

stone, Grindstone, Marble and other economic substances and mineral deposits which abound on it.

The Island is situated in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence about 425 miles below Quebec. It is 140 miles long and its greatest breadth is fully 35 miles near its centre gradually becoming narrower as it extends E and W. It contains upwards of 3,750 square miles or about 2,460,000 acres.

At the earliest date next spring the company will proceed to divide the Island into twenty counties, subdivided into five townships each, making in all 100 of the latter of about 2,500 acres each; and to open up a colonization road between Ellis Bay on the Western and Fox Bay on the Eastern end.

Towns are to be surveyed and laid off at these points first, and the chief place of business is to be established at Ellis Bay.

Suitable harbour accommodation will also be provided at both bays, while a steamer will be run around the Island and make connexions with the Gulf Ports Steamers at such points on the N. or S. shores as may be found most advantageous for settlers and the company.

The Island contains, according to Sir Wm. E. Logan's Report, upwards of 1,000,000 acres of agricultural land of a similar nature to the best soils of Canada West and of the Genesee County, New York State; and farming lots of 100 acres or more each will be located thereon. Mr. Couper the Canadian naturalist says: "The Island has a Southern aspect laying in sunshine from sunrise till nearly sunset, and this serves to make it a quick vegetable and cereal producing land. All garden vegetables and fruits and most of the cereals can be raised in abundance."

It is contemplated to establish a telegraphic system around the Island, and this being connected with the present mainland line at Gaspé or at some other point by a cable, will be of immense value to the commerce and navigation of the St. Lawrence; and will supersede the present comparatively inland system for reporting arrivals, &c., at Father Point, for the more extended system about to be opened at Cape Chat and Cape Magdeleine. Fox Bay which is an admirable position for such a station, is at least two day's steaming, seaward of Father Point and fully one day from Cape Magdeleine.

Fishing and curing stations will be erected at suitable localities, and the magnificent fisheries of the coast and rivers will be developed and worked on the most approved methods. These fisheries are entitled to be classed amongst the most valuable of America, and comprise whale, seal, cod, mackerel, salmon, herring, halibut, haddock and eels, as well as shell fish. Seals are very plentiful and may be caught in

thousands in the bays and sheltered places on the coast all the year round. Even now with the scanty and primitive means used by the fishermen, the returns of the fishings as given by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, are much larger in comparison than any of the other and more extensive fishing districts in the Gulf.

Meeting and school houses will be built at central points when needed and competent teachers appointed in charge of these.

Valuable forests extend over the greater part of the island, of pine, spruce, maple, birch, juniper, tamarac, ash and cedar; and the timber is of a superior quality, though generally not of the largest size.

When the several permanent improvements are somewhat advanced the company will take the necessary steps for bringing the manifold advantages of the Island under the notice of the emigrating population of Northern Europe, and will likewise make an appropriation in behalf of immigration commensurate with its importance; and generally every facility will be provided by the company that may tend to the thorough settlement and colonization of the Island and to the material prosperity and independence of the settlers.

The climate is exceedingly healthy and salubrious, and the atmosphere is clear, pure and bracing, and rarely subject to fogs. Mr. Roche, who has visited the Island, says in his paper read before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec: "When Anticosti shall be properly known and occupied it will probably become the resort of many of those who now seek health or recreation at the less bracing and less interesting watering places upon the main shores of the river. And of the salubrity of the climate there can be no doubt, for all who have resided there describe it as being the most healthy place in the world. The first Seigneur (to whom it was granted in 1680 for services rendered to the Crown of France), used to reside every summer upon the Island, and it is supposed that he was buried there."

All lots will be sold (not leased) to the settlers at moderate rates, and a complete registered title *en fee simple* will be given by the company; while the purchase price will be payable in annual instalments, extending over ten or any less number of years, as may be desired by settlers, and interest will not be charged during the first five years.

The settlers will be, as at present, free from taxation.

Requests for lots may now be addressed to the secretary of the company at their office in Montreal; and those will be disposed of as early in the ensuing year as the surveys and plans are completed.

British Columbia.

This latest member of the Dominion of Canada is divided into two parts, the main land, commonly called British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. They were formerly separate colonies, but were united in 1866. The total area of the province is 220,000 square miles, and it has a coast line of about 500 miles, with innumerable bays, harbours and inlets. The principal harbours

on Vancouver's Island, are Victoria, Esquimalt, Nanaimo and Barclay Sound. The harbour of Victoria is shoal, narrow and intricate, and there are deposits of mud that require to be removed.

The harbour of Esquimalt is the best harbour on the Pacific, north of San Francisco. It has an almost even depth of 36 feet, with an excellent bottom, and is per-