

severe calm weather, stretches nearly from shore to shore, at other times water being visible. An open harbor would be of immense importance, but that is not to be hoped for in the St. Lawrence, whose tides are too low to break up the formation of the ice, which dominates till the sun comes with his recovered power to drive the usurper to more northern climes.

The Products

of the Island are principally agricultural, but fish, lumber, and ships have the care of the inhabitants. No minerals of any value have so far been found.

The Inhabitants

are mainly the descendants of British and Irish colonists, with about ten thousand of French origin, and a few Indians. The population is not yet 100,000.

The Bore.

Returning by one of the P. E. Island steamboats to Shediac, we may retrace our steps to Moncton, and stay a day, if necessary, near the head of the Petitcodiac Bay to see the Bore. This phenomenon is sometimes more worthy of note than at others owing to state of wind and tide. The waters of the bay, becoming more and more confined by the narrowing banks, roll up yards with ever accumulating force. The increasing wave growing high and crested, the waters next the bottom rubbing against the slob are less nimble than those on the top, which tumble over and over as the wave rushes on with the speed of a swift horse. The waters of the Bore, in favorable circumstances of wind and tide, are several feet in height. Small vessels lying in its way will hardly escape being swamped. When it is seen coming, or when the peculiar noise of the tumbling wave is heard by the pigs or other animals that have gone out to fish for clams or mussels, they too rush away with all speed to reach the shore ere the swift waters catch them. The phenomenon is similar to that described by Scott as having