discovered by Columbus in 1492.

THE BERMUDA ISLES, about 600 miles east of South Carolina, consist of about 300 small islands and rocks of coralline formation. They are generally low and rocky. Their united area is about 47 square miles, population 14,000. Hamilton (2,500), the capital, is situated on Long Island, the largest in the group. The principal products are arrowroot, tomatoes, potatoes, and tropical fruits. The Bermudas contain an important naval station and a penal settlement.

BRITISH HONDURAS, in the north of Central America, was obtained from Spain in 1783. The coast is low and swampy. The chief exports are

mahogany, logwood, sarsaparilla, cocoa-nuts, and cochineal. This colony is a dependency of Jamaica.

British Guiana is situated on the north coast of South America, and includes three divisions,—Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. On the coast, the country is low and alluvial; in the interior it is more elevated. The most important river is the Essequibo, 450 miles long. The chief products are rum, sugar, coffee, and tropical fruits. Georgetown (25,000) is the capital. Guiana was taken from the Dutch in 1803.

NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Capital, Halifax. Population, 25,000.

SITUATION. — The Province of Nova Scotia is situated on the Atlantic, near the middle of the North Temperate Zone; except the frozen peninsula of Labrador, it extends about 200 miles farther east, and hence nearer Europe, than any other part of the Western Continent.

It lies between 43° 25′ and 47° N. Lat.; between 59° 40′ and 66° 25′ W. Long.

BOUNDARIES. — It is bounded on the north by the Bay of Fundy, Chiegnecto Bay, New Brunswick, Northumberland Strait, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on all other sides by the Atlantic Ocean.

EXTENT. — The length, from the extreme point of Victoria County to that of Digby, is about 370 miles; the greatest breadth, from Bay Verte to the Atlantic, is about 100 miles, and the area 18,600 square miles, or 11,904,000 acres.

Nova Scotia is nearly one-fourth the size of Great Britain, and it comprises about the four hundred and fiftieth part of North America. The

population is 330,857, giving nearly 19 inhabitants to the square mile, and one to every 36 acres.

Natural Divisions. — The Province of Nova Scotia includes two principal divisions, — the Peninsula, or Nova Scotia Proper, and the Island of Cape Breton. They are separated by the Strait of Canso, a channel about a mile in breadth, and fifteen miles long, connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic. Nova Scotia and Cape Breton formed two distinct provinces until 1819, when they were united under one government.

The Peninsula. — Nova Scotia Proper is connected with the continent of North America by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth, separating Cumberland Basin from Bay Verte. The southern extremity is Cape Sable, a small island near the coast of Shelburne, 43° 25′ N. Lat.; the northern is Tidnish Head on the north of Cumberland, 46° N. Lat.; the most eastern point is Cape Canso, 61° 5′ W. Long.; the most western Briar Island, 66° 25′ W. Long. The length, from the extreme west to Cape Canso, is about 260 miles; the breadth, from Tidnish Head to the south of Halifax County, is about 100 miles, and the area is 15,600 square miles, or 9,984,000 acres. The outline resembles a triangle, with the base on the Atlantic and the apex at Bay Verte.

The Island. — Cape Breton is situated northeast of Nova Scotia, at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It lies between 45° 27′ and 47° N. Lat., and between 59° 40′ and 61° 33′ W. Long., extending about one degree farther north, and one and a half farther east, than Nova Scotia.

Cape Breton is very irregular in its outline, and is nearly divided into two portions by an inlet of the sea, called Bras D'or Lake. The two divisions are connected by the Isthmus of St. Peter's, about half a mile in width.

HISTORIC OUTLINE. — Nova Scotia was discovered in 1497, by the Cabots, residents of Bristol in England.

The French visited it in 1598; in 1605, they established a colony at Port Royal (Annapolis); they called the country Acadie or Acadia. In 1613, British colonists from Virginia destroyed the French settlements; soon after, the British made some attempts to colonize the country, and named it Nova Scotia. Charles I., in 1632, ceded it to France. In 1654, it was again taken by the English, but conveyed back by treaty 1667. In 1690, a force from the British colony of Massachusetts took possession of the French settlements in Nova Scotia; but the country was once more ceded to France in 1696. Massachusetts again captured Port Royal, in 1710, and gave it the name of Annapolis; finally, the whole country was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713.

Cape Breton still belonged to the French. It was first colonized by natives of Bretagne or Brittany, in France, and hence the name Breton. The French prized this island very highly, both for its fisheries and its commanding position, as the key to the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. At great expense, they built, on the south of the island, a strong town named Louisburg. In 1745, a force from Massachusetts took possession of

this town; three years after, the British Government restored it to the French. In 1758, Louisburg was again taken by the British, and by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, the island of Cape Breton, together with Canada and other French possessions in North America, was finally acknowledged as British territory.

In the mean time, in 1749, Governor Cornwallis had founded the city of Halifax, on the Atlantic coast.

Until 1784, New Brunswick and Cape Breton formed part of the colony of Nova Scotia, they were then formed into separate provinces. Cape Breton was re-annexed to Nova Scotia in 1819.

CIVIL DIVISIONS. — For greater convenience in regulating the internal affairs of the province, it is divided into eighteen COUNTIES; viz.: —

1. Guysborough.
2. Halifax.
3. Lunenburg.
4. Queens.
5. Shelburne
6. Yarmouth.
7. Digby.
8. Annapolis.
9. Kings.
10. Hants.
11. Cumberland.
12. Colchester.
13. Pictou.
14. Antigonish.
15. Inverness.
16. Victoria.
17. Cape Breton.
18. Richmond.

The last four are in the island of Cape Breton.

Each county forms a distinct community in the management of its own local affairs, has its own judicial courts, and sends representatives to the Provincial Assembly. The courts are held and other public business is transacted in some central town or village, called the COUNTY TOWN. The counties are subdivided into townships.

SURFACE. — Both in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton the surface is generally undulating; there

are several mountain ranges, but none of them very elevated. The highest summits are found in the North of Cape Breton.

The three principal ranges, running lengthwise through the Province, are the following: —

1. The Cobequid Mountains, extending from Cape Chiegnecto, in the west of Cumberland, through Colchester to the borders of Pictou County, terminating in several isolated peaks, as Mount Thom and Roger's Hill. The length of the range is about 100 miles, and the greatest height 1,100 feet.

2. The North Mountain, extending along the margin of the Bay of Fundy, from Cape Blomidon, in Kings, to the extremity of Digby Neck, about 110 miles; its greatest height is about 700 feet. The ascent from the valley, on the south, is abrupt; on the north the slope is more gradual. A most singular gap occurs at Annapolis Gut, where the Annapolis River and Basin communicate with the sea. This is a narrow opening, with high cliffs on each side, presenting scenery of great beauty.

3. The South Mountain, a low range nearly parallel to the North Mountain, running through the middle of Digby, Annapolis, and Kings. With some interruptions in Hants, this range may be traced through the middle of the Province, parallel with the Atlantic coast, to the Strait of Canso, where it terminates in the bold promontory of Cape Porcupine: rising again on the eastern shore of the strait, it runs in a northeasterly direction through the entire length of the island to Cape North; in the southeast of Pictou, it sends off a subordinate range, terminating in Cape George. The length of the range, from Digby to

Cape North, is about 340 miles; its greatest elevation is in the north of Inverness, about 1,500 feet.

Between the North and South Mountains is a well-watered and fertile valley, from 4 to 12 miles in breadth. It is celebrated for the abundance and excellence of its fruit.

Rivers. — No part of the Province is very far from the sea, — hence the rivers are small; but they are numerous, of great utility, and add much to the beauty of the scenery. They may be classified according to the declivities which they occupy.

1. The Atlantic Slope comprises the streams flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. The Mire in Cape Breton, St. Mary's, La Have, and Liverpool, in Nova Scotia, are the principal.

The Mire is about 30 miles in length and resembles a long, narrow lake. The St. Mary's, formed by the union of East Branch and West Branch, is one of the largest streams in the Province, being over 50 miles long. The La Have flows through a series of lakes, and is about 50 miles long. The Liverpool is nearly equal in length, and also flows through a chain of lakes, of which the principal is Lake Rossignol.

2. The Second Slope is the valley between the North and South Mountains; it is divided into two gentle declivities by a water-shed in the west of Kings, from which the Annapolis River flows to the west, into Annapolis Basin; the Cornwallis, and two or three smaller streams, to the east, into Minas Basin. The Annapolis is about 80 miles in length, the Cornwallis about 20.

3. The Third Slope is on the south of Minas

Basin and Cobequid Bay. The most important streams belonging to it are the Gaspereaux, the Avon, and the Shubenacadie.

The Avon is a small stream, but is noted for its large estuary, forming quite an arm of the sea. The Shubenacadie, one of the largest rivers in the Province, drains a number of lakes. A canal is nearly completed through the lakes and river, connecting Halifax Harbor and Cobequid Bay. The length of the river from Grand Lake is about 33 miles, or, including the lakes which it drains, nearly 50 miles. It receives the Stewiacke and other tributaries.

4. The Fourth Slope is on the south of the Cobequid Mountains, including eight or ten small streams. Salmon River, about 20 miles long, is the largest.

5. The Fifth Slope is on the north of the Cobequids. It includes upwards of 20 streams, flowing into Cumberland Basin and Northumberland Strait. River Philip, Wallace River, and the East River, of Pictou, are the most important; the latter is over 30 miles in length.

6. The Sixth Slope includes the streams in Cape Breton, flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mabou and Margarie are the principal. Margarie, noted for its salmon, flows from Lake Ainslie. It is about 25 miles in length.

7. The Seventh Slope comprises two or three small streams in Cape Breton, flowing into the north side of Bras d'Or Lake. St. Denys, Middle River, and Baddeck are the principal.

The following table shows the principal rivers, their slopes, etc. Tributary streams are placed in parentheses.

COUNTIES.	RIVERS.	FLOW INTO.
	I.	
Cape Breton...	Miré (Salmon),	Atlantic.
Richmond.....	Grand, Inhabitant,	
Guysboro'....	Country Harbor, St. Mary's, Liscomb,	
Halifax.....	Middle, Musquodoboit, Sackville,	
Lunenburg....	Gold, La Have, Petite,	
Queens.....	Port Medway, Liverpool,	
Shelburne. ..	Jordan, Roseway, Clyde,	
Yarmouth	Tusket (Salmon),	
Digby.....	Sissiboo.	St. Mary's Bay.
	II.	
Annapolis.....	Annapolis, Bear, Allen,	Annapolis Basin.
Kings.....	Pereaux, Habitant, Canard, Cornwallis, Gaspereaux.	Minas Basin.
	III.	
Hants	Avon, St. Croix, Kennetcook, Petite,	Minas Basin and Cobequid Bay.
Colchester	Shubenacadie (Stewiacke)	
	IV.	
Colchester	Salmon, North, Chiganois, Debert, Folly, Great Village, Portapique	Cobequid Bay and Minas Basin.
Cumberland...	Partridge Island.	
	V.	
Cumberland...	Herbert, Maccan, Nappan, La Planche, Missaquash,	Cumberl'd Basin.
Colchester	Shinimicas, Philip, Pugwash, Wallace, French, Waugh,	Northumberland Strait.
Pictou.....	John, East, Middle, West, Sutherland, French, Barney,	
Sydney.....	Rights, West, South, Pomket.	St. George's Bay.
	VI.	
Inverness.....	Mabou, Margarie.	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
	VII.	
Victoria.....	St. Denys, Middle, Baddeck.	Bras d'Or.

LAKES. — The lakes, though not large, are very numerous, usually occurring in chains along the river basins, especially on the Atlantic slope.

Yarmouth County contains several chains of lakes in the basin of the Tusket and other streams; Lake George is the largest.

A chain extends across Queens and Annapolis, in the basin of the Liverpool and Allen Rivers. The most important in this group is Lake Rossignol, about 12 miles long.

The basin of the Port Medway also contains several lakes.

Another chain, containing Sherbrooke Lake, Kempt Lake, and several others, is found in Lunenburg and Kings, along the basin of the La Have.

The Gaspereaux, Avon, and St. Croix also have their origin in small lakes.

The basin of the Shubenacadie, in Halifax County, contains one of the most extensive systems of lakes in the Province. There are six in the chain, of which Grand Lake, 9 miles long, is the largest.

Ship Harbor Lake in the east of Halifax, is about 10 miles long.

The largest collection of fresh water in Cape Breton is Lake Ainslie; it is about 12 miles in length, and forms the source of the Margarie.

BAYS, BASINS, AND STRAITS. — Nova Scotia is indented on all sides by numerous bays and inlets. The following are the principal: —

Bay of Fundy, Chiegnecto Bay, Cumberland Basin, Minas Channel, Minas Basin, Cobequid Bay, Annapolis Gut, Annapolis Basin, Grand Passage, Petite Passage, St. Mary's Bay, Mahone Bay, Margaret's Bay, Bedford Basin, Chedabucto

Bay, Strait of Canso, St. George's Bay, Northumberland Strait, Tatamagouche Bay, Bay Verte, Aspy Bay, St. Ann's Bay, Great Bras d'Or, Little Bras d'Or, Cow Bay, Miré Bay, Gabarus Bay, St. Peter's Bay, Lenox Passage, Little Bras d'Or Lake, Barra Strait, Great Bras d'Or Lake, East Bay, West Bay, Basin St. Denys, Whykokomagh, St. Patrick's Channel.

HARBORS. — Nova Scotia possesses great commercial facilities in its many excellent harbors. The following table shows the principal with their situation: —

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF HARBORS.	SITUATIONS.
Guysboro'.....	Milford Haven, Crow Harbor, Canso,	Chedabucto Bay.
	White Haven, Country Harbor, St. Mary's, Liscomb, Wine Harbor, Mary-Joseph,	Atlantic.
Halifax.....	Beaver Harbor. Sheet Harbor, Spry Harbor, Pope's Harbor, Ship Harbor, Jeddore Harbor, Musquodoboit, Chezzetcook, Cole Harbor, Halifax Harbor, Sambro Harbor, Margaret's Bay,	
Lunenburg....	Manone Bay, Lunenburg Harbor, La Have.	
Queens.....	Port Medway, Liverpool, Port Mouton, Port Joli,	
Shelburne.....	Port Herbert, Sable River, Ragged Island, Jordan River, Shelburne, Cape Negro, Port-la-Tour, Barrington,	
Yarmouth	Pubnico, Abuptic, Tusket River, Jebogue, Yarmouth,	

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF HARBORS.	SITUATIONS.
Digby	Grand Passage, Sissiboo River,	St. Mary's Bay.
Annapolis.....	Annapolis Basin, Gate's Breakwater, Margaretville,	
Kings	Harborville, Kennedy Creek, Hall's Harbor, Baxter's Har., Scot's Bay, Estuaries of rivers,	Bay of Fundy & Minas Basin.
Hants	Estuary of Avon and other rivers,	
Colchester.....	Estuaries of rivers,	Minas Basin,
Cumberland...	Partridge Island, Advocate Harbor, Apple River, Cumberland Basin,	Cobequid Bay, & Chiegnecto Bay.
	Pugwash, Wallace,	
Colchester.....	Tatamagouche Bay,	Northumberland Strait.
Pictou.....	Caribou, Pictou, Merigomish,	
Sydney.....	Antigonish, Pomket, Tracadie, Harbor Bouche.	St. George's Bay.
Inverness.....	Ship Harbor, Plaster Cove, Port Hood, Mabou, Margarie,	Canso and Northumberland Strait.
	Malagawdachkt,	Bras d'Or.
Victoria.....	St. Ann's Harbor,	Atlantic.
	Baddeck Harbor,	Bras d'Or.
Cape Breton ..	Sydney, Mainadieu, Louisburg, Gabarus,	Atlantic.
Richmond.....	Arichat, Little Arichat, Inhabitants River.	Chedabucto Bay.

NOTES ON THE COAST. — The coast line of the Province, including the interior waters of Cape Breton, is about 1,500 miles in length, making one mile of coast for every 12 square miles of area.

The south coast of the Island of Cape Breton is generally low. Coves and small harbors are

numerous and are of great importance to the fisheries.

The best harbors are Louisburg and Arichat. The largest inlets are Gabarus and St. Peter's Bays; the latter has good anchorage, but is difficult of access.

Lenox Passage, between Isle Madame and the mainland, is 15 miles long, and from one to three miles in breadth. It is not considered safe for large vessels.

Chedabucto Bay, between Isle Madame and Guysboro' County, is about 25 miles long. On the Nova Scotia shore, at the entrance of the bay, is Canso Harbor, a place of much historic interest; 12 miles to the west is Crow Harbor, celebrated for its mackerel and herring fisheries; and at the head of the bay is Milford Haven or Guysboro' Harbor, which, though deep within, is obstructed by a dangerous bar.

The Atlantic shore of the peninsula is usually rugged, and abounds in craggy islands. The largest inlets are Halifax Harbor and Bedford Basin, Margaret's Bay, Mahone Bay, and St. Mary's Bay. This coast is unrivalled in the number and excellence of its harbors, that of Halifax is scarcely surpassed by any in the world.

The Bay of Fundy, an arm of the Atlantic, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is noted for its high tides and its fogs. Its shores are usually elevated and rocky. After extending from the Atlantic, with a breadth of about 40 miles, to Cape Chiegnecto, it divides into two portions, the northern, called Chiegnecto Bay, continues to form the boundary between New

Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and terminates in two subdivisions, Chepody Bay and Cumberland Basin. The former is wholly in New Brunswick; Cumberland Basin approaches to within 12 miles of Bay Verte, on Northumberland Strait.

The other arm of the Bay of Fundy, called Minas Channel, runs to the east, about 25 miles, to Cape Split, where it is about 7 miles in breadth. It then suddenly expands into Minas Basin, a sheet of water nearly 20 miles broad and 30 miles in length. The remaining portion of this arm, including the waters to the east of Economy Point, is called Cobequid Bay.

The whole distance from the Atlantic to the head of Cobequid Bay is about 200 miles. Near the head of Cobequid Bay and Cumberland Basin the tide rises from 50 to 70 feet. At ebb tide the waters recede far from the shore; the flood is very rapid, preceded by an unbroken wave, from three to six feet in height, called the *bore*.

Annapolis Basin, which is connected with the Bay of Fundy by a narrow strait called Annapolis Gut, is a beautiful sheet of water extending about 20 miles inland. It receives the Annapolis River, besides several smaller streams, and forms an excellent harbor. With the exception of Annapolis Basin, Nova Scotia has no natural harbors on the shores of the Bay of Fundy. Breakwaters, which afford safety to small trading vessels, under ordinary circumstances, are erected at convenient distances along the coast.

Bay Verte, on the north of Cumberland, extends inland about 11 miles; there is no harbor on its shores. Tatamagouche Bay is 7 miles in

length; it is very shallow and has no harbor suitable for large vessels. St. George's Bay is a large expanse of water; its harbors at Antigonish, Tracadie, and Pomket admit only small craft. The best harbors on the Northumberland coast are those of Pictou, Wallace, and Pugwash; but in common with the rest, they are obstructed by a bar across their entrance. Pictou Harbor is divided into three arms, which receive respectively West, Middle, and East Rivers.

The Strait of Canso, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, is 15 miles long and about 1 mile in breadth. The shore on either side is usually high and precipitous; Cape Porcupine, on the western side, rises 640 feet above the sea. The strait is very deep and is the great thoroughfare between the Atlantic and the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. Ship Harbor and Plaster Cove, are the principal harbors on the Cape Breton shore. Port Hood, 28 miles from the strait, affords the only remaining safe anchorage on the west side of the island. From this place to Cape St. Lawrence, a distance of 70 miles, the coast is bold and elevated. Cape North, the most northern point of the island, rises 1,100 feet above the sea. The rocky and elevated shore continues to St. Ann's Harbor, about 50 miles from Cape North. This harbor, at the head of the bay of the same name, is, large and safe; but it has a narrow entrance obstructed by a bar.

Great Bras d'Or and Little Bras d'Or, on either side of Boulardarie Island, are two narrow channels, about 22 miles in length, communicating with the interior waters. Great Bras d'Or, on the

north side, is very narrow; but its waters are deep and navigable. Little Bras d'Or, the southern channel, is obstructed at its entrance by a rocky bar, which admits only small craft. A few miles in, it becomes wider and deeper.

From Boulardarie Island to Miré Bay, the coast is less elevated, and its rocks belong to the carboniferous strata. On this coast, is Sydney Harbor, one of the finest in the world. Four miles inland, the harbor is divided into two arms. Miré Bay is long and narrow, without safe anchorage; it receives the Miré River. Mainadieu Passage separates Scatarie Island from the mainland.

The Bras d'Or waters are of the greatest commercial importance to Cape Breton. They are generally navigable and have many excellent harbors. The two channels leading from the Atlantic unite in Little Bras d'Or Lake, at the west of Boulardarie Island. This is a basin, 9 miles in length, from Boulardarie to Barra Strait, and from three to five miles wide. St. Patrick's Channel extends, from the west of the lake, 21 miles, with an average breadth of 1 mile. It has several harbors. At its western extremity is a basin 6 miles long, called Whykokomagh. Barra Strait is over a mile long and half a mile wide. West of this strait is Great Bras d'Or Lake, an irregular sheet of water, forming, on the west, Basin St. Denys, West Bay, and the Narrows, and on the east, East Bay. The greatest length, from the head of East Bay to that of West Bay, is nearly 50 miles; from Barra Strait

to St. Peter's Isthmus, the distance is nearly 25 miles.

The depth of water in the Bras d'Or Lakes is very irregular, dangerous shoals often lying near deep soundings. To the west of Barra Strait, there is no tide, and the mean level is two feet below high water of ordinary spring tides, in St. Peter's Bay. The proposed canal across St. Peter's Isthmus would open a much readier communication with the interior waters of Cape Breton.

Capes. — The principal capes are: Porcupine, Canso, Sambro, Pennant Point, Crown Point, Sable, St. Mary, Split, Blomidon, Economy Point, d'Or, Chiegnecto, Malagash, John, St. George, Mabou, St. Lawrence, North, Egmont, Enfumé, Dolphin, Point Aconi, Lingan Head, Murgain, Breton, Gabarus.

Cape Porcupine, on the west coast of the Strait of Canso, is 640 feet high. Cape Canso is a small island on the east of Guysboro'. Crown Point, situated at the extremity of a high promontory, called Aspotogon, rises about 500 feet above the sea. Cape Sable is a small island on the south of Shelburne. Blomidon, at the eastern extremity of the North Mountain, is a bold headland, about 450 feet high. Cape North, the most northern point of Cape Breton Island, rises abruptly from the sea, to the height of 1,100 feet. Cape Breton is a low point on the extreme east of the island.

Islands. — Small islands are very numerous along the coast, especially on the Atlantic. The following are the most important: —

Cape Sable Island, Long Island, Brier Island, Pictou Island, St. Paul's Island, Boulardarie, Scatarie, Isle Madame, Sable Island.

Long Island is separated from Digby Neck by Petite Passage, and from Brier Island by Grand Passage. Brier Island is the western extremity of the Province.

St. Paul's Island, 13 miles from Cape North, is nearly 3 miles long and 1 mile in breadth. It is elevated above the sea from 200 to 450 feet, and the coast is precipitous. This island has been the scene of many shipwrecks. It has two light-houses. During fogs a bell is rung and a gun is fired every four hours.

Boulardarie, situated between the Great and the Little Bras d'Or, is 22 miles long and 5 miles in extreme breadth. In the interior the land rises to the height of 400 feet above the sea.

Scatarie, the most eastern dependency of the Province, is of a triangular form, extending 5½ miles on its longest side, and having an extreme breadth of 2½ miles. It is the resort of fishermen in the summer season, but has no permanent inhabitants.

Isle Madame, separated from the island of Cape Breton by Lenox Passage, is of an irregular form. Its greatest length is about 15 miles. It has several harbors which are frequented by fishing vessels. Arichat Harbor is the most important.

Sable Island is in the Atlantic Ocean, about 100 miles southeast of Cape Canso; its latitude is 44° north, and its longitude at the east end is 59° 40′, the meridian which passes through the eastern extremity of Cape Breton. The island is

low and sandy, about 25 miles in length, and one mile in breadth. On its coasts are dangerous shoals, upon which many vessels have been cast away. Men are stationed upon the island, to afford relief to the shipwrecked. Wild horses, of a small size, roam over the island, and feed upon a coarse grass which it produces.

There is no harbor or safe anchorage on the coast.

Climate. — Nova Scotia is situated near the middle of the vegetable zone peculiar to the oak and wheat. In common with other British colonies, on the east coast of America, it is subject to the extremes of heat and cold. Amid the frosts of winter, the thermometer sometimes falls as low as 24° below zero, while in the hottest days of summer it rises to 96°, in the shade. The mean annual temperature is 44°, which is considerably lower than that of places in the same latitude on the west coast either of America or Europe.

Notwithstanding the wide range of temperature, and the somewhat variable nature of the climate, few countries are more healthful than Nova Scotia. The annual depth of rain is about 41 inches. Snow usually covers the ground three or four months, and cattle require to be fed and housed six or seven months in the year. The spring is late, and little can be done in the fields before the first of May. But when warm weather sets in, vegetation is very rapid, there being only about three months between seedtime and harvest. Indian corn is easily ripened, and the hardier varieties of the grape come to maturity in the open air.

GEOLOGY AND SOIL. — The earth's crust, or outer portion, consists of rocks, either exposed or covered at various depths below the surface. The soil is derived partly from decayed vegetable and animal matter, but mainly from rocks, disintegrated or broken up by the action of rain, frost, and other atmospheric influences. Rocks are divided, according to their origin, into two great classes, *aqueous* and *igneous*. Aqueous rocks are *sedimentary;* that is, the particles of which they are composed, having been commingled with the waters of lakes and seas, gradually settled to the bottom. These rocks usually have a stratified appearance, and often contain remains of animals and plants, which are called fossils. Igneous rocks are supposed to have been formed by the cooling of melted matter, like the lava of volcanoes. The older igneous rocks, which have cooled under great pressure, are called Plutonic rocks; those of later origin are called volcanic. Igneous rocks have a crystalline appearance and contain no organic remains. The term *metamorphic* is applied to such aqueous rocks as have been changed by means of heat, yet not reduced to a state of fusion. Rocks admit of a much more detailed classification, according to the period of their formation and their contents.

The principal rock formations of Nova Scotia are included under the following heads: —

I. THE METAMORPHIC DISTRICT OF THE ATLANTIC COAST. — This division occupies a large area in the south, extending from Digby to Cape Canso, and varying in breadth from 50 miles in the west to 7 miles in the east. The surface is

rugged and uneven, and often covered with large boulders; it abounds in lakes and bogs. The rocks of this region are chiefly slate, granite, gneiss, and quartz. The soil is not generally fertile; grains do not grow well, owing partly to the soil and partly to Atlantic fogs; but many parts are well adapted to vegetables and fruit-trees. It is from the quartz of this region, chiefly, that the Nova Scotia gold is obtained.

II. Silurian Districts of the Interior. — The rocks of this division — consisting of slates, shales, grits, and limestones — belong to what geologists term the *Upper Silurian Series*. It includes the most elevated lands in the Province, comprising the South Mountain, the Cobequid Mountains, the hills of Pictou and Sydney, the highlands in the north of Inverness and Victoria, and a portion of the country south of the Bras d'Or Lake. The soil of these regions, though often stony, is deep, generally fertile, and adapted to the growth of grains. Superior iron ore occurs in this formation, and copper has also been found.

III. Carboniferous Districts. — These occur in the east of Kings, north of Hants, principal lowlands of Colchester, Cumberland, Pictou, and Sydney; also, in the south of Inverness and Victoria, the west of Richmond, and the east of Cape Breton County. The varieties of rock belonging to this system are sandstone, shales, conglomerates, gypsum, limestone, and coal. This formation is of great interest both to the naturalist and the political economist, — to the one for its numerous fossils of extinct animals and plants, to the other for its mineral products, as coal,

iron gypsum, lime, freestone, and grindstone. The surface is generally undulating, and the soil fertile, varying from light loam to stiff clay.

IV. New Red Sandstone. — This formation occupies the valley between the North and South Mountains, and also the lowlands bordering on Cobequid Bay. The varieties of rock are red sandstone and red conglomerate. The soil varies from fertile loam to barren sand; it is generally adapted to the growth of fruit-trees and roots.

V. Trap. — The trap rock comprises the North Mountain, several small islands in Minas Channel and Basin, as well as some detached points on the north of these waters, from Cape Chiegnecto to Five Islands. The trap usually rests upon red sandstone, and is supposed to have been poured forth in a melted state from the interior of the earth, subsequent to the sandstone deposit. The soil formed from trap is easily exhausted. Trap alluvium, combined with red sandstone soil, at the base of the North Mountain, forms one of the most fertile soils in the Province.

VI. Modern Alluvium. — Under this head are included all those deposits which have accumulated along the margin of the principal streams. Alluvial soils are of two kinds, *marine* and *river* alluvium. The former commonly called *marsh*, is formed from mud left by the tide at the estuaries of certain rivers; it is protected from further tidal washings by artificial embankments called *dykes*. Marsh is generally a very rich soil, having, without any fertilizing application, retained an extraordinary productiveness since the settlement of the country. River alluvial soil, called *inter*

vale, is found along the margins of rivers, and is composed of materials brought from the higher grounds during freshets. It is very fertile, furnishing excellent hay land.

MINERALS. — The principal mineral products of Nova Scotia are gold, iron, copper, coal, lime, gypsum, sulphur, sulphate of barytes, salt, manganese, and ochres. Building materials, such as granite, sandstone, slate, and clay, are plentiful; marble is also found to some extent. Sandstone is obtained in Cumberland and other places, of a rare grit, required in grindstones.

GOLD was discovered in 1861, at Tangier, in Halifax County. The names Gold River, Cape d'Or * and Bras d'Or † seem to indicate that the precious metal had been found in the Province by the early settlers.

The principal places at which gold mining is prosecuted are Stormont, Wine Harbor, and Sherbrooke, in Guysboro'; Tangier, Montague, Waverly, and Oldham in Halifax; the Ovens in Lunenburg; and Renfrew in Hants. The average number of men engaged in mining operations at these places during 1863, was 877, and the value of the gold obtained was $259,032.

IRON ores of superior quality are abundant in various parts of the Province. The only iron works at present in operation are those called the "*Acadian Charcoal Iron Works*," at Londonderry, in Colchester. In 1863, 903 tons of bar iron and 402 tons of pig iron were exported. The average number of men employed was about 200.

* Cape of Gold. † Arm of Gold.

Coal mining is prosecuted chiefly in the counties of Cape Breton, Pictou, and Cumberland. The total quantity of coal raised in the Province in 1863 was 429,321 tons, of which 104,343 tons were raised at the Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, and 198,313 tons at the Albion Mines, Pictou.

Copper is found in various parts of the Province. The only mine in operation is at Cheticamp, in Inverness. This mine has been recently opened by an American company.

Grindstone is quarried principally in Cumberland County. The stones manufactured in that county, in 1860, were valued at $40,166, and the whole manufactured in the Province, at $44,100.

Vegetable Products. — It has been already stated that Nova Scotia is situated in the vegetable zone, whose characteristic products are the oak and wheat. The flora is similar to that of the Northern States and Canada.

The forests are extensive, yielding timber, lumber, fuel, etc. The cone-bearing trees (*Coniferæ*), such as pine, spruce, larch, etc., are of great commercial value. The most valuable hard wood trees are oak and beech (*Cupuliferæ*), maple (*Aceraceæ*), birch (*Betulaceæ*), and ash (*Oleaceæ*). The finest ornamental trees are the elm (*Ulmus*), poplar (*Populus*), and rowan or mountain-ash (*Pyrus Americana*).

Many beautiful herbaceous plants are indigenous to the Province. Without attempting an enumeration, we may name the May-flower (*Epigea Repens*), spring beauty (*Claytonia*), Indian cup or pitcher plant (*Sarracenia Purpurea*), white

water-lily (*Nymphæa Odorata*), wild rose (*Rosa Parviflora*), and violet (*Violaceæ*).

The principal wild fruits are strawberry (*Fragaria Virginiana*), raspberry (*Rubus Strigosus*), blackberry (*Rubus Villosus*), blueberry (*Vaccinium*), and gooseberry (*Ribes*).

The principal cultivated fruits are apples, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, currants, etc.; with care grapes are also ripened. The common cereals, as wheat, oats, rye, and barley are successfully cultivated; Indian corn is ripened without difficulty. Potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, etc., are extensively cultivated.

Wild Animals. — Many of the wild animals which once abounded in the country have disappeared, or are becoming very rare.

Passing over the lower orders of the animal kingdom found in Nova Scotia, we notice only the *Vertebratæ*, or those which have a bony system or backbone. These are divided into four great classes: Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes, which are distinguished by their form, habits, and internal structure.

The Mammalia, so called because they suckle their young, are represented in Nova Scotia by four orders: —

1. Carnivora, or flesh-eaters, including the bear, wolf, wild-cat, lucifee, fox, raccoon, seal, weasel, bat, mole, and shrew-mouse.

2. Rodentia, or gnawers, furnished with a peculiar kind of teeth with which they gnaw rather than cut or tear their food, including the hare, woodchuck, porcupine, beaver, squirrel, musk-rat, and field-mouse.

3. RUMINANTIA, or cud-chewers, including the moose and caribou. They live upon grass and other vegetable food, which having swallowed, they can, by means of a peculiarity in the structure of the stomach, return to the mouth and chew a second time.

4. CETACEA, or whale family, including the whale, porpoise, etc. The animals of this order live in the sea and resemble fishes in their form; but as they suckle their young, inhale air through lungs, and are warm-blooded, they are classed with mammalia.

THE BEAR is the largest carnivorous animal in Nova Scotia; though very destructive to sheep, it seldom attacks a man. It passes the winter in a partially torpid state.

THE WOLF is rarely found in Nova Scotia.

THE MOOSE is the largest wild animal in the Province; his head is adorned with large and branching antlers, which fall off every spring, and are replaced by new ones. When seen in his native forests, the moose presents a majestic appearance; he is much hunted, and the flesh is highly esteemed as an article of food. THE CARIBOU is much smaller and is similar to the reindeer of Lapland.

BIRDS are included under six orders: —

1. RAPTORES, or plunderers, so called because they prey upon other animals; this order comprises the eagle, hawk, and owl.

2. INSESSORES, or perchers, obtaining their name from their perching habits; as they subsist largely on insects, they perform very important service to the garden and farm. This order comprises a

large proportion of the birds of Nova Scotia; the most important are the robin, blackbird, wren, yellow-bird, king-bird, sparrow, snow-bird, cross-bill, crow, raven, blue-jay, humming-bird, king-fisher, swallow, and night-hawk.

3. SCANSORES, or climbers, comprising the wood-peckers, of which there are several species. They subsist on insects found beneath the bark of decaying trees. They have a long, sharp bill and a barbed tongue, by which they get their food, and their toes are so formed that they can cling to the side of a tree, or climb upon it.

4. RASORES, or scrapers, including the partridge and pigeon. They subsist on seeds and berries, and belong to the same order as the domestic hen. The name of the order is taken from the habit of scraping or scratching with the foot.

5. GRALLATORES, stilt-birds or waders, comprising the heron or crane, snipe, woodcock, phalarope, and plover. They subsist on small fish and aquatic insects. In adaptation to their mode of living, they have long necks and long legs. Their legs resemble stilts; hence the name of the order.

6. NATATORES, or swimmers, including the goose, duck, loon, auk, gull, etc. These birds have their toes united by a membrane, enabling them to swim. They are sometimes called PALMIPIDES, which means web-footed.

REPTILES are distinguished for their slow breathing, which renders them cold-blooded. Many of them have no limbs and move by creeping; hence the name reptile. Those in Nova Scotia are small and harmless. The principal

are snakes, tortoises, lizards, toads, and frogs. Toads and frogs have the power of living both on the land and in the water, and hence are called amphibious. The spawn of the frog is deposited in water, and the young, in the first state, called *tadpoles*, have no legs, and they breathe through gills, like fish. Legs are at length developed, and the gills fall off.

Fishes require but very little air, which they obtain from the water alone, as it passes through their gills. The following are the most important on our coasts: —

1. The Cod tribe, including the cod, haddock, pollack, hake, etc., which are of great value as an article of food, and also for the oil obtained from their large livers.

2. The Flatfish, including the flounder, halibut, etc., noted for their flat bodies. The halibut often attains a great size and is much prized for food.

3. The Salmon tribe, including the salmon, trout, smelt, and capelin; the salmon ascends the rivers to deposit its spawn, and is noted for its habit of leaping up cascades of considerable elevation; its flesh is highly esteemed.

4. The Herring tribe, including herring, shad, and alewife; these are plentiful and much used for food.

5. The Mackerel tribe, of which large quantities are captured.

Inhabitants. — The population of Nova Scotia, in 1861, numbered 330,857; of these 294,706 were born in the Province, of the remaining 36,151 immigrants, nearly one-half have come

from Scotland, one-fourth from Ireland, and one-twelfth from England. The native inhabitants are principally of British extraction.

The country was originally inhabited by a tribe of North American Indians, called Micmacs. These aborigines have gradually decreased in number. In 1861, they numbered 1,407. They are a vagrant, harmless people, little improved by that civilization which has so greatly changed the character of their once forest home. Lands have been reserved for them in the Province; but they have an aversion to a settled life. A missionary is sustained amongst them by the joint efforts of the various Protestant Churches.

There are in the Province upwards of 20,000 Acadians who are of French origin. Their ancestors came into the country on different occasions, commencing with the French settlement of Annapolis in 1605. Their principal settlements are in Richmond County, at Cheticamp, Tracadie, Chezzetcook, Pubnico, Clare, and Minudie.

Although the English had previously made some attempts to colonize Nova Scotia, the first permanent residents were those who came with Governor Cornwallis, in 1749.

In 1753 a number of Germans settled in Lunenburg, where their descendants form a large portion of the present population.

On the expulsion of the Acadians, in 1755, their lands were occupied by farmers from the New England Colonies.

It is computed that at the American Revolution, about 20,000 royalists came to Nova Scotia from the revolted colonies. At the close of the war, many disbanded soldiers also settled in the Province.

The population of the country was still further increased by Irish and Scottish immigrants; the former settled principally in Halifax and Cumberland, the latter in the Eastern Counties.

The colored population, in 1861, numbered 5,927. They are principally the descendants of slaves who accompanied their masters from the revolted colonies, and of free negroes who came from the United States in the year 1815.

EDUCATION.—In respect to general intelligen Nova Scotians compare favorably with the inhabitants of other Christian lands. According to the Superintendent's Report for 1862, the number receiving education during that year in the Schools, Academies, and Colleges of the Province was 40,517, or nearly one in eight of the entire population.

The Provincial Normal School, established at Truro in 1855, includes a Normal College and Model School, and is sustained by a Legislative endowment of $4,000. The average number of pupil teachers in attendance is about 60.

The following table gives the Colleges of Nova Scotia, with the date of their foundation, number of professors, etc.

COLLEGES

NAME.	SITUATION.	CONNECTION.	FOUNDED.	NO. OF PROFESSORS.
Kings.....	Windsor	Episcopal'n	1789	5
Dalhousie	Halifax	Provincial	1820	6
Acadia.....	Wolfville	Baptist	1838	4
St. Mary's	Halifax	R. Catholic		4
St. Francis Xavier	Antigonish	R. Catholic		6

The various institutions of learning were sustained, in 1862, at an expense of $216,178, of which $65,027 were granted by the Province.

By the new "Education Act," which came into operation May 1st, 1864, the grant for educational purposes is largely increased. Over $80,000 are now given to Colleges, County Academies, and Common Schools. The act also provides an Inspector of Schools for each county, and encourages the principle of assessment and free schools.

RELIGION. — All religious denominations enjoy equal civil privileges. Over one-fourth of the population is Roman Catholic; the various bodies of Presbyterians also comprise more than one-fourth; the Baptists over one-sixth; the Episcopalians about one-seventh; the Wesleyans one-tenth. There are several other denominations in the Province, but all taken together number less than 12,000.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES. — The principal resources of the Province are Agriculture, Fisheries, Mines, Timber, Commerce, Manufactures, and Shipbuilding.

AGRICULTURE is the pursuit of more than one-fourth of the population; and the quantity of land under cultivation is over one million of acres. Generally speaking, the counties bordering on the Bay of Fundy, Minas Basin, and Northumberland Strait, are the best adapted to agricultural pursuits.

The following table shows, in the order of their productiveness, the six counties yielding the largest returns to the farmers:—

HAY.	WHEAT.	OATS.	BARLEY.	RYE.	INDIAN CORN.
Colchester	Pictou	Pictou	Lunenburg	Kings	Annapolis
Kings	Cumberland	Inverness	Inverness	Lunenburg	Kings
Cumberland	Antigonish	Colchester	Cape Breton	Annapolis	Digby
Annapolis	Colchester	Antigonish	Annapolis	Cumberland	Hants
Pictou	Kings	Cape Breton	Cumberland	Colchester	Yarmouth
Hants	Hants	Cumberland	Antigonish	Pictou	Cumberland.

BUCKWHEAT.	POTATOES.	APPLES.	PLUMS.	CHEESE.	BUTTER.
Cumberland	Kings	Annapolis	Antigonish	Annapolis	Pictou
Colchester	Annapolis	Kings	Pictou	Antigonish	Inverness
Pictou	Colchester	Lunenburg	Kings	Inverness	Colchester
Annapolis	Cumberland	Hants	Cape Breton	Yarmouth	Cumberland
Kings	Pictou	Digby	Annapolis	Kings	Antigonish
Halifax	Inverness	Pictou	Inverness	Pictou	Kings

TURNIPS.	OTHER ROOTS.	CLOTHS.	MAPLE SUGAR.	HORSES.	PEAS AND BEANS.
Annapolis	Halifax	Pictou	Cumberland	Pictou	Pictou
Cumberland	Yarmouth	Colchester	Pictou	Inverness	Annapolis
Pictou	Lunenburg	Inverness	Colchester	Colchester	Colchester
Colchester	Annapolis	Antigonish	Antigonish	Kings	Cumberland
Kings	Colchester	Cumberland	Inverness	Cumberland	Kings
Yarmouth	Kings	Annapolis	Hants	Cape Breton	Antigonish

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF DYKED MARSH, INTERVALE, ETC.

COUNTIES.	ACRES DYKED MARSH.	SALT MARSH.	CULTIVATED INTERVALE.	CULTIVATED UPLAND.	TONS OF HAY CUT IN 1860.
Guysboro'	84	127	2,666	12,892	9,617
Halifax	489	726	3,755	24,305	20,872
Lunenburg	17	204	2,904	43,844	20,012
Queens	66	227	1,510	14,741	7,439
Shelburne	96	942	836	7,229	5,769
Yarmouth	1,440	4,309	3,157	35,204	13,998
Digby	84	519	1,378	22,535	10,709
Annapolis	2,375	2,109	8,542	70,210	28,424
Kings	6,895	1,734	9,246	92,099	32,788
Hants	5,012	2,135	3,902	53,769	25,880
Cumberland	11,608	3,810	5,048	80,430	31,582
Colchester	3,969	1,834	10,846	61,583	33,101
Pictou	653	727	5,445	109,751	27,494
Antigonish	466	262	6,458	82,078	23,535
Inverness	910	592	7,139	86,868	21,982
Victoria	5	130	1,986	29,675	7,583
Cape Breton	180	238	1,098	45,549	8,675
Richmond	1,138	104	1,186	21,952	4,827
Total,	35,487	20,729	77,102	894,714	334,287

Pictou produces more than one-fourth and Cumberland more than one-sixth the wheat; Pictou produces nearly one-fifth and Inverness more than one-eighth the oats; Lunenburg over one-fourth the barley; Kings one-third and Annapolis and Lunenburg nearly a fifth each of the rye; Annapolis more than half and Kings more than a fourth the Indian corn; Cumberland about two-fifths and Colchester one-fifth the buckwheat; Kings nearly one-fourth and Annapolis nearly one-seventh of the potatoes; Annapolis more than one-third and Kings one-fifth of the apples; Antigonish nearly one-fourth the plums; and Annapolis nearly one-fourth the cheese, in the Province.

THE FISHERIES on the coast of Nova Scotia are very valuable, and are prosecuted with much success. In 1860, there were 14,322 men, 900 vessels, and 8,816 boats engaged in this business. The total value of the fish caught was nearly $3,000,000. Generally speaking, the counties bordering on the Atlantic prosecute the fisheries most extensively. Shelburne, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysboro', and Richmond furnish about two-thirds of the men, vessels, boats, nets, and seines; these counties also cure about two-thirds the dry fish, mackerel, and herring; Colchester takes nearly half the shad, Kings one-sixth, Hants one-seventh; Annapolis nearly two-thirds the smoked herring, Digby over one-fourth.

The following table gives in order the ten leading counties in the most important departments of the fisheries: —

Total,.....	35,487	20,729	77,102	894,714	334,287

	MEN.	VESSELS.	BOATS.	NETS AND SEINES.
1	Lunenburg	Halifax	Halifax	Lunenburg
2	Halifax	Lunenburg	Guysboro'	Guysboro'
3	Richmond	Richmond	Lunenburg	Richmond
4	Shelburne	Shelburne	Richmond	Shelburne
5	Guysboro	Guysboro'	Shelburne	Cape Breton
6	Inverness	Yarmouth	Cape Breton	Lunenburg
7	Yarmouth	Digby	Inverness	Yarmouth
8	Queens	Queens	Victoria	Victoria
9	Cape Breton	Inverness	Digby	Inverness
10	Digby	Cape Breton	Queens	Queens

	GALLONS OIL.	DRY FISH.	HERRING.	MACKEREL.
1	Lunenburg	Lunenburg	Halifax	Halifax
2	Shelburne	Shelburne	Guysboro'	Guysboro'
3	Halifax	Richmond	Lunenburg	Richmond
4	Inverness	Halifax	Shelburne	Digby
5	Guysboro'	Yarmouth	Digby	Lunenburg
6	Cape Breton	Guysboro'	Richmond	Yarmouth
7	Queens	Cape Breton	Inverness	Cape Breton
8	Yarmouth	Queens	Yarmouth	Victoria
9	Richmond	Inverness	Queens	Shelburne
10	Digby	Digby	Annapolis	Inverness

THE MINES of Nova Scotia give employment to about 3,500 men, and the number is rapidly increasing. (See minerals, page 58.)

According to the census of 1861 the number of men engaged in *lumbering* was only about 500. It is probable, however, that many who follow the business at certain seasons of the year did not enroll themselves under this occupation. Cumberland returns more than two-thirds the deals manufactured in the Province; Queens more than half the pine boards; Lunenburg one-fifth the spruce and hemlock; Pictou nearly one-fourth the square timber, Cumberland and Colchester, together, over one-fourth; Halifax nearly half the staves.

The prominent geographical position of Nova Scotia, as well as the number and excellence of its harbors, gives its inhabitants unrivalled *commercial advantages*. The shipping owned in the province exceeds 309,000 tons, valued at $8,966,000.

THE IMPORTS are varied, consisting of woollens, cottons, silks, iron, and innumerable manufactured articles, from Great Britain; flour, agricultural and other implements, furniture, tobacco, and other articles from the United States; sugar, molasses, rum, and tropical fruits from the West Indies.

THE EXPORTS include fish, agricultural products, coal, gypsum, vessels, lumber, etc. A large amount of goods imported from the West Indies and other places is also exported again to other colonies.

The following tables give the value in dollars

of some of the principal IMPORTS and EXPORTS together with the totals for 1863.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	VALUE IN DOLLARS.
Flour, corn and meal	2,160,919
Cottons, linens, silks, and woollens	2,024,595
Liquors, wines, etc	332,800
Tea	477,675
Tobacco	212,877
Hardware, etc	950,094
Molasses and Sugar	881,467
Other articles	3,160,964
Total	10,201,391

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	VALUE IN DOLLARS.
Fish and oil	2,390,667
Coal	796,389
Produce of the forest	716,913
Produce of the farm	659,778
Other articles	1,982,741
Total	6,546,488

THE MANUFACTURES are yet quite limited, but they are increasing every year.

Nova Scotia with its abundance of coal, iron, and other minerals, together with its commercial advantages, is well adapted to manufacturing pursuits.

SHIPBUILDING is extensively prosecuted in almost all the counties, particularly in Hants, Yarmouth, Digby, Pictou, Colchester, and Cumberland. The number on the stocks, in March 1861, was 295, and their probable tonnage 47,922.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION. — Good public roads intersect all parts of the country.

A RAILROAD, commenced in 1854, connects Halifax with Truro, a distance of 61 miles; a branch line, 32 miles long, which joins the main line 13 miles from Halifax, runs to Windsor. This railway was constructed by the Province, and is under the control of a Chief Commissioner, appointed by the government. The entire cost of the whole line, consisting of 93 miles, was $4,099,464.

A CANAL, of about 60 miles in length, is nearly completed, connecting Halifax Harbor and Cobequid Bay. The work was begun by a company, in 1825, and subsequently abandoned; it was resumed in 1853. The cost when completed has been estimated at $200,000.

Over $24,000 has been expended in cuttings for a canal across St. Peter's Isthmus, in Cape Breton; but nearly ten times that amount will be necessary to finish the work.

The TELEGRAPH lines of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company extend over 1200 miles, connecting all the principal places in the Province. There is also a submarine cable from Cape Breton to Newfoundland, by which European news arrives in advance of the mail steamers. In 1860, the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company leased their lines to the American Company for ten years.

There are nearly 500 POST and WAY OFFICES in the Province, by means of which every facility is afforded for the conveyance of letters and papers.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT. — The government of

Nova Scotia, although amenable to the Imperial Government of Britain, is not subjected to any unpleasant dictation or control.

No provincial law is valid until it is sanctioned by the Sovereign; but as the acts of the Provincial Legislature are generally affirmed, it may be considered as practically independent in the management of the local affairs of the Province. In its form, the Government is modelled after that of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by the Governor, an officer appointed by the Crown. The Government embraces three departments, — Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

1. The Executive generally originates the policy or system of measures pursued in the administration of public affairs, and also carries the laws into effect. It consists of the Governor, who is the Head Officer, and the Executive Council, usually comprising nine members. Five of these, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Provincial Secretary, Financial Secretary, and Receiver General hold lucrative offices and are styled Heads of Departments. This Council is responsible to the people for the public acts of the Governor and holds office only so long as it possesses the confidence of their Representatives.

2. The Legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

The Legislative Council is composed of twenty-one members, appointed by the Crown and holding office for life; it possesses the power to sanction, amend, or reject all measures previously passed by the Assembly. It can also

originate any Bill which does not involve an expenditure of the public money; but Bills originated by this Body require the assent of the Assembly.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY consists of fifty-five members, chosen every four years by the electors of certain counties, districts, and townships. This Body claims the exclusive privilege of levying taxes and originating all Bills involving an expenditure of the public money. Its Bills require the assent of the Legislative Council and Governor.

3. THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT applies the laws to particular cases, investigating and deciding with respect to violation of law, and awarding penalties. It embraces the following courts:— Court of Error and Appeal, Supreme Court, Court of Vice Admiralty, Court of Probate, Court of Marriage and Divorce, Court of Sessions, and Justices' Courts.

The Court of Error and Appeal consists of the Governor and Council. Appeals may be made to this court from inferior courts, where the amount of judgment is not less than $1,200.

The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and four Assistant Judges. All civil causes are decided by a Jury of nine men, and criminal causes by a Jury of twelve men. This Court has jurisdiction in all criminal cases, in civil suits in which the sum is not less than $20, and in appeal cases under that sum.

The Court of Vice Admiralty decides upon maritime causes.

The Court of Probate has jurisdiction over the property of deceased persons.

The Court of Marriage and Divorce consists of the Governor, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, commissioned by the Governor, and the members of the Executive. It decides upon the legality of marriages, and has the power to grant divorces.

The Court of Sessions consists of the Magistrates and Grand Jurors in the several counties. It manages the local affairs of the counties.

Justices' Courts consist of one, two, or more Justices of the Peace. In civil suits a single Justice cannot give judgment upon a case in which the sum exceeds $20. Two or more Justices can give judgment on any sum not exceeding $80. An appeal can be made from these courts to the Supreme Court.

DEFENCES. — The Volunteer and First class Military forces of the Province number about 50,000 men.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. — The Revenue or public money of the Province arises from various sources, as duties on goods imported, sale of crown lands, royalties on minerals, proceeds of the Provincial Railway. The modes of expenditure are quite as diversified, including salaries of Government Officers, of Judges of the Supreme Court, Clerks, etc.; Legislative expenses, Revenue expenses: grants for the support of Education and Agriculture, grants to public works, to the post office department; grants for the maintenance of roads, bridges, and the provincial railway; interest on the public debt, etc.

The following table gives the Revenue and Expenditure for 1863.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Duties	$883,965.00	Interest	$266,756.00
Royalty on Coal	34,032.00	Road Service*	137,112.00
Railway Revenue	144,247.00	Railway Expenses	127,000.00
Post Office	33,932.00	Board of Works	84,867.00
Crown Lands	19,377.00	Education*	66,608.00
Gold Fields	19,247.00	Post Office	59,929.00
Other Sources	114,303.00	Gov't Officers	59,704.00
		Rev. Expenses	55,854.00
		Leg. Expenses	37,789.00
		Gold Fields	25,250.00
		Militia Expenses	29,444.00
		Other objects	198,044.00
Total	$1,249,103.00	Total	$1,148,357.00

* The grants for Roads and Bridges and Education, for 1864, are largely increased.

PUBLIC DEBT. — The public debt of the Province is over $5,000,000, of which the greater portion has been incurred in the construction of the provincial railway.

Of this amount the province has given its bonds for $4,000,000. borrowed $500,000 from the Savings Bank, and issued notes to the amount of $444,458.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SURFACE, ETC., OF THE COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	SURFACE.	SOIL.	LEADING BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.
Guysboro'	Rugged and rocky.	Good in the north, barren in south, except on the rivers.	Agriculture, fishery, and gold mining.
Halifax	Rugged and rocky	Generally poor except on the rivers.	Trade, fishery, agriculture, & gold mining.

COUNTIES.	SURFACE.	SOIL.	LEADING BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.
Lunenburg....	Undulating.	Much fertile soil, especially on the rivers and shores of Mahone Bay.	Agriculture, fishery, lumbering, and ship-building.
Queens.....	Rugged, several lakes.	Rocky and barren on the coast, fertile tracts in the interior.	Lumbering, fishery, and agriculture.
Shelburne.....	Low on the coast, more elevated in the interior.	Rocky, extensive barrens and peat bogs, fertile districts in the interior.	Fishery, lumbering, ship-building, and agriculture.
Yarmouth.....	Low, many small lakes.	Rocky, generally arable.	Ship-building, commerce, fishery, agriculture, and lumbering.
Digby.....	Undulating and hilly.	Average quality, good soils on Digby Neck and at the head of St. Mary's Bay.	Agriculture, fishery, lumbering, and ship-building.
Annapolis.....	Mountains in the north, hilly in the south, valley intervening.	Generally fertile.	Agriculture, large dairies, and extensive orchards.
Kings.....	Mountains in the north and south, valley intervening.	Generally fertile, superior marsh.	Agriculture, numerous orchards.

COUNTIES.	SURFACE.	SOIL.	LEADING BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.
Hants	Undulating and hilly.	Fertile, good marsh.	Agriculture, plaster trade, and ship building.
Cumberland...	Undulating in the north, hilly and mountainous in the south	Generally fertile. extensive marshes.	Agriculture, ship-building, lumbering, and mining.
Colchester	Undulating in the north and south, hilly in the interior.	Generally fertile, good marsh and intervale.	Agriculture, ship-building, lumbering, and mining.
Pictou.....	Hilly in the west and south.	Generally fertile, good intervale.	Agriculture, mining, ship-building, commerce, and lumbering.
Antigonish....	Hilly in the north and south; low in the middle.	Generally fertile.	Agriculture and fishery.
Inverness.....	Undulating and hilly in the south, mountainous in the north.	Generally fertile.	Agriculture and fishery.
Victoria.....	Uneven and mountainous; some low land in the south.	Generally fertile.	Agriculture and fishery.
Cape Breton...	Undulating, elevated near the Bras d'Or.	Generally fertile.	Agriculture, mining, and fishery.
Richmond.....	Generally low, more elevated in the east and west.	Best soil on the shores of Bras d'Or Lake and along the rivers	Fisheries, coasting trade and agriculture.

The following table gives the population of the 18 counties, in 1861, their several townships, etc.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.	VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.	TOWNSHIPS.
Guysboro'....	12,713	$753,354	$388,434	Manchester, Guysboro', St. Mary's. [town, Preston.
Halifax.....	49,021	9,453,168	6,279,636	Halifax, Dartmouth, Lawrence-
Lunenburg....	19,632	2,415,032	990,000	Chester, Lunenburg, New Dublin.
Queens.....	9,365	1,228,908	489,040	Liverpool, Guysboro'.
Shelburne.....	10,668	1,157,328	473,412	Barrington, Shelburne.
Yarmouth.....	15,446	2,454,680	1,288,140	Yarmouth, Argyle.
Digby.....	14,751	1,468,378	346,936	Digby, Clare. [Wilmot.
Annapolis.....	16,753	2,659,501	609,204	Clements, Annapolis, Granville,
Kings.....	18,731	3,775,928	649,492	Horton, Cornwallis, Aylesford.
Hants.....	17,460	3,450,304	1,137,708	Falm'th, Winds'r, Newp't, Rawdon, Douglas, Kempt, Maitl'd.
Cumberland...	19,533	3,097,504	683,638	Amherst, Wallace, Parrsboro'.
Colchester.....	20,045	4,100,000	960,000	Truro, Onslow, Londonderry, Sterling.
Pictou.....	28,785	2,533,656	1,152,684	Pictou, Edgerton, Maxwelton.
Antigonish....	14,871	2,160,947	550,248	Antigonish, Arisaig, Tracadie, St. Andrews. [Ainslie.
Inverness.....	19,967	no returns	no returns	Port Hood, Canso, Margarie,
Victoria.....	9,643	489,960	195,956	
Cape Breton ..	20,866	1,319,480	672,300	Sydney, St. Pat'ks, St. Andrews.
Richmond.....	12,607	523,202	357,756	Arichat, Maitland, Lennox, Hawksbury.
Total.....	330,857	$43,041,330	$17,224,584	

COUNTIES, WITH THEIR TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

(County towns in small capitals.)

COUNTIES.	TOWNS AND VILLAGES.
Guysboro'.....	GUYSBORO', Canso, Sherbrooke, Port Mulgrave.
Halifax.....	HALIFAX, Dartmouth, Tangier, Bedford.
Lunenburg.....	LUNENBURG, Chester, Bridgewater, New Dublin, Petite Riviere.
Queens	LIVERPOOL, Milton, Mill Village, Port Medway, Brookfield.
Shelburne.....	SHELBURNE, Barrington, Locke's Island.
Yarmouth	YARMOUTH, Tusket, Hebron, Jebogue.
Digby	DIGBY, Weymouth, Westport, Hillsburg, Montegan, Bear River.
Annapolis.....	ANNAPOLIS, Bridgetown, Lawrencetown, New Caledonia, Clementsport.
Kings	KENTVILLE, Wolfville, Canning, Berwick.
Hants	WINDSOR, Hantsport, Noel, Maitland, Walton, Brooklyn, Shubenacadie.
Cumberland.....	AMHERST, Pugwash, Wallace, Parrsboro', Minudie.
Colchester	TRURO, Tatamagouche, Great Village, Folly, Upper Stewiacke.
Pictou.....	PICTOU, New Glasgow, Albion Mines, River John, Durham.
Antigonish.....	ANTIGONISH, St. Andrews, Little River, Tracadie, Harbor Bouche.
Inverness.....	PORT HOOD, Mabou, Ship Harbor, Plaster Cove, Whykokomagh.
Victoria.....	BADDECK, Englishtown.
Cape Breton	SYDNEY, The Bar, Lingan.
Richmond.....	ARICHAT, Discousse, Bourgois, Little Arichat.

NOTES ON THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS. HALIFAX, the capital, about three miles in length and three-fourths of a mile in breadth, is built on the side of a hill, sloping somewhat abruptly to the harbor, on the east. On the summit of the hill, is

the citadel, a fortification of great strength, commanding the harbor. The city contains many fine buildings, among which is the Parliament House, a large and beautiful structure. The capacious and safe harbor and excellent dockyard of Halifax make it the principal naval station in British North America. It has direct communication with England through the Cunard and other steamers, and it is the terminus of an important railway. Across the harbor, about a mile in width, is the pleasantly situated town of DARTMOUTH which may be regarded as a suburb of Halifax. In its vicinity is the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

PICTOU, the most important town in the eastern part of the province, is situated on Pictou Harbor. Its ship-building and commerce are extensive.

NEW GLASGOW, a flourishing town near the mouth of East River, is noted for its ship-building. In its vicinity are the Albion Mines, from which the coal is conveyed to Pictou Harbor by rail.

YARMOUTH is the largest town in the western part of the Province. It is noted for its commercial enterprise and ship-building. The total value of the vessels registered in this port is upwards of $2,204,000, being nearly one-fourth of the total value of the shipping of the Province.

DIGBY is a small town on Annapolis Basin. It is connected by steamer with St. John, N. B., with which it carries on a considerable trade.

ANNAPOLIS, situated at the head of Annapolis Basin, is the oldest town in the Province. It was

founded in 1605, and was the capital until the settlement of Halifax, in 1749.

BRIDGETOWN is on the Annapolis River, 15 miles from its mouth. It is a place of considerable trade and is the largest town in the county of Annapolis.

WOLFVILLE is a pretty village near Minas Basin; it is the seat of Acadia College.

CANNING, near the mouth of the Habitant River, is a growing place. It has considerable trade with the United States.

WINDSOR, on the Avon, is the seat of King's College, — the oldest literary Institution in the Province. In the neighborhood of Windsor are extensive gypsum quarries. HANTSPORT, near the mouth of the Avon, is noted for its ship-building.

SHELBURNE, LIVERPOOL, and LUNENBURG are the most important seaport towns on the Atlantic coast, between Halifax and Yarmouth.

TRURO is an inland town, connected with Halifax by railway. It is the seat of the Provincial Normal College and Model Schools.

AMHERST, the principal town in Cumberland, is pleasantly situated in the neighborhood of extensive marshes.

ANTIGONISH is a pretty village and the seat of St. Francis Xavier's College.

GUYSBORO' is situated on the west side of Guysboro' Harbor. In its vicinity are large beds of limestone.

ARICHAT, on Isle Madame, is the most important seaport on the Atlantic coast east of Halifax. It is the head-quarters of the fisheries in its vicinity.

SYDNEY, formerly the capital of the island of Cape Breton, has an excellent harbor. The BAR at North Sydney is a rapidly increasing village, connected with the coal-mines by a railroad.

DISTANCE IN MILES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax to Yarmouth through the interior.

Halifax	Windsor 45	Wolfville 16	Kentville 7	Gibbonville 30	Law'cetown 9	Bridgetown 7	Annapolis 15	Digby 24	Weymouth 18	Yarmouth 49
45	61	68	98	107	114	129	153	171	220	

Halifax to Yarmouth, Shore route.

Halifax	St. Margaret's Bay 21	Chester 24	MahoneBay 20	Lunenburg 7	Mill Village 28	Liverpool 9	Shelburne 40	Barrington 22	Yarmouth 44
21	45	65	72	100	109	149	171	215	

Halifax to the Strait of Canso.

Southern route.						Northern route.				
Halifax	Middle Musquodoboit 42	Upper Musquodoboit 13	Nelson's 21	Glenelg 32	Guysboro' 40	Port Mulgrave 20	Halifax	Truro 63	New Glasgow and Picton 40	Merigomish from N. G. 12	Antigonish 24	Port Mulgrave 38
42	55	76	108	148	168		63	103	115	139	177	

Halifax to New Brunswick.

Halifax						
Truro 63	63					
Great Village 20	83					
Purdy's 18	101					
River Philip 8	109					
Amherst 18	127					
New Brunswick 7	134					

Amherst to Pictou.

Amherst						
Pugwash 29	29					
Wallace 13	42					
Tatamagouche 12	54					
Pictou 34	88					

Plaster Cove to Margarie.

Plaster Cove						
Port Hood 28	28					
Mabou 10	38					
Margarie 35	73					

P. C. to Sydney.

Plaster Cove						
St. Peter's 35	35					
Sydney 45	80					

Port Hood to Baddeck.

Port Hood						
Whykokomagh 17	17					
Baddeck 25	42					

HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Four hundred years ago, our forefathers were living beyond the wide Atlantic, quite ignorant of the existence of that land which Nova Scotians call their home, as well as of that vast continent of which it forms a part. Although the Northmen from Norway had visited America, by way of their colonies in Iceland and Greenland, as early as the 10th century, and had kept up some intercourse with it for several hundred years, this fact seems to have been entirely unknown to the other nations of Europe. In the 15th century, all communication between Scandi-

navia and the colony in Greenland was cut off by immense masses of ice, from the polar regions, and the very existence of America was forgotten.

2. Towards the end of the 15th century, a spirit of commercial enterprise was excited among the nations of Western Europe. India and the islands to the south of Asia presented the greatest allurements, and that man who could most facilitate communication with those distant places was accounted the greatest benefactor. The recent invention of the mariner's compass and other improvements in the art of navigation greatly facilitated distant voyages.

3. Columbus, a native of Genoa, a town in the north of Italy, having spent his early life in maritime pursuits, conceived the bold and philosophical idea of finding the Indies, by pursuing a westerly course across the ocean. After spending many fruitless years in endeavoring to persuade the sovereigns of Europe of the practicability of his plan, he at last secured the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella, the sovereigns of Spain.

On the 3d of August, 1492, he sailed from the port of Palos with three ships and 120 men.

4. The hopes of Columbus were well-nigh blasted on the very eve of fruition. The ocean was much more extensive, and consequently his promised land was much farther off than he had anticipated. His crew, at the beginning, hardly reconciled to their voyage, now having their hopes deferred from day to day, became mutinous. At length, however, Columbus was overjoyed at the sight of land which, in token of his deliverance from the perils of the sea and his murmuring crew, he

called St. Salvador. This island, which forms one of the group called the Bahamas, was supposed by Columbus to be near the coast of India, and its inhabitants were called Indians. When subsequent explorations had shown that this opinion was erroneous, the name West Indies was applied to the newly discovered islands.

5. A few years after Columbus had made his great discovery, Americus Vespucius, a native of Florence, explored the northern coast of South America. From this navigator, the Continent of America took its name.

6. John Cabot, a learned Venetian mariner, resident in England, caught the idea of discovery from the success of Columbus. He represented to Henry VII., already jealous of the glory which the Spaniards had acquired in the New World, his readiness to undertake a voyage of discovery under the auspices of the English Crown. Accordingly Cabot and his son Sebastian sailed from Bristol, in May, 1497. They pursued a more northerly course than Columbus, and it is probable that the first land they reached was the western coast of Labrador, or the neighboring Island of Newfoundland. They visited Nova Scotia, and explored the principal part of the eastern coast of North America.

7. Nearly a century now elapsed, during which the English seem to have neglected the New World. Several French adventurers, meantime, visited North America; among these was Cartier, who explored a part of Canada, as early as 1534.

8. In the year 1583, Queen Elizabeth fitted out a fleet for North America, under the command of

the gallant Sir Humphrey Gilbert. This brave man, having formally taken possession of the Island of Newfoundland, sailed to Sable Island for the purpose of obtaining cattle, which he understood had been left there by the Portuguese. In this attempt, he lost one of his vessels on the sand-bars off that dangerous island. He then with two ships set sail for England; but the one which he commanded was cast away and all on board perished.

9. In 1598, the Marquis De la Roche, on his way to Nova Scotia, left forty French convicts on Sable Island, absurdly supposing it a fit place for a colony, and after visiting different parts of Nova Scotia, he returned to France. Most of these poor fellows died of starvation. At the expiration of seven years, the twelve survivors were pardoned and brought back to France.

10. In the year 1604, De Monts sailed for America, with a patent from the King of France, conferring upon him the government of that portion of North America situated between the 40th and 46th parallels, and called, in his commission, Acadia. He was accompanied by Champlain, Pontgrave, and Pontrincourt. They landed on the south coast of Nova Scotia, near Liverpool. Thence they proceeded along the coast and sailed up into Annapolis Basin. Charmed with the beautiful scenery of this place, they chose a spot near the head of the basin for a settlement, and called it Port Royal. They then continued their explorations up the Bay of Fundy, visiting Cape d'Or and Parrsboro'. Sailing down the bay again,

they took up their winter-quarters on the island of St. Croix.

11. In the spring, De Monts and his party returned to Port Royal, where they proceeded to erect dwellings and make other preparations for a permanent settlement. In the autumn he visited France, leaving Pontgrave and Champlain to make further explorations. During the following summer he returned to Port Royal, bringing supplies for the infant colony. Upon his subsequent return to France, he found that jealousies had been excited on account of his exclusive privileges, and that the king, influenced by the clamor, had cancelled his commission.

12. Pontrincourt, who had received a grant of Port Royal from De Monts, was engaged in cultivating the soil, and in making such improvements as would render his colony comfortable and independent, when he received intelligence that Acadia had been taken out of the hands of his patron. In consequence of this, he and his colonists returned to France, leaving their buildings and crops to the natives, who had evinced much friendship for Pontrincourt, and were distressed at his departure.

13. In the following spring, Pontrincourt, having received a charter from the king, returned to Port Royal, with several families, and resumed the occupation of the settlement. A few years later, another French colony was established at LaHave, and priests were sent from France to instruct the Indians.

14. Meanwhile the English were forming set-

tlements farther to the south. Their first colony was established in 1607, at James Town, in Virginia. When they were apprised of the existence of the French settlements at LaHave and Port Royal, within the limits of their charter, they fitted out an expedition under Captain Argall, and dispossessed them.

15. In 1620, the Puritans, who were driven from England by religious persecution, arrived in America and formed the first settlement in New England.

In the following year, Sir William Alexander, a native of Scotland, obtained from the king a grant of the country which the French called Acadia. In the patent granted to Alexander, it was called Nova Scotia, and embraced all the territory east of a line running northerly from the river St. Croix to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. For the purpose of encouraging its settlement, Charles I. of England instituted the order of Baronet of Nova Scotia. Each baronet received a grant of land in the colony and pledged himself to aid in its settlement.

16. Meanwhile the French were prosecuting their schemes of colonization in Canada, which was then called New France. They had also resumed the occupation of Port Royal and LaHave. In 1627, Sir William Alexander, aided by Sir David Kirk, a French Protestant, sent out a fleet and recovered possession of Nova Scotia. On the way they captured eighteen French transports, bearing supplies to the colonists. In 1629, Kirk effected the conquest of Cape Breton and Canada.

17. Among the prisoners taken on board the

French transports, was a Protestant named Claude De la Tour. He soon identified his interests with those of the English, and received the title of Baronet of Nova Scotia. Having made arrangements with Sir William Alexander for the settlement of Nova Scotia, he attempted the conquest of his son who held La Have in the French interest. Failing in this, he proceeded to Port Royal and established himself on the opposite side of the basin, at a place now called Granville. He subsequently received from Sir William Alexander a grant of all Nova Scotia with the exception of Port Royal. But these attempts to colonize the country were soon after arrested by the treaty of St. Germains, in 1632, which restored the whole country to the French.

18. Nova Scotia was now divided amongst rival adventurers from France, who soon commenced a course of petty warfare with each other. In 1654, an English fleet, fitted out by Cromwell, effected an easy conquest over them; bringing the country again into the hands of the English. The French, however, still occupied many of their old settlements and continued the fur-trade with the Indians. La Tour, a son of Claude de la Tour, having received from Cromwell a grant of Nova Scotia, sold his right to Sir Thomas Temple, who expended a large sum of money in repairing the fortifications of the various settlements. He was in the receipt of a considerable income from the fur-trade and fisheries, when the country again changed owners, passing into the hands of the French by the treaty of Breda, 1667.

19. The French were not long allowed to

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retain possession of the country. In 1690, the Colony of Massachusetts sent out an expedition under Sir William Phipps, captured the French settlements, and again placed Nova Scotia under English rule. It was now annexed to Massachusetts. The old French settlers, called Acadians, still remained on their lands. Their tenure, however, was most insecure and dangerous. Port Royal was visited by pirates, and the inhabitants were pillaged and some of them cruelly murdered.

In retaliation for wrongs the French had committed, Colonel Church was sent from Boston against the Acadians of Chiegnecto (Cumberland.) These defenceless people fled to the woods, whilst their property was destroyed by the English.

20. By the Treaty of Ryswick, in 1696, Nova Scotia was again restored to France. The French now manifested a disposition to encroach upon the territories belonging to Massachusetts. They also seized the fishing vessels belonging to that colony, and encouraged the Indians to attack their settlements. Colonel Church again proceeded to Nova Scotia, and destroyed flourishing settlements at Minas (Horton), and Chiegnecto.

21. The New England Colonies were at length aroused to the importance of taking Nova Scotia from the French. Having obtained the consent of the British Government, after two unsuccessful attempts, they effected the conquest of Port Royal, in the year 1710. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, France finally ceded Nova Scotia to the English.

22. Port Royal, the capital of the Province,

now received the name of Annapolis Royal, in honor of Queen Anne, the reigning sovereign of Great Britain. By the terms of capitulation, the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of this town were permitted to dispose of their effects and leave the Province within two years. Governor Nicholson demanded of the other Acadians, resident in the Province, either to take the oath of allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, or leave the country within one year. The former alternative was at variance with their national prejudices; the latter involved a large sacrifice of property. After occasioning much perplexity to the governor by delaying beyond the appointed time, they took the oath with some understanding that they should not be required to bear arms against France. They were hence called neutrals. The English population was at this time very sparse, and the fear of renewed hostilities with the French deterred emigrants from settling in the Province.

23. The French, dispossessed of Nova Scotia, turned their attention to the island of Cape Breton which they still retained. A town, named Louisburg, was founded in 1720, in the south of the island, and at a vast expense was made one of the strongest places in America. It soon became an asylum for the perpetrators of the most cruel and daring assaults upon the English inhabitants of Nova Scotia. The French had succeeded in gaining the friendship of the Indians and at the same time in making them extremely hostile to the English. These aborigines now commenced the most fearful outrages upon the

lives and property of the English colonists. Canso, through its vicinity to the fisheries, had become a flourishing settlement. In the same year that Louisburg was founded, this place was attacked by a party of Indians, many of its inhabitants were murdered, and property, valued at £20,000, was plundered. Attacks of this kind became frequent. Fishing vessels also were boarded and plundered ; sometimes also their crews were murdered, or carried into the interior, scalped, and otherwise tortured. The plunder thus obtained found a ready market at Louisburg.

24. In 1744, war was declared between France and England; the Governor of Louisburg received intelligence of this fact before the people of Nova Scotia, he fitted out an armament, and taking the inhabitants by surprise, made an easy conquest of Canso. He then besieged Annapolis, but timely aid arriving from Massachusetts, he was compelled to retire.

25. The Colonies of New England now, in their turn, planned the conquest of Louisburg. Wm. Pepperal, a militia colonel, was despatched with 4000 men and a small fleet, for that purpose. Pepperal was joined at Canso, by Commodore Warren, with additional forces. After a few days siege, the Governor of Louisburg was induced to surrender. It is said that the French flag was allowed to remain in the harbor to deceive French trading vessels, and that three valuable merchant ships were thus decoyed and captured.

26. In the following year, 1746, a fleet of 70 sail was sent out from France under the Duke d'Anville, for the purpose of recovering Nova

Scotia and destroying British settlements in America. The fate of this fleet was most disastrous. Some of the ships were lost in a severe gale, and others, disabled, returned to France. After a tedious passage of 90 days, the Duke arrived at Chebucto Harbor (Halifax), with a small force. During the passage, many of his men had died of a fever which still prevailed. So great was the grief and disappointment of the Duke, that he died four days after his arrival. A force had been sent from Canada to act in conjunction with this fleet. After waiting some days for the fleet and despairing of its arrival, the Canadian force returned home. The remnant of the fleet, having experienced several other reverses, returned to France without effecting any conquest. Diplomacy however secured for them what they were unable to obtain by arms. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, Cape Breton was restored to France.

27. The French, desiring to obtain more territory, asserted that Acadia which had been ceded to the English by the treaty of Utrecht, included only a part of the peninsula, and consequently, that a large country between it and Massachusetts still pertained to the French crown. The English maintained that Acadia included not only the whole of the peninsula, but also the country now called New Brunswick. Whilst this dispute was pending, the English sent out a large number of disbanded soldiers to Nova Scotia, under Edward Cornwallis, who was appointed governor of the colony. They landed at Chebucto on the 20th of June, 1749, laid the foundations of a town which

was called Halifax, in honor of the Earl of Halifax, a promoter of the enterprise, and organized a government, consisting of the governor and a council of six persons.

28. The Acadians and Indians tendered submission to the governor, and for a short time manifested a friendly disposition. But the French Government, not yet abandoning all hope of regaining the country, immediately sent out instructions, influencing them to a very different policy, The Indians under the influence of savage passions committed the most barbarous outrages upon the infant colony. It was necessary to keep a guard during the night to protect the town against surprise, and the inhabitants could not enter the neighboring forest, but at the risk of their lives; or of being seized, carried to Louisburg, and sold as slaves. The French governor asserted that he had no control over the perpetrators of these outrages, and that the captives were purchased to save them from barbarous treatment. He, however, exacted enormous sums for their ransom.

29. Governor Cornwallis, deeming it imprudent to allow the Acadians to continue as neutrals, summoned them to take an unconditional oath of allegiance. This they declined doing, as it might involve the necessity of their bearing arms against France and their friends the Indians. They asked permission to sell their property and leave the country, which was refused. The Indians were denounced as traitors, and companies were organized to hunt them in their retreats, encouraged by a reward of ten guineas for every Indian scalp.

30. The Governor of Canada, having determined to restrict the English to the peninsula, sent a strong force, commanded by La Corne, to Bay Verte. La Corne fortified his position on the isthmus and compelled the Acadians of Chiegnecto (Cumberland) to take the oath of allegiance to the crown of France. The Acadians of Minas (Lower Horton) and other places were encouraged to renounce subjection to the English. Cornwallis sent Major Lawrence, with a small force, to secure the fidelity of the inhabitants of Chiegnecto. At his approach they burned their houses and fled to La Corne, who was posted on the north of the Missaquash River. At an interview with La Corne, Lawrence learned that the French were determined to hold all territory north of that river, and as his force was too small to warrant an engagement, he returned to Halifax. He was immediately sent back with a stronger detachment. A large body of Acadians and Indians, intrenched behind the dykes, opposed his landing. They at length gave way and fled to La Corne. Lawrence, not being able to dislodge La Corne from his strong position, constructed a fort (Fort Lawrence) on the south of the Missaquash, by which he was able to command the entrance to the peninsula.

31. In order to obtain colonists for Nova Scotia, George II. offered to the Protestants on the continent of Europe large inducements to emigrate to the Province. A number of Germans accordingly came out to Halifax in 1750; they subsequently settled in Lunenburg, where they endured great hardships and experienced much

trouble with the Indians. Exasperated by these unexpected difficulties and also by reports, that supplies sent out for their use had been withheld, they rose in rebellion. They were, however, soon reduced to order and compelled to surrender their arms.

32. In the year 1755, an expedition was sent from Massachusetts to dislodge the French at Bay Verte. It was entirely successful. The forts were taken and the garrisons were sent to Louisburg, under condition of not bearing arms in America for six months. The Acadians, who had aided the French, asserting that they had been forced to that service, were pardoned. To prevent them from giving assistance again in similar enterprises, they were disarmed and deprived of their boats.

33. The French had recently gained a decided victory over the English near the Ohio River, and Louisburg had been reinforced. The Acadians still refused to take an unqualified oath of allegiance to the British Government, and as recent events had demonstrated, their neutrality, in case of French invasion, could scarcely be relied on. These circumstances induced Governor Lawrence and his Council to remove them all from the Province and disperse them among the other Colonies. Accordingly, without intimating to them this design, they were all commanded to assemble in their churches, to be informed of the king's pleasure concerning them. Their houses, lands, and all other property, except money and household goods, were then declared forfeited to the Crown; permission was not allowed them to

return to their homes, lest they should escape to the woods. They were placed on board vessels which had been provided for the purpose, and scattered among the other colonies from New Hampshire to Georgia. Their houses and barns were burned, so that if any escaped they might be compelled to return and submit to the hard decree. It is stated that about 7000 of these people were transported from Minas, Canard, Cumberland, and Annapolis. They were set down poor and friendless in a strange land, where they experienced great privations. In some cases, too, their expulsion was further embittered by the separation of families and friends. Those who had been taken to Georgia attempted to find their way back; they coasted along from harbor to harbor, till they arrived at New England, where they were forbidden to proceed any further. Notwithstanding the secrecy of the arrangement for the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, and the vigor with which it was executed, many escaped to the woods and eluded pursuit. Others subsequently returned to the Province.

34. In 1758, an expedition, commanded by Admiral Boscawen and General Amherst, was sent against Louisburg. After a few days' siege, the governor was compelled to surrender on humiliating conditions. The islands of Cape Breton and Prince Edward were yielded to the English, and the soldiers of the garrison were made prisoners of war. The inhabitants of the town were removed to France and the fortifications were subsequently destroyed. A few fishermen are now the only inhabitants of this former

stronghold of the French. In the following year, Quebec was taken by General Wolfe, who had distinguished himself in the siege of Louisburg; and soon after, all Canada fell into the hands of the English.

35. In 1758, Governor Lawrence convened the first Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia. It consisted of sixteen representatives for the whole province, two for Lunenburg and four for Halifax, making twenty-two in all. Roman Catholics were excluded from the privilege of sitting as members and from voting at elections. Governor Lawrence also sent an invitation to the New England colonies, offering large grants of land to any who would remove to Nova Scotia. Many farmers accepted the invitation, and settled on lands vacated by the Acadians.

36. In consequence of the seizure of Newfoundland by the French, 1762, a panic was excited in Nova Scotia and a number of Acadians who had settled in Kings County and had given valuable assistance to the colonists from New England, in helping them to repair the dykes, became objects of alarm. In was feared that, in case of French invasion, these people would join the enemy. They were accordingly seized and transported to Boston. The Governor of Massachusetts refused to allow them to land, and they were brought back to Nova Scotia. The French, however, were soon dispossessed of Newfoundland and all fears of the poor Acadians were dissipated. By the treaty of Paris, 1763, France relinquished all claim to Canada, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, including the territory now called New Brunswick,

and the islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the exception of St. Pierre, Miquelon and Langley. A treaty had also been effected with the Indians, and the hatchet buried, as a token of peace. Nova Scotia, so long a scene of strife and bloodshed, now started on her career of peace and prosperity.

37. Britain had scarcely compelled France to relinquish her vast territories in America, when she excited the hostility of her own colonies. The great cause of defection was a tax imposed by the imperial government, on tea and other articles, including stamped paper, on which all deeds and other legal documents were required to be written. The colonies remonstrated against being taxed by a Parliament in which they had no representation. The British Government remaining inflexible, the colonies rebelled. The war commenced in 1775; the Declaration of Independence was made on the fourth of July of the following year. Britain acknowledged their independence in 1783. During this general defection, Nova Scotia maintained her allegiance and fidelity to the British Crown. The inhabitants of Truro and Onslow indeed manifested some sympathy with the revolted colonies and refused to take the oath of allegiance, in consequence of which their members were not allowed to take their seats in the Provincial Legislature.

38. Prince Edward Island was separated from Nova Scotia and became a distinct province in 1770. Cape Breton and New Brunswick were also separated in 1784. In 1819, Cape Breton was re-annexed to Nova Scotia. It has been

computed that about 20,000 royalists removed from the revolted colonies and settled in Nova Scotia. During a war with the United States, in 1814, an expedition, fitted out in Halifax, took possession of Castine and other places now forming a part of the State of Maine. The duties collected at these places, whilst they were occupied by the British, were, at the close of the war, placed at the disposal of the governor of Nova Scotia for the benefit of the Province. Out of this fund £1,000 were expended on a military library in Halifax, and £9,750 towards the establishment of Dalhousie College.

39. Until the year 1838, a single Council, consisting of twelve members, possessed both legislative and executive power and always sat with closed doors. This council was then dissolved, and two were created in its stead.

40. The ten years following this change in the Council were characterized by agitations in the country, as well as keen contests in the Assembly, for political reform. These movements at length resulted, in 1848, in the establishment of what is called Responsible Government. The Executive is responsible to the House of Assembly whose confidence it must possess. In 1818, the population of Nova Scotia Proper was 78,345: in 1828, it was 123,848; in 1851, it amounted to 221,239; and in 1861 it had increased to 267,774.

VOCABULARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

Abbreviations employed in the vocabulary.—L. *Latin*, G. *Greek*, F. *French*, Ger. *German*, Sw. *Swedish*.

AXIS. (G. *axon*, an axle.) An axle: an imaginary straight line passing through the centre of the earth, on which it performs its daily revolutions.

ARCHIPELAGO. (G. *archos*, chief; and *pelagos*, the sea.) The name of an important sea near Greece; any sea containing clusters of islands.

AVALANCHE. (F. *avaler*, to descend.) A slip of snow, ice, earth, etc., from the side of a mountain.

BASIN, a small portion of water running up into the land, like a bay; the portion of a country drained by a river and its tributaries.

BAY, an inlet of the sea.

BOULDER. (*bowl*, a ball used in a game.) A rounded stone.

BRAS D'OR. (F. *arm of gold.*) The name of the inland waters in Cape Breton.

CAPE. (L. *caput*, the head.) A headland; a point of land running out into the sea.

CAPITAL. (L. *caput*, the head.) The chief town of a country; the seat of government.

CARBONIFEROUS. (L. *carbo*, coal, and *fero*, I bear.) Bearing or containing coal.

CARNIVORA. (L. *caro*, flesh, and *voro*, I devour.) Flesh-eaters.

CASCADE. (F.) A small waterfall.

CATARACT. (G. *katarasso*, I fall down.) A great waterfall.

CEREAL. (L. *Ceres* the goddess of corn and tillage.) Grain, as wheat, rye, barley.

CHANNEL. (L. *canalis*, a water-pipe.) The bed of a river; a passage of water connecting two seas.

CIRCLE. A plane figure bounded by a curved line which is everywhere equally distant from the centre.

CITADEL. A fortress.

CIRCUMFERENCE. (L. *circum*, around, and *fero*, I bear.) The curved line which bounds a circle; the distance round the earth, which is 24,870 miles.

CLIMATE. (G. *klima*, a slope.) The condition of a country with respect to heat, moisture, etc.

COAST. (L. *costa*, a rib.) The part of a country bordering on the sea.

COLONY. (L. *colonia*, a settlement.) A company of people who have left their native place and settled in a distant country under the protection of the parent state; the country thus settled.

COMMERCE. (L. *commercium*, trade.) An exchange of the goods or products of one country for those of another.

CONTINENT. (L. *contineo*, I hold together.) A great extent of land not separated by water.

CREEK. A small inlet of the sea; a brook.

CURRENT. (L. *curro*, I run.) A stream, a progressive motion of air or water.

DESERT. (L. *desero*, I forsake.) A waste uninhabited land.

DIAMETER. (G. *dia*, through, *metron*, measure.) A straight line passing through the centre of a circle or sphere and terminated by the

circumference. The earth's diameter is 7,924 miles.

EMPIRE. (L. *imperium*, supreme power.) A country ruled by an emperor.

EMPORIUM. (G. *emporion*, a market-place.) A city or town of much trade.

EQUATOR. (L. *æquo*, I make equal.) A great circle passing round the earth east and west and dividing its surface into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemispheres.

ESTUARY. (L. *æstuo*, I boil.) The expansion of a river at its mouth into an arm of the sea.

EXPORTS. (L. *ex*, out of, and *porto*, I bear.) Goods carried out of a country.

FLORA. (L. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers.) The plants belonging to a country.

FRIGID. (L. *frigidus*, cold.) Cold; *see zone*.

FRONTIER. (L. *frons*, the front.) The border; the boundary of a country.

GLACIER. (L. *glacies*, ice.) A large mass of ice and snow found along the slopes of lofty mountains.

GOVERNMENT. (G. *guberno*, I steer.) Rule; the power which rules a country.

GRALLATORES. (L. *grallator*, one who goes on stilts.) Stilt birds or waders.

GRANITE. (L. *granatus*, having grains.) A rock having a granular or grained appearance, and made up of three minerals, quartz, felspar, and mica.

GULF. (G. *kolpos*, the bosom.) A portion of the sea extending into the land; a large bay.

GYPSUM. (G. *gupsos*, chalk.) A combination of sulphur and lime, called sulphate of lime.

HARBOR. (Saxon, *here-bergà*, a station where an army rests.) An inlet of the sea containing safe anchorage for ships.

HEMISPHERE. (G. *hemi*, half, and *sphaira*, a ball.) Half a ball or sphere. That portion of the earth north of the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere; that to the south, the Southern Hemisphere.

HORIZON. (G. *horizo*, I bound.) The circle which bounds the view, where the earth and sky appear to meet, is called the Sensible Horizon; a great circle parallel to the Sensible Horizon is called the Rational Horizon.

ICEBERG. (Ger. *eis*, ice, and *berg*, a hill.) A large mass of ice floating in the sea.

IMPORTS. (L. *in*, into, and *porto*, I bear.) Goods brought into a country from abroad.

INSESSORES. (L. *in*, upon, and *sessor*, a sitter.) A class of birds that often rest upon trees; perchers.

INSULAR. (L. *insula*, an island.) Surrounded by water.

ISOTHERMAL. (G. *isos*, equal, and *therme*, heat.) Having equal heat. Isothermal lines are imaginary lines passing through those places which have the same mean annual temperature.

ISTHMUS. (G. *isthmos*, the neck.) A neck or narrow portion of land joining large bodies of land.

LAKE. (G. *lakos*, a cistern.) A body of water surrounded by land.

LATITUDE. (L. *latitudo*, breadth.) The angular distance of a place from the equator. Latitude is north or south, according as the place is north or south of the equator.

LAVA. (L. *lavo*, I wash.) Melted stones thrown from a volcano.

LONGITUDE. (L. *longitudo*, length.) The angular distance of a place from the first meridian. When a place is east of the first meridian, it is said to be in East Longitude; when west of it, it is in West Longitude.

MAMMALIA. (L. *mamma*, the breast.) That class of animals which suckle their young.

MARITIME. (L. *mare*, the sea.) Belonging to the sea.

MERIDIAN. (L. *meridies*, noon.) An imaginary great circle passing through the poles and cutting the equator at right angles.

MOUNTAIN. (L. *mons*, mountain.) A vast elevation of the earth's surface.

METAMORPHIC, (G. *metamorphoo*, I change.) Changed; a class of rocks slightly changed by heat.

MONARCHY. (G. *monos*, one; *archos*, ruler.) A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in one person.

OASIS. (G.) A fertile spot in the midst of a desert.

OCEAN. (G. *okeanos*, the ocean.) The vast body of salt water which surrounds the earth; a very large body of salt water, as the Atlantic Ocean.

OCEANICA, or Oceania. The ocean world, the islands in the Pacific Ocean.

PALMIPIDES. (L. *palma*, the palm of the hand, and *pes* a foot.) A class of birds having the toes connected by a membrane; web-footed. These birds are also called natatores.

PENINSULA. (L. *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an island.) A portion of land nearly surrounded by water.

PLAIN. (L. *planus*, level.) A level open country.

PLATEAU. (F. a flat dish.) An elevated plain.

POLE. (G. *polos*, a pivot). An extremity of the earth's axis. The earth has two poles, the North Pole and the South Pole.

PRECIPICE. (L. *præ*, before, and *caput*, a head.) A very steep descent; a cliff.

PROMONTORY. (L. *pro*, before, and *mons*, a mountain.) A lofty cape; a headland.

PROVINCE. (L. *pro*, for, and *vinco*, I conquer.) A country acquired by conquest; a dependency; a colony.

RAPTORES. (L. *raptor*, a robber.) Birds that live by plunder.

RASORES. (L. Rado, I scratch.) Birds that scratch with the foot to obtain food, as poultry, partridges, etc.

REEF. (Ger. *riff*, a ridge.) A range of rocks lying near the surface of water.

REPTILE. (L. *repto*, I creep.) A cold-blooded animal which usually moves by creeping.

REPUBLIC. (L. *respublica*, the commonwealth.) A state or country in which the supreme power is vested in the people.

REVENUE. (L. *revenio*, I return.) Profit; the income of a state or country derived from duties, taxes, and other sources.

RODENTIA. (L. *rodo*, I gnaw.) Gnawers; an order of animals including mice, rats, and squirrels.

RUMINANTIA. (L. *rumino*, I chew the cud.) An order of animals so called because they chew the cud.

SALUBRIOUS. (L. *salubris*, promoting health.) Favorable to health.

SCANSORES. (L. *scando*, I climb.) An order of birds having the foot so formed that they can cling to the side of a tree or climb upon it.

SHALE. (Ger. *schale*, a husk.) Hardened clay, resembling slate.

SEA. A large body of salt water.

SHORE. Land lying near the sea.

SOUND. (Ger. *sund*, a strait.) A narrow passage of the sea.

SPHERE. (G. *sphaira*, a ball.) A globe or ball. A spheroid is a body which resembles a sphere.

STRAIT. A narrow passage joining two large bodies of water.

TORRID. (L. *torridus*, parched.) Very hot, scorched, *see zone.*

TRAP. (Sw. *trappa*, stairs.) An igneous rock, so called because it often rises in masses one above another, like steps. The North Mountain is formed of this rock.

TROPIC. (L. *tropicos*, pertaining to a turning point.) A name applied to two circles, one 23° 28′ north of the equator called the Tropic of Cancer, and the other 23° 28′ south of the equator called the Tropic of Capricorn. At these circles the sun appears to turn and move towards the equator.

VALLEY. A hollow between hills or mountains.

VOLCANO. (L. *vulcanus*, the god of fire.) A burning mountain.

WATERSHED. A ridge, or mountain range, from which streams flow in opposite directions.

WIND. Air in motion.

ZONE. (G. *Zone*, a belt.) A belt; The tropics and the polar circles divide the earth into five zones, namely, one Torrid, two Temperate, and two Frigid Zones. The earth is also divided into vegetable zones.

THE END.