

the Island are built of it, and have stood for upwards of twenty-five years without shewing signs of decay.

Sandstone is also found of a good warm colour, a greenish grey approaching to drab, rather lighter than the sandstone of Craig Leith Quarry, near Edinburgh; it has a free grain and would therefore dress easily, while the angular fragments on the beach show that it would retain its sharp edges. Blocks of every size might be obtained, varying in thickness up to five and a half feet.

The same sandstone would also yield very good grindstone; it is even grained, and there is a sufficient amount of clear sharp grit in it to render it available, while there would be no difficulty in getting any size of grindstone required.

Clay fit for brick-making exists in some abundance, of a bluish grey colour: it will prove very serviceable for building purposes on the Island.

This marl is found of considerable thickness at the bottom of several small lakes, covering from 50 to 200 acres each. This substance is nearly pure carbonate of Lime, and will make good mortar for masonry work. In some parts of the State of Vermont, large quantities are said to be manufactured for that purpose.

Sir William Logan, in his Geological Report of Canada, 1863, says: (after referring to deposits of Peat or Peat-bogs in the different parts of Canada, and as to its economic value and use when distilled as oil for illuminating purposes, as well as when prepared for fuel,) on Page 783:

"The most extensive Peat deposits in Canada are found in Anticosti along the low land on the coast of the Island, from Heath Point to within eight or nine miles of South West Point. The thickness of the Peat, as observed on the coast, was from three to ten feet, and it appears to be of an excellent quality. The height of this plain may be on an average fifteen feet above high water mark, and it can be easily drained and worked. Between South West Point and the West end of the Island there are many small Peat-bogs varying in superficies from 100 to 1,000 acres."

Too much importance cannot be attached to the value of these Peat deposits, when we consider the new and approved mode adopted for the successful manufacture of Peat and Paraffine oil and fuel, coupled with the situation upon the sea coast, and at a point where there is a good harbour for extensive shipment. A large amount of Capital is now invested in Sweden, France, Ireland and America, as well as in other countries, for the manufacture of those valuable articles of commerce on an extensive scale with considerable success.

Near the South West Point there are several large salt-ponds or springs, which, when labour becomes plentiful, might be turned to good account in the manufacture of Salt, of which there is a great consumption in Canada. It may thus become an article of great Commercial importance, as it is well known that Salt, manufactured from salt-ponds, is the most valuable for curing fish.

It is also well known that some of the Bahama Islands are retained merely on account of their valuable salt-ponds, and at Ceylon a large revenue is derived from the saltworks carried on upon the Island.

HARBOURS.

There are three excellent harbours, one at Ellis Bay, one at Fox Bay, and one at South West Point (Lighthouse). The harbour at Ellis Bay at the upper end, and the harbour at Fox Bay at the lower end of the Island, can be so improved as to be capable of accommodating a large fleet of the largest