

a kind have everywhere had the most beneficial result upon the industry, wealth and progress of the country in which they were attempted, and with the great resources and favorable geographical position of the Island of Anticosti, there is no reason to doubt that they will be attended there with similar results.

Sir William E. Logan, in his Geographical Report of Canada, after referring to deposits of peat, or peat-bogs, in different parts of Canada, says: "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 peat-bogs, varying in superficialities from 100 to 1,000 acres."

Near South West Point there are several large salt ponds, which, if labor was abundant, might be turned to a profitable account in the manufacture of salt, a manufacture which would become of some value to a great part of our North American fisheries, which, as well as the greater part of Canada, are now supplied with salt from the Bahamas, and from England or the United States; and for curing fish and provisions, bay salt, formed from the sea and from salt ponds, is the most valuable. In consequence of there not having been a sufficient supply of salt upon the island, an immense quantity of fish caught at Anticosti a year or two ago were rendered useless. This was alluded to by Commander Lavoie, of "La Canadienne," in his report for 1871, where he says that "fishing was abundant this season, the yield being reckoned at 9,500 quintals of cod, . . . but the greatest drawback arose from the difficulty experienced in curing fish, from the want of salt." Some of the Bahama Islands are retained merely on account of the salt ponds which they contain, and in Ceylon a large revenue is

derived from the salt works carried on in that island.

In Commander Lavoie's report for 1872, quoted from before, he says that geologists and others who have visited the interior of the island, agree in stating that its soil is rich, and that more than one million acres can be cultivated with advantage. Clearances have already been made at Gamache (Ellis' Bay), at South West and at West Point, where vegetables and grains of the district of Montreal and Quebec flourish. Stories, however, of the numerous wrecks that have occurred on the shore of Anticosti have spread such terror that up to 1861 nobody had thought of settling there. The reefs of flat limestone, extending, in some parts, to one mile and a quarter from the shore; the want of anchorage of a great portion of the coast, and, above all, the frequent fogs justify this belief, in part, but not in so great a degree as to render reasonable the dread with which they seem to have been regarded, and which can only have arisen from the natural tendency to magnify danger, of which we have no precise knowledge.

Four lighthouses are erected on Anticosti; one on Heath Point, at the east end of the island; another at South West Point, the third on West Point; and the fourth at South Point, at Bagot's Bluff. That on Heath Point is a round tower, built of a grayish white limestone, quarried on the island, and is ninety feet high. It shows, at an elevation of 110 feet above the level of high water, a fixed white light, which in clear weather should be visible from a distance of fifteen miles. The lighthouse on South West Point is built of the same stone as the previous one, quarried on the spot, is seventy-five feet high, and of the usual conical form, exhibits a white light, which revolves every three minutes, and is visible at fifteen miles, with the eye ten feet above the sea; with the eye at fifty feet, it can be seen nineteen and a half miles, and with the eye at an elevation of 100 feet, it will be visible about twenty-three miles. The third lighthouse erected on the West Point of Anticosti, is a circular stone tower, faced with fire brick, 109 feet in height. It exhibits at 112 feet above high water mark, a