

A Descriptive and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies in 1812 (with an introduction by D. A. Muise)

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Documents

A Descriptive and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies

This document is a copy of a report from Richard Manby, Deputy Commissary General for British Troops in the Maritimes Area from 1811 to 1814, to Sir George Prevost, Commander in Chief of British forces in British North America and Governor General of Canada. The copy from which this text is drawn is available in the papers of Sir Hugh Swayne (Public Archives of Canada, MG24, A5-Vol. 1), who was administrator to the Colony of Cape Breton from 1813 to 1815. Unfortunately, the documents upon which the report was based do not seem to have survived; neither it seems have any other copies of the report itself. There is no copy in the Prevost Papers, nor in the regular series of either the British Army or the Governor General's office.

In 1812, Manby undertook to assess the capacity of the Maritimes area to defend itself in the event of hostilities. As Commissary General, he was particularly interested in assessing the capacity of the area to maintain a fighting force. His report was founded upon personal observation and information supplied to him by his predecessors and subordinates as well as a full range of government officials from all four Maritime colonies. The manuscript can be taken as a fairly accurate description of conditions as they were in 1812, given the primitive nature of statistical enquiry of the day. Manby had no reason to exaggerate or conceal any pertinent information. The report was meant for internal consumption and was specifically designed for use by the military in the event of more active hostilities on the eastern front.

The document has not been edited in any way, except for the removal of marginal headings which seemed redundant and of marginal notes which were in a hand other than that of the author. No changes have been made in the spelling or punctuation, in spite of the fact that the original sometimes seems a bit obscure.

D. A. MUISE

Halifax, Nova Scotia
31st December 1812.

Sir:

I have the honor to present your Excellency with a *Statistical Account* of the Province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, collected from enquiries lately made, which I presume to think is as accurate a Statement as (from the present state of these Colonies) can be obtained. I beg also to enclose a detailed Report of the Resources of the colonies under your Excellencys Command, made in obedience to the General Instructions from the Commissary in Chief.

The proportion of Cattle throughout the whole of the several Countries of Nova Scotia, with the aid of the Fisheries round the Peninsula would afford abundant Food for the number of its Inhabitants and I should imagine yield a surplus but I do not include the Military in this Statement they being supplied entirely from Imports of Flour and Pork one half of the year; and the other half only receive Issues of Fresh Meat. — Yet the additional Quantities of Provisions that the Garrison might require could soon be provided for in the course of a few Years, as the Low Lands throughout the Country, and even those amidst the Wilderness, yield a never failing supply of Food, for Cattle of all kinds, as soon as the Snow leaves the Ground; and the Shelter sought by the Cattle in these places is advantageous to the Breed of the different Species.

Labour is however so scarce that without a greater Population, the Lands cannot be cleared either of Wood or Stone, which retards the progress of Improvement in a very great degree.

Upon an Estimate on Enquiries very carefully made and considered, I might venture to state that the aggregate Quantity of Cattle now agisting throughout the Province is:

Meat Cattle 3 years old & upwards	41,750
Ditto under Ditto	25,960
Horses including Colts	7,890
Sheep	77,832
Swine	32,303

The Pork shipped from Quebec and England is consumed by the Soldiers and others of the Garrison, as well here as at New Brunswick.

At present it is scarcely possible to form a just Estimate of what is grown in the General Settlements in the Province; the Grounds are very partially cleared, much Broken and Intercepted and the Habitations of the Farmers or Occupiers of Land lying wide apart, so that no fair judgement can be ventured as to the quantity of Acres under Culture, or the adaption of the Lands, that are cleared to the several orders of Grain necessary for the support of its inhabitants; but I should think the produce of the Cultivation at this moment would go a great way towards supplying Food for its own People, yet they being thinly scattered is not saying much; they grow a prodigious quantity of excellent Potatoes which sell from 2/6 to 5/ a Bushell through the year.

In this Peninsula there are not less than 70,000 Inhabitants of all Ages, and the excess in the Imports of Grain for the last two Years have amounted to —

			In 1811		In 1812	
Flour	—	Blbs	—	24,414	—	26,852
Bread	—	Bags	—	2,622	—	—
Corn	—	Bushl.	—	12,076	—	11,194
Wheat	—	D ^o	—	6,352	—	100
Rye	—	D ^o	—	—	—	1,594.

A Consumption, the greater portion of which is no doubt used by the Military here and in New Brunswick as also by the Ships in the Harbour.

Wheat is grown in many parts of the Province, and Considerable Quantities of Oats, and Rye, but many Bushels of Oats are brought from Prince Edward Island, tho' for the most part they are spiry and light, about 4/ pr Bushel.

Forage is brought to the Market in Halifax in Waggons and Sleds, and by coasting Vessels, the latter is generally of an Indifferent quality, being the produce of Marsh Lands, and brings a less price than upland, which is nevertheless not free from Weed; this Article is on the average, throughout the Year at £ 7 per Ton.

Straw is also brought to Market after the same manner it is mostly short and broken; and consisting of Rye and Oats Chiefly, but the price of this Article is more variable: for the Service of the Garrison for Palliasses, Wheat Straw is used at seldom less than £8 pr Ton and oftner more, the rest from £4.10 to £ 7 but for the most part it is short flimsy or damp.

Wood is in the greatest abundance all over the Province, but the labour of Felling and Cutting and the Scarcity of Hands frequently produces a want of this Article in the Market, whereby the price is enhanced from 10/ to 30/ pr Cord; the use of Coals is therefore of late become more general and this Article if wrought in due Season at the Mines in Cape Breton could be bought here at from 35/ to 40/ pr Chaldron but owing to some cause not thoroughly understood or guarded against, the price is frequently much increased; at this moment, bad Coal is selling at £3 to £3.10. — pr Chaldron.

The roads leading to, and from the several Settlements throughout this Province, may be considered during the Summer Months, as *solid*, tho' rugged, that is from May to November; during the Wet Months, Deep, and in some places difficult even as Bridle Roads, and with Carriages of Burden, almost impassible; but these impediments are relieved by a Fall of Snow and Frost at which time the Sleds are used; and the Travelling *becomes excellent* for Waggons or Sleds with the greatest Weight all over the Province. —

The Water Carriage inland is confined to the Borders of the River Shubenacadie at the Head of the Bason of Mines, which is navigable up to Fletchers Bridge with Boats in Spring and Autumn, only, and again up to Onslow, these Boats are from 10 to 15 Tons each. —

The number of vessels plying all round the Coast from Bay Verte and even from Miramichie to the Southern Shore of the Bay of Fundy and the extremity of the Bason of Mines up to Chignecto Bay, and also to the Bay of Passamaquoday to St John and up to the River Fredericton affords great convenience for the Transport of all kinds of Merchandize with as much safety perhaps from the violence of the Weather as in any part of the Globe, there being all round the line of Coast, Harbours of depth sufficient for Vessels of Light Draft, where they may most commodiously take Shelter; these Vessels are from 30 to 90 Tons, and at most seasons can be taken up at Halifax on Reasonable terms in time of Peace; and in War under proper Convoy, at much the same rate. —

The price of Freight is from 3/ to 5/. pr barrel and from 35/. to 40/. per Ton. — The Land Carriage price from 6/. to 10/. per Hundred Weight, both according to distance.

Province of New Brunswick

This Province in its present State cannot afford supplies for an Army, the produce of the Land yielding barely enough for the Support of its Inhabitants.

Wheat does not thrive in this Province, tho' the Lands on each side of the River St. John and in parts of the Interior East and West of the River are well cultivated, and therefore great Quantities of Flour are imported from the Neighbouring States. — Oats are grown in fair proportion being from 3/9 to 4/— per bushel.

Hay is also brought to Market from St John and Fredericton at from £4 to £5, and Straw at from £3 to 4 £ p. Ton. Potatoes in good quantities from 2/6 to 3/— per Bushel.

At St. Andrews the People almost entirely depend on the American States for Flour, and on the Market at St. John for Oats and Hay. — At Presque Isle they grow abundance of Wheat and Indian Corn.

There is more than a sufficiency of Cattle for the support of the people, in almost all parts of the Province, Beef and Mutton as well at St. Johns as at Fredericton is from 5d to 6d a pound but Mutton is always somewhat dearest.

From St John in last Year was exported 130 Barrels of Salt Beef and 350 Barrels of Pork.

Wood is at all times in great abundance in all parts of the Province except at St John, during part of the Winter Months when it reaches to 35/. or 40/. per Cord in other parts it is seldom more than 20/. Wood is generally speaking the only Fire made in New Brunswick.

Provisions are transferred from St John to Fredericton by the River of that name two small Vessels being employed during the Summer Season for the Public Service.

The Settlements in this Province being chiefly made on each side the River St. John, it may be said to be its principal Communication; there are however Portages across to Miramichie and there are also communications from the

great Lakes branching out of the River St. John to the Washadamoiac. The rates of freight are from 1/6 to 2/. per Bbl. Tierces of Peas and Rice 3/6 and 4/6.

This Province is divided into Eight Counties, five of which including the City and County of St John are situated on the River of that name.

The Seat of Government being at Fredericton eighty Miles from the Mouth of that River and at the extremity of the Navigation for vessels of the Burthen of 40 Tons; — Charlotte County lying between the St John and the River St. Croix bordering on the Bay of Fundy and Passamaquoddy. The other two Counties being on the northern and western side of the Province extending to the River St. Lawrence and Bay of Chaleur, and intersected in a remarkable manner by the Rivers Ristiquoche, Petticochine, and other Rivers and channels running into the Bay and St. Johns, on which at all Seasons is carried on a Traffick to a great extent, and on the Borders of which are Lands covered with Forests of the Finest Timber of Pine, Birch, Maple, Fir, Elm, and other Trees fit for Ship Building, of a quality indeniably good and yielding an inexhaustible supply, the natural falls of Water leading in all directions to convenient Harbours and Ports of the Sea Coast, to which in the Summer Season they are floated down, the severity of the Winter contributing more largely to the facility for the Preparation and Deposit of such Bulky produce than a more temperate climate could possibly do.

The whole of these Forests being in the warmer Seasons of the Year covered with underwood and swarming with Flies and Noisome Vermin of all sorts, which in addition to the Heat and Moisture of the Ground would make the Felling, Hewing and preparing the Timber almost impracticable, but in Winter the Ground being hardened by Frost and covered with Snow and Ice whereby the rugged and otherwise impassible Ravines are filled up, there is a Surface over which Burdens of the Heaviest Weight and Bulk are with less Labour moveable and their immense Timbers are deposited on the Frozen Waters which melting as the Season advances become bouyant and are floated to there destined Ports.

These advantages to our Navy (besides the Fisheries of this Province and independant of its being the Link whereby His Majesty's Territories in Canada are united and to which it is the only pass, for more than one half of the Year) might be considered as a sufficient Reason for holding the possession of this Province as of the highest Importance to Great Britain and of tenaciously maintaining the Territory on its known and antient Limits, Twenty Millions of Acres being crowded with excellent Timber adapted for every purpose of Naval Architecture and growing in the most advantageous Situations for Removal and Exportation. As a Pass to Canada it may (by the Route taken for the Conveyance of the Mail from Halifax to Quebec and by Travellers), be said to be travelled over only by suffrage; Madawaske thro' which Settlement the line of Communication at present Runs, having been in the Year 1800

given up to the United States, admitted and settled by the Commissioners for Great Britain as within the American intended Line, It was previously held to be part of the County of York, was the first Settlement on the line of British Territory nearest to the St. Lawrence and was for that reason thought of Importance.

The Settlers are Accadians by all accounts in close alliance and in strict habits of friendly intercourse with their Canadian Brethern, so that no apprehension is entertained of any voluntary Acts of Hostility from them altho, the extent thro' which the English Mail is carried is little short of 75 Miles, that is from the Military Posts at the Great Falls in the St. John to the extremity of the Temisquata Lake, and the Portage to the River De Lop.

The County of York therefore begins at the Lines and extends to the bounding of the County of Sunbury two Miles below Fredericton encouraging a Breed of Cattle and furnishing ample provisions for its several townships and for the Market of Fredericton to which the overplus is carried for the consumption of the Inhabitants. There are several places on the borders on each side of the River St. John from the Military Post at the Great Falls to Presque'-Isle and below towards Fredericton which are tolerably well peopled, and all which are everyday increasing in Comfort and opulence.

The Cattle are numerous and the soil good which is particularly favorable to Indian Corn, and those who have viewed this part of the Country represent it to be superior to any tract which has been explored. No exact account is kept of its productions, but it is well stock'd with Cattle of every kind, and Beef, Pork and Horses, have become (to a limited extent) for some time past Articles of Exportation. —

Sunbury County is supposed to be greatly increased in population, the River St. John runs thro' the Centre of the County which contains four Large Parishes situated on each side the River. The Lands are very productive, easily cultivated and annually overflowed yielding an amazing quantity of Grass for the numerous Herds of Cattle which are reared there. The productions are Grain and Vegetable the same as grown in York County.

The next County is Queens which contains four Parishes, the Sites of which are on each side the River — The Produce of this County is Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Barley, Oats, Pease, Beans, Flax, Potatoes and every kind of vegetables in perfection and abundance. Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry with all articles of Lumber are sent to St. John for the supply of that City and for Exportation. There are some Coal Mines near the Grand Lake and Washadamsiac in this County which have furnished the Garrison of Fredericton and St. John with Coals, but it is of an Inferior quality and chiefly used in the Forge.

The Lakes have communication with each other and the River, on the borders of which there are some flourishing Settlements and many Vessels of Large Burden are built by the Artificers resident therein, the want of Hands

retards the Progress of Cultivation, but it may be considered as the most thriving Settlement within this Province.

Kings County is next having Bell Isle and the River Kenibecacis passing nearly thro' it and is divided into several well Inhabited Parishes, the largest of which is Kingston, the Lands above the Several Parishes are tolerably fertile but the most productive is Sussex, the whole of this County a few years back being a dreary spot without the least appearance of Vegetation, but of late from the Industry of the Inhabitants it possesses advantages equal to the most productive County of the Province. Grain of every kind and Forage is abundant in Sussex Vale and it has two large Quarries of Plaster of Paris which is becoming an Article of Export to the United States, for which returns are made in all Articles of Merchandize.

The Roads thro' the County are good and the Bridges over the several Branches of the River are kept in good order; the Kenibecacis flows thro' a course of eighty Miles — to 20 from its Mouth it is capable of Floating Vessels of any burthen for thirty more, for Vessels drawing from 8 to 10 feet Water, and flat Bottomed Boats reach to its source — the population at this period may be reckoned at 7,000 and upwards. —

The City and County of St. John contains four Parishes it possesses an advantageous and excellent Harbour for Ships of any Burthen at the entrance of which is Partridge Island which if Properly fortified and Garrisoned might afford protection to the Province at large.

The tide ebbs and flows from 16 to 34 feet but except St. John there is but one Harbour along the Coast of the Bay of Fundy that will admit of Vessels coming to Anchor in safety drawing more than 14 feet, except that of Bever, but for Coasting Vessels which ride in much less, there are several convenient and spacious. — The Roads are good for wheel Carriages in Summer from St. John to Fredericton, and to the extent of Sussex Vale — toward Westmoreland. The City is well supplied with Provisions of all kinds at a very moderate rate, and Provender throughout the Year at a reasonable price, and throughout the County the Farms are improving their Stocks and their Numbers increasing.

Charlotte County lying on the Passamaquoddy Bay contains six Parishes, besides Campo Bello, and the Islands in the Bay. The Estimate for the Population previous to the War was 10,000 but it is since reduced to about 5000, owing to the great number of American Inhabitants having left their abodes to reside within the Lines. The Militia is also reduced from 700 to 450. The Contiguity of the Territory gives the People of the United States continued opportunities of supplying the Inhabitants of this County with a variety of Contraband Articles to a very great extent for which they receive Fish and Specie in Payment. — Throughout the whole of these Parishes abundance of Lumber is furnished, a prodigious quantity of Fish is caught, and the productions of the Land are tolerably abundant in Corn, Potatoes & Flax the whole is in a fair State of Cultivation and is well adapted to raising Stock. —

To this County is attached the Islands of Campo Bello, and Grand Manan, the former including the other Islands at the South East side of the Passamaquoddy River it contains 4000 Acres, a great proportion is capable of Cultivation, and of late, under the care of its owner a Mr. Owen is very much improved. — To this Island which may become of the greatest importance to the Security of the Trade of the Province and a necessary Station for Vessels of Force in time of War there belongs one of the finest Harbours in the World, the Harbour De Lute, there are about three Hundred Inhabitants upon this Island. The Island Grand Manan is situated between the Grand Passage, and the Quoddy Bay; is, in extent 20 miles by 5 Broad and to which belongs thirteen smaller Islands the largest of which is about 900 Acres. This Island overlooks the Bay of Fundy, is guarded by nature as Jersey, and can be easily fortified if necessary — is very capable of being made productive, and is well Watered having many Ponds or Lakes of considerable extent. — It contains about 200 Inhabitants.

Deer Island is another Island on the Bay which has some good Harbours for small Vessels, is productive and Inhabited by nearly 200 Settlers.

Westmoreland County lies at the head of the Bay of Fundy, joins Kings County and extends to the Nova Scotia Boundary, running up to Fort Cumberland. Is divided into seven Parishes containing 10,000 Inhabitants. The new Settlers are for the most part judicious Farmers from England, chiefly from Yorkshire, who are sedulous in the improvement of the Breed of Cattle, and in the Cultivation of Land, of which the soil is good and being covered with Water from the Rivers and the Melting of the Snow which are locally denominated the Freshet produces luxuriant Pasture for the Cattle as well as prodigious Crops of Hay for their Winter support.

This Land yields abundant Crops of Grain of all Kinds and from this Country a sufficient Stock of Cattle might be raised to support the Inhabitants of the Two Provinces as well as to become a very lucrative Trade of Exportation; but this Country as well as the neighbouring one is not adapted for raising Corn or for any other purposes than Breeding and Feeding Cattle, the Summers are too short to admit of Sun sufficient to ripen the Grain, and it is mostly discoloured and of bad taste, this objection might also be stated as a prevailing one Against the good Quality of the Produce which is never certain throughout both Provinces. —

Northumberland is a very extensive County reaching from the Bay of Chaleur to within a few Miles of the Head of the Washamadoic River taking in the whole of the River Meramachie with all its branches, the soil and Situation of the whole is well adapted for Agriculture and Commerce is full of Timber and the lower side bordering on Westmoreland possesses the Advantages of pasturing Cattle equal to that County, but it is not so well stocked nor are the Settlers so far advanced in the Improvement of the Lands.

The Roads throughout the Province are very indifferent for wheel Carriages at all Seasons, the best are those from St. John to Sussex Vale leading towards Cumberland, to which Settlement wheel Carriages can readily go, but as single and Pack Horse Roads they are passed over in the Summer Season, without much difficulty, and there is a Water Communication to every Settled part of the Province and in Winter the Sledding is uniformly good.

Prince Edward Island

The supplies of Provisions in this Island are more Copious than in Nova Scotia, and in the Articles of Cattle, Wheat or Flour, Oats, Potatoes and other Vegetables would afford a considerable aid to such a limited number of Troops, as might be thought sufficiently for its defence; at present the Export excepting in Oats is insignificant, but its resources are very great was there Labour sufficient to bring them into action.

Wheat is about 6/ pr Bushell equal to 30/ per Barrel, and it is stated that 15 or 20,000 Bushells might in the present State of the Cultivation within the Island be annually procured which is as yet but very thinly Inhabited.

The Meat in this Island (Beef) is inferior to that in Nova Scotia, the Beasts being not so large or so well fed; A Garrison of six Hundred men might be provisioned in this Article at 5/2 to 6d. pr lb., from September to March, tho' of an inferior kind, and Beasts in the Hoof at from Eight to Ten Pounds, Mutton is from four pence to six pence per pound and in plenty.

Horses are numerous of a small size, but very hardy and Serviceable highly prized — and from £18 to 25 £ each.

Forage such as it is for the Consumption of the Island is in the greatest abundance.

Hay from £4 to £4.10

Straw " 45/ to 50/ ready money Prices some times much cheaper

Oats " 2/6 to 3/6

Potatoes and other vegetables in great quantities and at low prices.

There is no established rate for the Conveyance of goods, but where the money is tendered, the value of Labour and all other things, is much depressed, and more can be done with less money in this Island, than in any part of Nova Scotia.

Cape Breton

This Island is full of Lakes and very Hilly, few Horned Cattle, supposed about 5,000 not more than from 1500 to 2000 Sheep, and the Vallies tho' usually fertile producing scarcely enough for Feed and Fodder, and in the best Season, no greater quantity of Hay is raised than is consumed and the Grain that is reaped is not more than sufficient to subsist one eight part of its Inhabitants.

Wood of all sorts is to be procured in every part of the Island, and Coal is found in many places, in Spanish River La Bra dor Lakes and in all the Settlements on the Southern Shore.

For want of means of Land Carriage the Communication being very bad, every article is transported in Shallops or Schooners from place to place, except from Louisburgh to Cow Bay, from whence the Roads are good, admitting the driving Cattle to the Capital, and oxen are brought in Vessels thro' the Bras'dor from many of the Northward parts of the Island.

Potatoes and Fish are in abundance, and the latter is better than those in Newfoundland, but unless those Articles could be made a substitute for Bread, Pease and Rice there is no means in the present state of the Island for provisioning even a small number of Men, except by Importation.

There are no settled Rates or prices of Carriage in the Country.

General Remarks

The Provisions most commonly used by the Mass of the People in this Country, are Potatoes, Indian Meal, Barley Bread, or oat Cake, Soup with Chives and Milk the produce of the Land, and Fish the product of their Lines, the former is from 3/ to 5/6 per Bushel throughout the Year, and the Fish are in such abundance, that a Cod of 60 lbs weight may be bought for 9d. oftner less, Haddock 3d. Herrings and Mackerel at three coppers each and Lobsters twenty for a Shilling.

In Winter the Fish is eaten Dried and Salted, and Pork is owing the severe Weather, brought down in Sleds from the Country, as also Sheep in Scores and sold at from 7d to 8d p. lb., the former is often what is called Beechy from the Masts on which they feed, which renders the quality of the Meat oily, and of a rank taste, of this quality the Meat is a little Cheaper.

But there are a portion of very hardy People Fishermen along the Coast, but particularly on the Western side of Nova Scotia, who chiefly Live on Fish and Pork with what Potatoes they may grow the Pork being fed on the offals of their Fish in the process of curing it, and which tho its Taste is neither Fish nor Flesh, they prefer it to all other sort of Meat, and think any thing else tasteless.

Almost since the infancy of the Settlement of Nova Scotia, the Provisions for the use of its Inhabitants and its Dependencies have been drawn from Quebec, and I cannot think any other mode better than this, or more advantageous while it can be continued — there is however a great Quantity of Provisions of various Sorts brought into this Port from the United States from 25,000 to 30,000 Barrels annually and that which is Imported from Baltimore, is infinitely better than the Canadian as it keeps much longer without turning Sour which the Canadian Flour is apt to do at the years End, and it is in its quality equal to an increased price of one eighth or nearly.

In my Report, I have stated that there is an overplus of the produce of Prince Edward Island which if it could be made subservient to the victualling this Garrison, might be a good measure to adopt to the extent it will admit and I have taken some Steps to this end, but with great Caution and reserve.

Cattle are also sent out of this Island (generally to Newfoundland) to the extent of 500 or 600 head Annually, and from the County of Cumberland in Nova Scotia, they Ship to the same place Yearly about 600 Head – at present there is a contract for 1200 Head of Cattle to be furnished from this Province for the supplying of the Naval Yard and Shipping at Bermuda – these are (judged of by the Score) usually well fed and of a good Size from 600 to 800 or 1000 Weight, there are also driven to the Market at Halifax every Year at least 2,000 and probably a still larger number.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Excellency's most obedient
humble Servant

Sign'd

Richd Manby

Deptt Comr Genl.

A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, AND ITS DEPENDENCIES
Collected at the end of the Year 1812.

Provinces and Counties Xc	Description of Cattle					Supposed Population	Number of Militia	Number of Acres			Species of Grain Produced				Hay	Fuel	Mills	Ovens	REMARKS	
	Oxen & Cows over 3 Years old		Young Cattle under 3 Years old		Horses			Sheep	Pigs	of which Supposed Clear'd	Under Tillage & Pasture	Bushels								Indian Corn
								Wheat	Rye			Oats	Barley							
Halifax including the Districts of Pictou & Colchester	8200	7100	1923	19678	9448	23448	3908	2,272,000	100,000	36,000									<p>*Comprehends Diked Marsh and Meadow Lands and Upland under good Cultivation. Besides which there are about Fifty thousand Acres of Upland divested of its Wood (with the Stump remaining) great part of which grows Vegetables, Grass, and Grain, such as Rye, Oats, Wheat and Barley. N.B. A great portion of Halifax County, particularly near its Southern Coast, is an assemblage of Rocks, Barrens and Swamps and the County much intersected with Lakes and Ponds—</p> <p>The Lands under Culture lay on the Rivers Sowack and Musquedoboi. Colchester Bay, Pictou and St Marys, these last Settlements are in their Infancy and increasing very fast in Improvement and Cultivation.—</p> <p>There are no Public Ovens on Prince Edward Island the Inhabitants all baking their own Bread.—</p> <p>The only Fuel is Wood which may be had in any quantity at a low rate.—</p> <p>Since the war, the Inhabitants being for the most part Americans, nearly half have been compelled to reside within the United States Territory, and the Militia does not exceed 400, nor the Inhabitants the Number Stated; but previous to the War the Militia was 904, and the estimated Population 9,000.</p>	
Sydney	3132	2087	260	6400	2451	6114	1019	1,041,920	30,000	8,000										
Cumberland	2920	2128	807	4880	2452	2970	495	971,520	50,000	30,000										
King's County	5422	2003	1523	10913	4546	6162	1027	949,440	45,000	18,000										
Annapolis	6450	4276	1233	15025	4058	8952	1492	1,639,920	70,000	20,000										
Shelburne	5194	2505	483	15801	3016	7962	1327	998,080	30,000	6,000										
Queens	1004	451	87	1456	747	2556	426	609,440	15,000	4,000										
Lunenburg	4316	1960	244	5152	2078	6306	1051	520,480	35,000	10,000										
Haunts	5104	2454	1339	8517	3507	5910	985	600,480	50,000	20,000										
Prince Edward Island	5000	4000	1500	7000	5000	13600	2118	1,200,000	100,000	50,000										
Cape Breton	5000	2000	700 to 1000	2000	1600	7000	1200	"	"	"										
York	3900	1900	750	9000	1700	6250	625	4,221,750	211,000	140,300										
Sunbury	1950	400	450	4500	850	2500	343	428,270	60,000	40,000										
Queens	1400	450	3000	800	800	3000	327	806,540	75,000	55,000										
Kings	1600	500	3700	750	4000	682	1,021,120	90,000	70,000	70,000										
St. John	750	650	1300	850	5500	629	543,600	54,360	36,240	36,240										
Charlotte	1650	550	2200	1500	3850	9604	1,108,340	55,400	48,000	48,000										
Westmoreland	3800	850	14600	5400	3000	877	1,820,330	182,000	136,500	136,500										
Northumberland	1800	450	2800	1750	3500	925	7,702,560	88,000	58,000	58,000										

In almost all parts of the Province as well as its Dependencies the Ground is covered with Wood, and about Pictou there appears great abundance of Coal, which at a future time may be wrought to advantage.

There are a great number of Mills in the Province of New Brunswick.

The Public Ovens are in the Principal Towns or Villages resorted to by the Inhabitants.

but the Generally have Ovens for baking their Own Bread.

Quantities not to be come at.

Cape Breton the produce of Grain affords support but for an Eight part of its Inhabitants. But more Hay is got in than is consumed.

Quantities of Grain and Hay yet to be ascertained, but supplies to some extent for Export might be obtained on reasonable terms.

Total 152,000 Acres