

Acadia" during the period of its occupation by the French and up to the time when it was finally surrendered to England by the Treaty of Paris. It was published at St. John, N.B., by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, in 1879. Abraham Gesner brought out in 1849 a work on "The Industrial Resources of Nova Scotia," a work, however, which hardly comes under this division of the subject. An excellent work on "Nova Scotia, in its Historical, Industrial and Commercial Relations," was written by Mr. Duncan Campbell, and published in 1873 by Mr. John Lovell, of this city. Cape Breton has been separately treated by several writers, of whom one of the earliest is M. Pichon, whose "Lettres et Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire naturelle, civile et politique du Cap Breton depuis son établissement jusqu'à la reprise de cette isle par les Anglais en 1758," was published at The Hague in 1760. The portion of the history that concerns Louisbourg has been treated by a number of writers, whose works pertain to military rather than to provincial bibliography. Other portions of the province have also formed the subjects of separate treatises, such as the Rev. Dr. Patterson's "History of the County of Pictou,"* White's "Halifax," etc.

In 1806 was published, at London, a work entitled, "An Account of Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, North America; containing its geography, a description of its different divisions, soil, climate, seasons, natural productions, cultivation, discovery, conquest, progress, and present state of the settlement, government, constitution, laws and religion," by John Stewart. The history of Mr. Duncan Campbell is a work of merit, and is comparatively recent.

New Brunswick has had several historians, including the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, whose "Historical and Statistical Account" of the province was published at Edinburgh

* The Governors of King's College, Windsor, offered prizes for county histories, but the essays thus elicited are still in manuscript.