ſician Avicenna. He publiſhed the whole works of Ariſtotle, with notes, and affected much to reaſon on the principles of that great philoſopher. He wrote a book concerning *The Secrets oſ Nature,* in which he treats of generation, phyſiognomy, and the ſigns by which we judge of the temperaments of men and wo­men. We have alſo a tract of his *On the Nature oſ the Sun and Moon.* He there ſpeaks of the *grand operation,* as it is termed by alchymiſts, and is exceedingly ſolicitous about the *projected powder,* or the *philoſopher's done.* He likewiſe publiſhed what he calls *Mensa Philoſophica,* a treatiſe replete with aſtrology and chiroman­cy. He was much admired in his day, and was even ſnſpectcd oſ magic; and had Roger Bacon and Corne­lius Agrippa for his panegyriſts.

Scot (Reginald), a judicious writer in the 16th century, was the younger ſon of Sir John Scot of Scot’s-hall, near Smeethe in Kent. He ſtudied at Hart-hall in the univerſity of Oxford; after which he retired to Smeethe, where he lived a ſtudious life, and died in 1599. He publiſhed, *The perfect Platform oſ a Hοp-garden;* and a book intitled, The *Diſcovery of Witchcraft;* in which he ſhowed that all the relations concerning magicians and witches are chimerical. This work was not only cenſured by king James I. in his *Daemonology,* but by ſeveral eminent divines; and all the copies of it that could be found were burnt.

SCOTAL, or Scotale, is where any officer of a foreſt keeps an ale-houſe within the foreſt, by colour of his office, making people come to his houſe, and there ſpend their money for fear of his diſpleaſure. We find it mentioned in the charter of the foreſt, cap. 8. Nullus forreſtarius faciat *Scotallas,* vel garbas col­ligat, vel aliquam collectam faciat, ” &c. *Manwood,* 216.

■—The word is compounded of *ſcot* and *ale,* and by tranſpoſition of the words is otherwiſe called *aleshot.*

SCOTER. See Anas, n⁰ 6.

Nova SCOTIA, or *New Scotland,* one of the Britiſh feulements in North America, ſituated between 43⁰and 49° north latitude, and between 60⁰ and 67⁰ weſt longitude, is bounded by the river St Laurence on the north; by the gulph of St Laurence and the Atlantic ocean on the eaſt; by the ſame ocean on the ſouth; and by Canada and New England on the weſt. —In the year 1784, this province was divided into two governments. The province and government now ſtyled New *Brunſwick* is bounded on the weſtward of the mouth of the river St Croix, by the ſaid river to its ſource, and by a line drawn due north from thence to the ſouthern boundary of the province of Quebec, to the northward by the ſaid boundary as far as the weſtern extremity of the Bay de Chaleurs, to the eaſtward by the ſaid bay to the gulph of St Laurence to the bay called *Bay Verte,* to the ſouth by a line in the centre of the Bay of Fundy, from the river St Croix aforeſaid, to the mouth of the Muſquat river, by the ſaid river to its ſource, and from thence by a due eaſt line acroſs the Iſthmus into the Bay Verte, to join the eaſtern lot above deſcribed, including all iſlands within fix leagues of the coaſt.

The chief rivers are, the river of St Laurence, which forms the northern boundary. The rivers Riſgouche and Nipiſiguit run from weſt to eaſt, and fall into the bay of St Laurence. The rivers of St John, Paſſamagnadi, Penobſcot and St Croix, which run from

north to ſouth, fall into Fundy Bay, or the ſea a little to the eaſtward oſ it

The ſeas adjoining to it are, the Atlantic ocean, Fundy Bay, and the gulph of St Laurence. The leſſer bays are, Chenigto and Green Bay upon the iſth­mus which joins the north part of Nova Scotia to the ſouth; and the Bay of Chaleurs on the north-eaſt; the Bay of Chedibucto on the ſouth-eaſt; the Bay of the Iſlands, the Ports of Bart, Chebucto, Proſper, St Mar­garet, La Heve, port Maltois, port Ryſignol, port Vert, and port Joly, on the ſouth; port La Tour on the ſouth-eaſt; port St Mary, Anapolis, and Minas on the ſouth ſide of Fundy Bay, and port Roſeway, now the moſt populous of all. — The chief capes are, Cape Portage, Ecoumenac, Tourmentin, Cape Port, and Epis, on the eaſt; Cape Fogerie and Cape Canceau on the ſouth-eaſt Cape Blanco, Cape Vert, Cape Theo­dore, Cape Dore, Cape La Heve, and Cape Negro, on the ſouth; Cape Sable and Cape Fourche on the ſouth-weſt. —The lakes are very numerous, but have not yet received particular names.

The face of the country, when viewed at a diſtance, preſents a pleaſingly variegated appearance of hills and valleys, with ſcarcely any thing like mountains to inter­rupt the proſpect, eſpecially near the ſea. A nearer approach diſcovers thoſe ſublime and beautiful ſcenes which are ſo far ſuperior to the gaudy embelliſhments of art. Immenſe foreſts, formed of the talleſt trees, the growth of ages, and reaching almoſt to the clouds, everywhere cover and adorn the land: Their leaves falling in autumn, add continually to that cruſt of moſs, vegetables, and decaying wood, that has for many cen­turies been accumulating; whilſt the rays of the ſun, unable to pierce the thick ſhade which everywhere co­vers the ground, leaves it in a perpetual ſtate of damp and rottenneſs; a circumſtance which contributes, in no ſmall degree, to increaſe the ſharpneſs of the air in winter.

The clouds, flying over the higher grounds, which are covered in every direction with one vaſt foreſt, and arreſted by the attraction of the woods, fill the country with water. Every rock has a ſpring, and every ſpring cauſes a ſwamp or moraſs, oſ greater or leſs extent in proportion to its cauſe: hence it is, that travelling be­comes almoſt impracticable in ſummer, and is ſeldom attempted, but in the fall of the year, when winter be­gins to ſet in, and the ground is already frozen.

The land throughout the peninſula is in no part mountainous, but frequently riſes into hills of gradual aſcent, everywhere clothed with wood. From theſe ariſe innumerable ſprings and rivulets, which not only fertilize and adorn the country, but have formed, in the midſt of it, a large lake or piece of freſh water, which is of various depths, and of which, however, little more is known, than that it has upon its borders very large tracts of meadow-land highly improveable. That part of the province which is beyond the Bay of Fun­dy, and extends to the river St Laurence, riſes alſo gra­dually as we advance from the ſea quite to Canada, but is, however, hardly anywhere mountainous. Its lands are for the moſt part very rich, particularly at a di­ſtance from the ſea; and its woods abound with the hardeſt and loftieſt trees.

Though this country, like Canada, is ſubject to long