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way will soon be built between Sydney and Louisburg, which will be the winter port of this end of the Island.

The tourist may with advantage return along the south-eastern coast of the island, and enjoy the bracing air of the Bras d'Or, see the Marble Mountain, and visit Arichat. Much lovely scenery will meet his eye, picturesque interlacings of land and water, islets, "twice seen in their lakes," virgin forests and thriving hamlets. Everywhere there is evidence of undeveloped wealth, on the surface or beneath it, in the waters or on land. The mineral wealth of Cape Breton is immense and inexhaustible. In a few years this island will be the most stirring region of British America. It boasts of mines of gold, silver, copper; a mountain of marble, health-giving mineral springs, oil wells, and unknown breadths and depths of coal. It requires no very vivid fancy to see these wildernesses transformed into gardens, the hamlets into villages, villages into towns, and towns into flourishing cities.

Prince Edward Island.

Leaving Pictou, a few hours steaming brings the traveller to Charlottetown. On nearing the coast he is conscious that the Island is of wonderful beauty and fertility. The whole country is arable, and the greater portion of it is under culture. There are no dry barrens, nor sterile mountains to detract from the general excellence of the soil which is friable and easily wrought. The sea sends its arms through the inlets, bringing its rich manure of mussel mud within easy access of each farm. The agricultural products of the Island are immense.

The History

may be shortly told. It was colonized by France under the name of St. John's Island, was taken by the British in 1758, and ceded to Britain in the treaty of 1763. It formed part of Nova Scotia till 1770, and received its present name in 1800 in honour of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent.