

The territory of St. George's Bay and of the Codroy Valley extends over eighty miles from north to south, and some fifty miles from east to west, comprising a territory which in point of natural resources, especially in mineral, is second to few places, if to any, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. Add to this a most salubrious climate, and a fertile soil, besides the well known fishdries, and you can conjecture what an important district this will become once the apparently strange misunderstanding between Great Britain and France with regard to fishing rights will be adjusted, as likely it will soon be.

For this latter district, in order to carry out the work of the ministry, there are already six churches and chapels. Twelve schools are required to meet present wants.

Now I turn to the two other important localities, scarcely noticed in my last report—Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay.

The Bay of Islands consists of a square bassin of water containing some 200 square miles, studded with a great number of Islands ; hence the name given by the French " Baie des Isles." This portion, with all its Islands, is little inhabited, owing to the roughness of the land around, and the immense depth of the water, which is from 80 to 140 fathoms. From this island-studded basin extend three large arms, some running far into the interior in different directions. The principal of these is the "Humber Sound," extending some eighteen or twenty miles from the main Bay, being about two miles wide the whole distance. This splendid estuary would form a harbor of sufficient capacity for the largest fleet in the world. But owing to its carrying, in a great measure, the main depth of the Bay. it is difficult to anchor except near the shore.