

the country from the central water-shed, and the longest do not exceed 50 miles in length. The more important rivers are the *Annapolis*, *Shubenacadie*, *Philip*, *St. Mary's*, *Musquodoboit*, *La Have*, *Mersey*, and *Margaree*.

The larger lakes, from 10 to 15 miles in length, are *Rossignol*, *Grand*, *Ship Harbour*, and *Ainslie*. Many of the streams furnish valuable water-power, and both rivers and lakes abound in trout.

Climate.—The climate of Nova Scotia is, on the whole, surpassed by that of few countries. It is healthful and invigorating, free from malaria, violent storms, and extremes of heat and cold. The most disadvantageous feature is the tardy advance of spring. About the middle of May warm genial weather sets in; during the summer months bright, sunny days with seasonable showers contribute to the rapid growth and maturing of farm products; and the interval between seed-time and harvest is short. Then there follow two months of delightful autumn weather. Thus comes full compensation for a long and somewhat rigorous winter. And the winter itself, with its snows and frosts, has its advantages and its pleasures. The extremes of temperature, which seldom occur, are about 90° in summer and -20° in winter.

Resources and Industries.—Nova Scotia has varied and rich resources, comprising the *soil*, the *forests*, the *minerals*, and the *sea*. To these may be added *manufacturing* and *commerce*.

The soil throughout a large part of the province is well suited to agriculture, yielding large crops of grass, grain, vegetables, and fruit of temperate climates. The most productive portions are on the