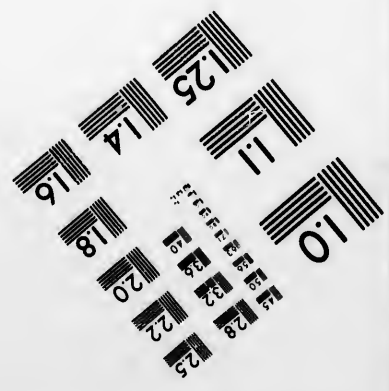
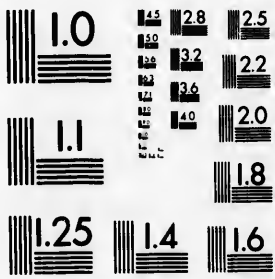


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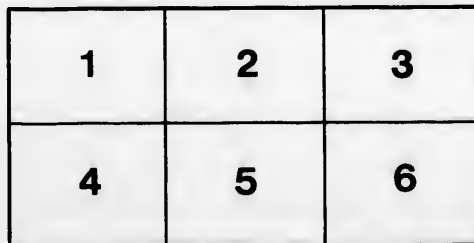
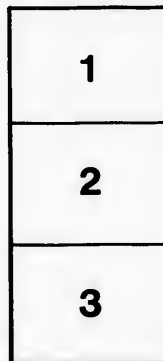
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BRIEF NOTES
ON THE
ISLAND
OF
Anticosti,
IN THE
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE,
DOMINION OF CANADA.

1886.

ANTICOSTI.

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION, 1886.

AT a time when our Colonial possessions are being represented in London, a brief reference to the natural resources of Anticosti, a valuable though little known Province of Canada, will doubtless be interesting to the general reader.

Geographical Position and Ownership.—Anticosti is an Island lying directly in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, between the 49th and 50th degrees of north latitude, nearly the same as that of the north of France, and is a little over 2,000 miles from Liverpool. It is about 140 miles long, with an average breadth of $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and comprises a territorial area of more than 3,850 square miles, or about 2,500,000 acres.

It was first granted by the Crown of France in 1630 to Louis Joliet, and after the conquest of Canada by Great Britain it passed into the hands of wealthy families, mostly resident abroad, who, by succession, retained

the proprietorship, neglecting to combine in any comprehensive measures for its development, and refusing all offers of purchase that were made by persons aware of its great natural resources until 1884, when it came into the market for sale, and was purchased by Mr. F. W. STOCKWELL of Quebec, and Mr. T. G. STOCKWELL of Bath, who have ever since been engaged in organizing arrangements for its development.

Telegraph Stations.—It is connected with the mainland by the electric wire, and there are 12 Telegraph Stations on the Island.

Climate.—Its climate is very healthy; the atmosphere is pure and clear; the winter's cold is considerably tempered by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the heat of summer is moderated by the same influence.

Soil.—The soil is of excellent quality for Agricultural purposes, being a rich loam mixed with limestone, and vegetation progresses rapidly.

Harbours and Lighthouses.—There are numerous naturally formed Harbours around the coast which are comparatively safe in all winds, and, with but little engineering, skill and expense, could be made available for the largest shipping trade; and there are four Lighthouses on the coast.

Fisheries.—The Sea and River Fisheries are probably the most valuable in British North America. Whales, Seal, Codfish, Mackerel, Herrings, Halibut, Capelin and Lobsters (the latter of enormous size) abound all along the coast. The Seal Fishing can be carried on as well in winter as in summer, thousands of them being observed in the summer and autumn at the entrance of almost all the numerous bays and rivers. The rivers and streams that intersect the coast-line at almost every mile literally teem with Salmon, Salmon Trout, Brook Trout and other fish.

Settlers.—The position of Anticosti being at the very entrance of the Gulf, is an admirable one for establishing Fishing Stations and for forming villages and settlements, and now that it has passed into the hands of persons who intend to develop its resources will assuredly attract fishermen and settlers from the northern parts of Europe. Every vessel entering or leaving the River St. Lawrence, whether having passed through the Straits of Belle Isle, through the passage between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, or through the Gut of Canso, and whether running between Quebec and those portions of Canada and of the Lower Provinces lying upon the Gulf of St. Lawrence, must of necessity pass close to Anticosti,—the capabilities, therefore, of its position with reference to the establishment of coaling stations and the supply of stores to

vessels may be readily conceived, the requirements of the fishery fleets alone will probably be enough to produce a large and remunerative market for farm produce to settlers.

Agricultural Exhibits. — Wheat and every kind of grain, vegetables, fruit and farm produce of every description grown in England thrive well and arrive at the highest state of perfection. Old settlers who have been farming on the Island for more than 30 years pronounce the climate to be the finest and healthiest in the world, and the soil most productive. The limited space allotted in the Exhibition only permits of a few samples being shewn, but they are a sufficient indication as to the quality of the soil for Agricultural purposes. These Exhibits are the results of seeds which were sent last year to the Island by Messrs. Carter & Co., of Holborn.

Timber.—Valuable and extensive Forests are to be found in the greater part of the Island, the timber resources are therefore vast, and will be of great use and value when railways, harbours, and public works are under construction. Water power is abundant, and will be available for saw mills and other industries requiring cheap motive power.

Minerals and Peat. — Anticosti bears every symptom of being a rich mineral region, marble, lithographic and other stones are extensively found, and one of the sources of

future prosperity will be from the immense peat beds, without doubt the most extensive in the North American Continent.

Game and Sport.—As to wild fowl and game, Anticosti absolutely swarms with all kinds, and offers a most fascinating field of attraction to the sportsman and angler.

Future of the Island.—The Island possesses all the elements of progress and prosperity, and it only needs the co-operation of a greater number of enterprising settlers to assist in opening up those channels of industry and commerce which are necessary in developing its vast resources, and which will make it, at no distant date, a populous and flourishing province in the Dominion. With this object in view the Proprietors are now making arrangements for carrying out an organized scheme for developing its varied resources.

Official Reports.—Official Reports of the Geological Surveys of the Island taken by Mr. James Richardson, Explorer, may be seen, and further information obtained, on application to H. Kendrick, Esq., at the Offices in London for Anticosti, 9 and 10, Pancras Lane, E.C.



CATALOGUE

OF

EXHIBITS FROM THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI,

IN THE

*Canadian Section of the Colonial and Indian
Exhibition held in London in 1886.*

COLLECTION OF CEREALS

Consisting of Grain, Pulse, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Fall
Wheat, Clover Seed, Barley, Spring Rye, Spring
Wheat, Timothy Seed, Oats.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Peas, Beans, Broad Beans, Mangel, Turnips, Potatoes,
Hops, Grass, and Clover, as grown upon the Island;
together with Sarsaparilla, Wild Grass, Wild Vetches,
Rye Stalks, Barley Stalks, Oat Stalks, Timothy
Grass, Spring Wheat Stalks, Winter Wheat Stalks,
Clover and Flax.

VARIOUS WOODS, POLISHED AND UNPOLISHED

*Balsam	<i>Abies.</i>	*Ash	<i>Fraxinus.</i>
*Birch	<i>Betula.</i>	*Poplar	<i>Populus.</i>
*Juniper	<i>Juniperus.</i>	Rowan	<i>Pyrus.</i>
Maple	<i>Acer.</i>	*Pine	<i>Pinus.</i>
*Spruce	<i>Picea.</i>	*Tamarac	<i>Larix.</i>

Those marked thus (*) are also represented by samples
of the timber.

TWO BEARS	.. <i>Ursus.</i>
A DOG*	.. <i>Canis.</i>
GREAT NORTHERN DIVERS..	<i>Colymbus torquatus.</i>
OSPREY	<i>Pandion halietus Carolinensis.</i>
WHITE-TAILED EAGLE	.. <i>Aquila Canadensis.</i>
SADDLE-BACK GULL.	.. <i>Larus.</i>

* NOTE.—This Dog was bred by Mr. Pope in the Island, and is of the breed of draught animals. In the spring they are clipped and the hair made into stockings, as shown in this case.

CATALOGUE—continued.

SPARROW HAWK	..	<i>Falco sparverius.</i>
FALCON	..	<i>Falco.</i>
A COOPER'S HAWK	..	<i>Accipiter Cooperi.</i>
BROAD-WINGED HAWK	..	<i>Buteo Pennsylvanicus.</i>
EIDER DUCKS	..	<i>Somateria mollissima.</i>
KITTIWAKE	..	<i>Aissa tridactyla.</i>
VELVET SCOTER	..	<i>Meunetta fusca.</i>
BLACK GUILLEMOT	..	<i>Uria carbo.</i>
YOUNG GUILLEMOT	..	<i>Uria.</i>
HARLEQUIN DUCK	..	<i>Histrionicus minutus.</i>
BUNTING	..	<i>Plectrophanes nivalis.</i>
EIDER DUCK BREASTS	..	<i>Somateria mollissima.</i>
JAY	..	<i>Cyanura.</i>
SMEW	..	
WOOD DUCK	..	<i>Aix sponsa.</i>
GREBE	..	<i>Podiceps.</i>
HAWK OWL	..	<i>Surnia ulula.</i>
ALBATROSS BREAST	..	<i>Diomedea fuliginosa.</i>
BELTED KINGFISHERS	..	<i>Ceryle alcyon.</i>
WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE	..	<i>Collyrio excubitorides.</i>
HAIRY WOODPECKER	..	<i>Picus villosus.</i>

TWO OTTERS (*Lutra Canadensis*). SEAL SKINS
(*Phoca*).

LOBSTER CLAWS. SEAL OIL. COD OIL.

DRIED COD-FISH.

SOIL from Cormorant Point. Marl, Peat, Clay,
Building Stone, Lithographic Stone, Marble,
Fossils, Polishing Sand.

SOCKS, made by Mrs. Alfred Malouin, of West Point,
Anticosti, from the Hair of the Island Dog.

SEAL SKIN COAT and OTTER CAP, made by
Messrs. Renfrew & Co., Furriers, Quebec, from Seals
and Otter caught in the Island.

*The Birds and Animals modelled and the Exhibit
designed and arranged by ROWLAND WARD, F.Z.S.,
166, Piccadilly, W.*

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