

Prince Edward Island

The island of Prince Edward Island is the smallest of the ten provinces in area and population. It is 224 km long and 60 km wide at its broadest part, with a 1979 population of 123,000. There are roughly 367,000 hectares of land and most are under cultivation. No part of the island is more than 15 km from the sea.

Geography

Prince Edward Island is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and is separated from the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the Northumberland Strait. The province's best known physical feature is its rich red soil, which is unusually deep and has a high content for agricultural use. The island has a strongly even terrain — grade falling only north-south, from 150 m above sea level. The coastline is irregular, marked by deep bays and gulches, and is the result of both glacial and post-glacial ground flow. The island is bounded by the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the west, the Northumberland Strait to the east, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the south. The island is a part of the Canadian Maritime Provinces and is one of several provinces in which the French language is still spoken. The first French settlement was at St. John's, which was founded in 1720. The island was then the first to be settled by English immigrants in 1759. The island was then the first to be settled by English immigrants in 1759.

Prince Edward Island is a small island with a rich history. It was first settled by French immigrants in 1720. The island was then the first to be settled by English immigrants in 1759. The island was then the first to be settled by English immigrants in 1759.

History

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