

of Cape St. George, and the sea coast in general, wherever the trees are removed, either by fire, wind, or other causes, a spontaneous growth of grass springs up. This grass is good for grazing, and even, when protected, yields a good crop of hay." Mr. Sears gives an instance of a settler on a river running into the Bay, who, having cleared one square mile of land, raised on his farm last year 240 tons of excellent hay. The river on which this settler resides is fifteen miles in length, and the land is equally good throughout its entire extent. In the more favoured localities, he says, there are meadows giving hay for the last nineteen years, without getting a particle of manure, and the nineteenth crop is better than the first. "To my own knowledge," he adds, "there are plains on either side the Bay of St. George some thirty or forty miles long, and in some places fifteen or twenty miles wide, traversed by rivers, and quite as fertile as the one I have described." "The hay is so good that at St. Pierre it is sold for £8 per ton." "The want of mills prevents the people growing cereals to any extent." "The wood is abundant and of excellent quality, at least for all ordinary purposes of farmers. The birch, which is abundant, is an excellent article of fuel, besides its well-known use for ship building. There is another tree here called the balm tree. It grows so luxuriantly on the large interval tracks of the river-margins, that, viewed from a distance, this fine looking tree reminds one of the oak forests of the Old World, or the maple groves of the neighbouring Colonies. The timber is very light, something like that of the aspen, and is as soft to cut as the cedar. For inside work it combines the gloss or polish of hardwood, with the facility of being worked or dressed peculiar to pine. It covers hundreds of acres, and grows to a size of three or four feet in diameter."

On Flat Bay Brook, which falls into St. George's Harbour, at a short distance from the coast, stands Cairn Mountain, twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea. It is so named from a Cairn erected on its summit by the celebrated Captain Cook when engaged in triangulating the coast. In the neighbourhood of this mountain the Geological Surveyor found so many detached fragments of magnetic iron, that he concluded there must be large masses at no great distance. The settlers call Cairn Mountain "Steel Mountain," from the belief that it contains masses of iron. Just now, various reports are current about the discovery of this magnetic iron ore "in place," and numerous mining licenses have