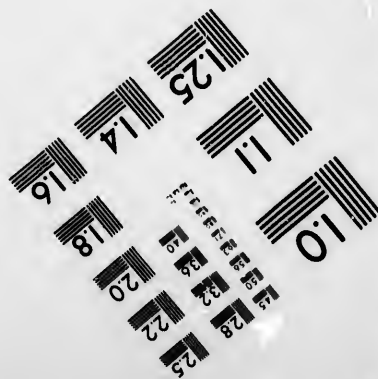
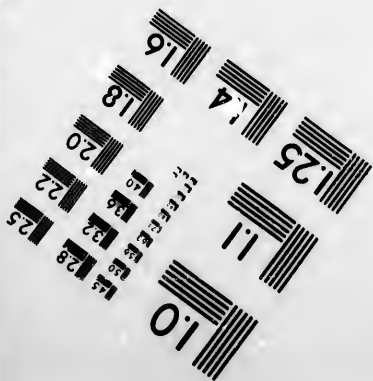
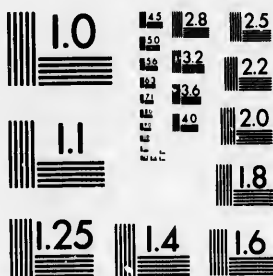


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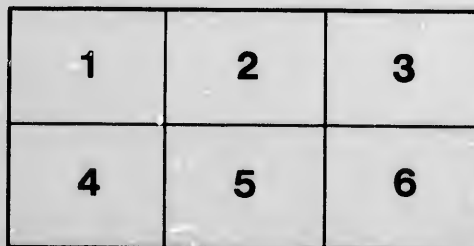
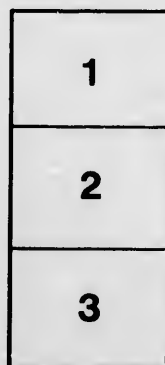
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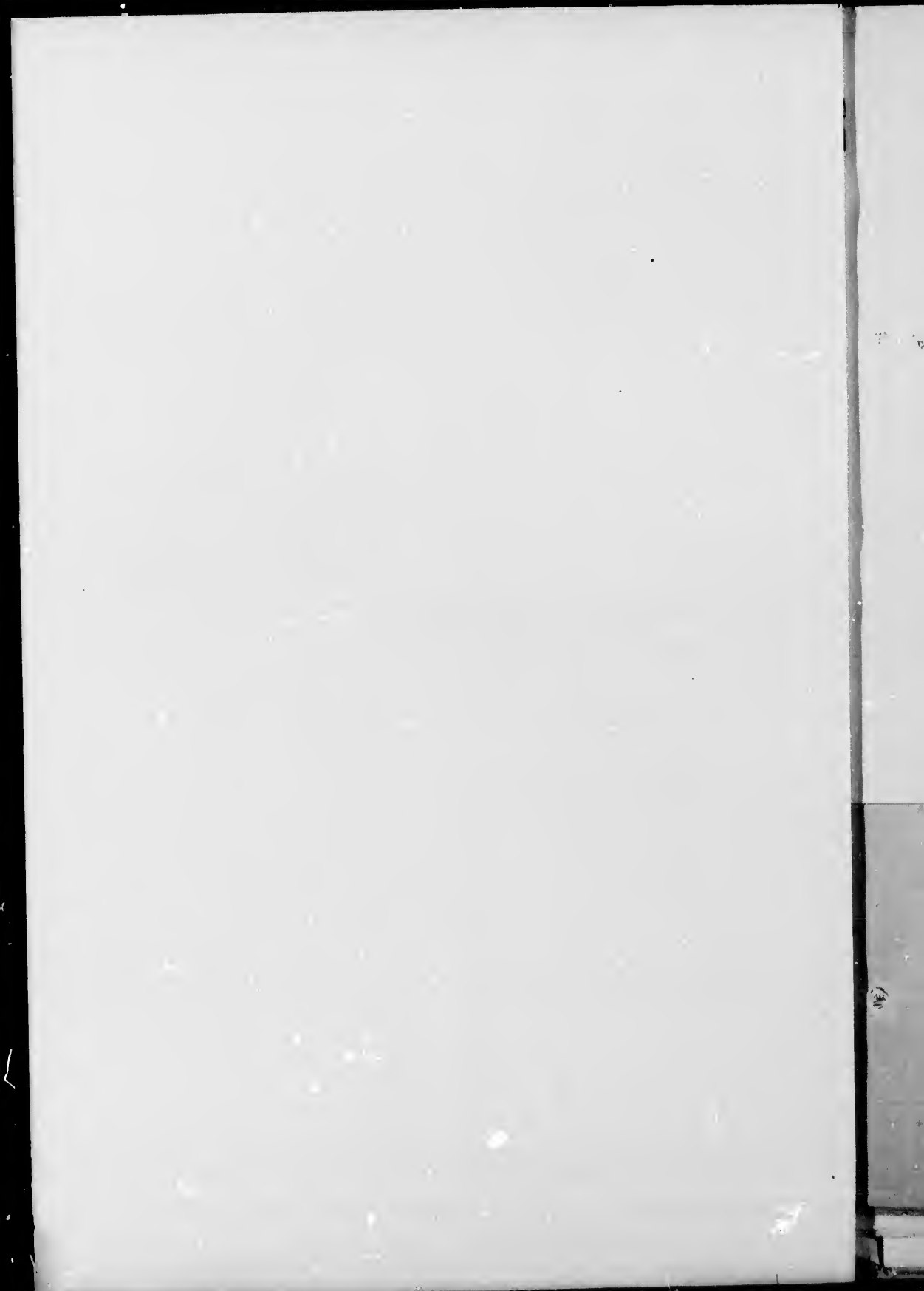
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April 8/02

J. Brynner

Dear Sir

Please
accept the enclosed
for the Archives.
It is the prospectus
of the first Company
formed in re: Anticosti
Island

yours truly
R. Roy
Manager

J. D. Brynner }

34 + 5 - file

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Executive

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(Confidential Prospectus.)

"ANTICOSTI COMPANY,"

OF

CANADA.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and colonizing the Island of Anticosti, and also for working and developing the many valuable resources known to exist on the Island. A special Act has been obtained from the Dominion Parliament incorporating the Company, and received Royal assent on 14th June, 1872.

The Directors of the Company, after mature consideration and investigation of all matters connected with the Island and its resources, have effected the purchase from the Proprietors, on the most favourable terms, of the whole of the Island of Anticosti. This Island is situate in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, in the Dominion of Canada; it has over 300 miles of sea coast; is about 140 miles long and about 35 miles broad in the widest part, with an average breadth of $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and comprises a territorial area of 2,460,000 acres, being one-fourth larger in size than Prince Edward Island.

The Capital of the Company is \$2,500,000, divided into 25,000 shares of \$100 each.

The whole Island of Anticosti was first granted by the Crown of France, in 1680, to one Louis Joliet, in consideration of the discovery of Illinois—now the state of Illinois, U. S. A.—and for other services rendered to the Government. But after the conquest of Canada by Great Britain it passed into the hands of wealthy English families residing mostly in England, who have ever since, by succession retained the proprietorship; although frequent attempts have heretofore been made both by the Government of Canada and by private individuals to purchase the Island, with a view to colonization and development of its resources, they have invariably failed to induce the English proprietors to consent to a sale. This fact appears to have been the only obstacle to the colonization of the Island. Like the objection made by the "Hudson Bay Company" to the colonization of the North West Territory, so have parties been found ready at all times to discourage every attempt hitherto made to purchase the "Island of Anticosti." This company has however, at length succeeded in making an absolute purchase as above stated.

The climate of Anticosti is exceedingly healthy, and certainly not more severe than that of the other Maritime Provinces. The cold blasts of the winter are very much tempered by the waters of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and the heat of the summer months rendered much less intense by the same influence. The atmosphere is pure and clear, not subject to fogs as prevail upon and around the "Island of Newfoundland." Vegetation progresses most rapidly, and crops come to perfection in good season, a fact which shews that climate (unless it be very severe) is by no means the most influential element in determining the Agricultural capabilities of a country. The geological character of a country has more influence upon its economic prospects than climate; and as the geological character of the Island is favourable, with a fine and healthy climate, it should, therefore, be care-

Climate and
Agricultural
Capabilities.

fully studied with regard to its bearing upon the question of agricultural productiveness.

The soil of Anticosti is of good quality, being a rich loam intermixed with particles of limestone, and capable of raising most of the cereals, root-crops, salads and fruits, to perfection. Of cereals, such as wheat, barley, oats, peas and beans; of roots and salads, such as turnips, carrots, onions, cabbage, parsnips and potatoes; and of fruits, such as apples, plums, cherries, gooseberries, strawberries and currants, as well as all other garden vegetables,—all of which have been successfully raised by parties resident on the Island. The meadows also produce great abundance of hay.

Sir William Logan, in his Geological Report to the Government of Canada, 1857, states that upwards of *one million acres* are composed of soil of the very best quality for agricultural purposes. The language used in the Report is:—"It is on such rocks, in such conditions, and with such altitudes that the best soils of the western Peninsula of Canada West are placed, as well as the Genesee County in the State of New York. I have seen nothing in the actual soil as it exists, to induce me to suppose that, in so far as soil is considered, 'Anticosti' will be anything inferior to these regions."

Woods and Forests.

Valuable forests exist on the greater part of the Island, of pine, spruce, maple, birch, juniper, tamarac, ash and cedar. There can be no doubt that a large revenue will be derived from the forest. Although the timber generally is not of the largest size, it is of a superior quality, and, besides its value for exportation, it is well adapted for ship and house building purposes, and will be of great value for these operations on the Island.

Mineral deposits

The geological survey, made on the Island by the Government of Canada, does not report the discovery of any mineral ore, with the exception of pieces of magnetic oxide of iron; yet it states that there is no reason to assert that iron ores may not be found hereafter. We have an example of this in respect to Newfoundland, which, after repeated geological examinations in former years, was pronounced to possess no minerals, while within the last few years copper, silver and lead have been discovered. The Copper Mines at the Tilt Cove, Newfoundland, which were said to have been worked by Messrs. Bennett, McKay & Co., of St. Johns, for the last few years, with unprecedented success, have recently been sold to an English Joint Stock Company for the sum of £150,000 *stg.* (\$750,000); the late proprietors receiving thereof in cash £100,000 (\$500,000), and the remainder in Stock of the new Company. From this it may reasonably be expected that the Island of Anticosti may become a valuable mineral producing country, as its geological formation is similar to that of Newfoundland.

ECONOMIC SUBSTANCES.

The substances fit for economic application, also mentioned in the Government Report above referred to, are as follows, viz:—

Marble and Lithographic Stone.

The fossiliferous limestone, which exists in great quantities upon the shores in a horizontal state, is of so fine a grain and colour, and so hard, that it is deservedly classed under the head of marble, and it receives a beautiful polish. There is little doubt that were this stone brought to the large cities it would be extensively used in public buildings as well as for ornamental purposes.

There is also another kind of stone, exceedingly well adapted for lithographic purposes, a sample of which has been tried, with satisfactory results.

Building Stone.

Limestone for building purposes appears in a coarse but regular formation, and is displayed in abundance in beds from six to eighteen inches in thickness in the neighbourhood of South-West Point. It is easily dressed and yields good blocks of a yellowish white colour. The Lighthouses on

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 approach- Sandstone
ing 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 Grindstone.
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: Brick
it will prove very serviceable for building purposes on the Island.

This marl is found of considerable thickness at the bottom of several small Shell Marl
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 Peat
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. Salt.
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

sized sea-going ships and steamers, with the greatest safety in all kinds of winds, having an excellent holding bottom of gravel and mud; at South West Point the harbour can also be made safe by construction of breakwaters, while besides there are many other smaller harbours for vessels of light draught along the coast, affording safe shelter.

Coal Depots.

The establishment of depots of coal at Ellis Bay and Fox Bay, (close to which both inward and outward bound ocean and coasting steamers must pass) would be an advantage, the importance of which it would be difficult to over estimate; and if, upon an exploration of the Interior, coal be not found on the Island, it could easily be procured from Nova Scotia, and laid down at either harbour for about \$3.50 to \$4.00 per ton.

Naval Stations.

These harbours offer peculiar advantages for Naval Stations, as all vessels bound up or down the St. Lawrence must pass close to the Island. When it is considered that upwards of 2000 vessels arrive from Europe, in the season, and also several of the finest lines of steamers in the world, besides a large fleet of coasting and fishing vessels, all of which must necessarily pass within sight of the Island, some idea may be formed of the importance to be attached to the position and capabilities of these harbours for Commercial and Naval Stations.

RIVERS.

The Rivers and Brooks along the coast are very numerous, considering the size of the Island; there is scarcely a mile that is not supplied with a clear stream of water, and every 6 or 9 miles, shews one of a size sufficient to supply the water power necessary for milling and manufacturing purposes; some beautiful waterfalls are also to be found near the coast, presenting excellent sites for these purposes.

The largest rivers on the Island are the Becsio, Otter, Jupiter, Pavillon, Chaloupe, Fox and Salmon; besides many smaller streams, most of which swarm with the finest brook trout and salmon.

FISHERIES.

The Fisheries adjacent to the Island are of great value and importance in a commercial point of view; these consist of both deep sea and river fisheries, and although as yet comparatively neglected by Canada, are entitled to be classed amongst the most valuable fisheries of America. Whale, seal, cod, mackerel, salmon, herring, halibut, haddock and eels, as well as shell fish, have for many years been most successfully caught along the coast, and in the rivers and bays of the Island, by fishermen employed by capitalists from the Island of Jersey, who have extensive establishments at different points along the coast on the shores of the River St. Lawrence. These capitalists reside at home like merchant princes, enjoying the profits of their employees' operations in the Canadian Fisheries.

In the Spring, seals are exceedingly abundant, and are met with by thousands in the bays, and more sheltered places on the coast, amongst the drift ice. It is frequently the case, that a sailing vessel will catch as many as 10,000, and since the introduction of steam vessels in these fisheries, as many as from 25,000 to 30,000 seals are caught in a season. The average value of Seal for the last few years, has been about \$3.50 each. Commander Lavore of the Government Schooner "*La Canadienne*" in his Report to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, 1870, says:—"This Island is beginning to be frequented and settled by hardy fishermen, tempted by the desire of participating in its rich fisheries, which up to the last few years were comparatively unexplored; a more perfect knowledge of the surrounding of the Island, and more prudence on the part of the fishermen, enable them to arrive, depart and sail around the Island in almost every kind of weather. The importance and value of its fisheries have also increased along

“with the number of fishermen. The waters bordering on Anticosti, are stocked with the same kinds which are met with on the South and North coast of the St. Lawrence.”

There cannot, however be a better proof of the importance that should be attached to the Fisheries, than is offered by the large fleet of American vessels that frequented the Island, during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty, with their expensive outfits, (some of them coming for a distance of 500 to 1,000 miles,) and the great interest manifested by the Government and people of the United States, since the abrogation of the Treaty, with regard to the fishery question with Canada. It will also be observed from the terms of the Washington Treaty, that the American Government agreed to admit fish caught and cured in Canadian waters free of duties, which will enhance, by 20 per cent. at least, the value of Canadian fish.

COMMERCIAL POSITION.

The favourable position of Anticosti as regards shipping and general commercial enterprise has been shown, and the extent of fisheries surrounding it. It is self evident that if the Canadian Fisheries were not of an immense value, American fishermen and capitalists would not so eagerly seek to renew their former privileges with the Canadian authorities. Keeping this in view, the advantages to parties residing upon the Island will be very great, with every facility for drying and curing the fish, and with ready means of shipping to American as well as to all other markets of the world.

We look forward with confidence at no distant day to see extensive commercial transactions carried on on the Island, and a direct trade opened up for the exchange of the produce of the Island with that of the United States, West India, South America and the Mediterranean. Many a large town in various parts of the world has sprung up into a position of great commercial importance with less promising resources than a town on Anticosti may present; but these resources must be properly developed to ensure such a result. Many a project of less promise has, in this country, been at first sacrificed through timidity and prejudice, which, upon subsequent trial, has proved a success.

TOWNS.

It is proposed to lay out town sites at Ellis Bay, Fox Bay, and at the South West Point (Lighthouse). The Chief Town will be at Ellis Bay, where the principal place of business will be established. Ellis Bay is beautifully situated, having a fine command of the surrounding country, with an excellent beach; its salubrious and bracing sea-air will doubtless make it eventually a place of resort for thousands of pleasure seekers, where they can combine sea-bathing with many other summer sports, such as shooting, fishing and sailing.

COLONISATION.

The Directors having in view the importance of permanently colonising the Island, propose, when the several permanent improvements referred to in the next paragraph shall be far enough advanced, to take the necessary steps to bring under the notice of the emigrating population of Northern Europe the innumerable advantages of Anticosti, as a place where there is every prospect for an industrious family securing a home of competence and independence; and with a view to the adoption of a system of colonisation to the mutual advantage of Emigrants and the Company, the Directors propose to make an appropriation commensurate with the importance of the undertaking.

OPERATIONS.

With a view to an early colonization and settlement of the Island and the gradual development of its many valuable resources, the Directors propose to carry into effect the following operations with the least possible delay:

1st. To divide the Island into 20 Counties of about 120,000 acres each, subdivided each into 5 Townships, making in all 100 of the latter, of about 24,000 acres each. A survey of farming and town lots is to be commenced forthwith; and on the formation of the roads throughout the Island, the farming lots (of 100 acres each) will be laid off.

2d. To open out roads throughout the Island, in all about 150 miles, plant telegraph posts along the roads for a telegraph line; to erect 500 log houses, 1 for each 100 acres; all of which to be proceeded with as the work of opening the roads progresses.

3rd. To lay a submarine telegraph cable to connect the Island with the mainland at a point on the coast of Gaspé; improvement of harbours at Ellis Bay and Fox Bay, with docks, patent slips and ship yards, and at South West Point to construct a breakwater.

4th. The erection of two grist mills for the use and encouragement of farmers; two saw mills with planing, sash, and door machinery; the erection of stores and warehouses and such other buildings as may be requisite for the business of the Company; also 250 small cottages, 3 hotels, 1 hospital, 3 houses for public worship, 3 school-houses, and 1 iron foundry.

5th. The building or purchasing of 5 fishing schooners, 2 trading schooners, and 500 fishing boats; also, 4 iron screw steamers for whale and seal fishing, and 1 for conveying mails and passengers between the Island and the Mainland, specially constructed to sail during the whole year; and 3 Propellers to form a semi-monthly line to Chicago during the season.

6th. It is proposed that a Bank be established for the purpose of issuing Bank notes to the amount of \$100,000, in notes of such denominations as may be considered safe and with due regard to the requirements of trade and commerce on the Island; the Bank to be under the management of a gentleman of financial experience, who shall also act as the Company's Treasurer on the Island.

7th. It is proposed that a General Hospital be established on the Island for the use and accommodation of settlers and others; to be under the superintendence of a medical man.

8th. Five fishing stations shall be established in different parts of the Island, where temporary buildings will be erected for curing and drying fish, and also a store at each station, provided with a general assortment of provisions and other requirements for the fishermen.

Schools will be established throughout the Island wherever they may be required; they will be under the management of a School Board elected by the Company.

It is also proposed that a printing office be established for the purpose of publishing a weekly newspaper, to be called the "Anticosti Gazette," and for such other purposes of printing as may be required.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The chief business office of the Company will be established at NORA (Ellis Bay), Anticosti; with agencies at Montreal (Canada), London (England), New York and Chicago (U.S.). The executive officers of the Company—viz.: President or Vice-President, Manager, Treasurer, Secretary, Legal Adviser and the Superintendents of Lands and Forests, Trade and Commerce and Fishery and Navigation respectively, will all reside on the Island and be members of the Board of Directors.

It is proposed that the surveying and selling of lands and forests, as well as the management of colonization roads, be under the superintendence of a land surveyor. Lands and Forests.

It is proposed that all mercantile transactions, such as the purchasing of merchandises and the contracting for the sale of the produce of the Island, be under the superintendence of an experienced merchant. Trade and Commerce.

It is proposed that all business connected with the fisheries, vessels and navigation, be under the superintendence of an experienced marine captain. Fishery and Navigation.

It is proposed that a gentleman of good standing at the Canadian Bar be exclusively engaged by the Company, to reside on the Island, as legal adviser to the Company. Legal Advice.

It is proposed that a correct Register of all transactions in land on the Island be kept by a Registrar appointed by the Directors of the Company. Registration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is proposed that all servants of the Company enjoying a salary of \$400 per annum or upwards be required to hold stock in the Company for double the amounts of their respective salaries, which said stock shall be deposited with the Company as a guarantee of good behaviour.

It is proposed that the Company be their own insurers, both as regards fire and marine risks, and that for this purpose a reasonable amount be appropriated annually as an insurance fund.

It is also proposed, so far as it is practicable, that the fishery business of the Company shall be carried on upon the basis of shares, the Company furnishing the vessels, fishing boats, and all such other requirements as may be in conformity with the general practice on the coast in that respect, in which case there will only be the cost of outfit.

The Directors do not at present propose to work or develop any of the extensive salt springs, peat bogs, shell marl or any of the stone quarries or iron ore known to exist on the Island; but they contemplate that as soon as possible a proper geological examination and survey be made of the whole Island, which, they have no doubt whatever, will lead to the discovery of valuable deposits of minerals. The general character and formation of rocks has already been pronounced by experienced geologists to be similar to some of the most valuable mineral producing countries in the world.

It will thus be observed that the Directors propose to confine their operations in the first instance to colonization, lumbering, fishing and general trade and commerce; and they have every reason to believe that when the Company is properly organized and the proposed works on the Island are in full operation, with roads opened up throughout,—with telegraphic and steamboat accommodation and communication with the mainland all the year,—with proper and safe harbours,—with saw and grist mills—towns suitably laid out, and the necessary business buildings, churches, school-houses, hospitals and cottages erected,—together with a fleet of fishing vessels and boats—all under the direction and management of competent persons with business experience and judgment, that direct and indirect remunerative employment will be afforded to a population of about 15,000 of various occupations and callings on the Island. It is confidently expected that the several proposed operations will yield a nett revenue of at least from 15 to 18 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company. Besides which, it may be safely calculated that the real property of the Island, with all these improvements, will have an intrinsic value equal to double the amount of the capital

stock (which will then be \$5,000,000 or 100 per cent. on original price of shares). The Intercolonial Railway (the line of which will pass at no great distance from the Island) will shortly connect the whole of the railway system of the continent of America; and the early completion of the Bay Verte Canal across the peninsula of Nova Scotia, will shorten the distance between Anticosti and Boston and New York by water, over 400 miles.

It is proposed to run a semi-monthly line of steamers from Anticosti to Chicago, during the season of navigation, with cargoes of fish, and to take return cargoes of flour and provisions for the supply of the fishermen and others; and it will be observed that by establishing such a line, the Company will be able to lay down, at that place, a barrel of fish at least \$2 less than from Boston or any other Atlantic port from which the Great West gets its present supplies of fish; the same is equally applicable to the supply of provisions for the fishermen. And while upon the subject of navigation, the Directors cannot but attach great importance to the fact that communication can be kept open by steamer between the Island and the mainland during the whole year.

It is also contemplated to lay a Submarine Cable from the Island, to connect with the Mainland Telegraphic system at Cape de Rosiers, or some other point on the coast of Gaspé, thus bringing the Island into immediate communication with all parts of the world, the importance of which in the interests of Shipping and Commerce need scarcely be urged.

Operations and improvements of the nature of those above described, have in all countries had the most beneficial effect upon the industry, wealth and general progress of the country; and with the great resources and favourable geographical position of the Island of Anticosti, there is no reason to doubt, that they will be attended there with similar results. With a liberal colonization and commercial policy, and an increasing population full of vigour, industry and enterprise, to prosecute its developments; the Directors look forward at no distant day, to see the Island of Anticosti with a flourishing population of at least 50,000 to 100,000.

Reference may here be made to Prince Edward Island, the main resources of which were, as they still are, Agriculture and Fisheries; and the climate of which is in no degree better, while the Fisheries cannot bear comparison with those around Anticosti, independent altogether of the other manifold and varied resources and the larger territory of Anticosti. The population of P. E. Island in 1797 was only about 4,600, and the census returns of 1871 give it upwards of 94,000. The following statement of the former census takings of the Island, shows how rapidly the increase of population has attained its present proportions:—In 1827, it stood 23,266; in 1833, 32,292; in 1841, 47,034; in 1855, 71,496; in 1861, 80,857, and in 1871, 94,021, being over 44 inhabitants to each square mile. When we consider the want of inter-communication which existed during fully half a century while this population was increasing so steadily, what will now be the result in favour of Anticosti with the almost complete system of navigation and inter-communication by Steamships, Railways, &c., now carried on in the St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces? The effects of the early period of this system are at once apparent on looking at the foregoing figures, the population of P. E. Island, having doubled within the last 30 years. Again, while the revenue of the year 1841 was only \$37,310, that of the year 1871 was \$302,852.

As an investment, the Anticosti Company offers to Capitalists, such advantages as may safely be considered superior to most enterprises. In support of this view, the Directors in conclusion, invite a careful consideration of the facts set forth in the several statements and reports, and of the maps of the Island appended hereto, which have been carefully drawn up from actual personal inspection and observation of the Island, by scientific and competent authorities.

All information in connection with the Company will be furnished on application at the Company's office in Montreal, and other communications to the Company, must be addressed to the Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

TO THE CONFIDENTIAL PROSPECTUS,

SHOWING the Estimates proposed to be made for Permanent Improvements and Working Capital of the Anticosti Company, with the view to the successful development of the many valuable resources of the Island of Anticosti.

	\$	
The proposed Capital Stock of the Company		\$2,500,000
For purchase of the whole Island (in fee simple)	1,500,000	
" Improvement of Harbors at Ellis Bay and Fox Bay, with Docks, Patent Slip and Shipyard.....	75,000	
" Building 150 miles of Roads throughout the Island, together with planting Telegraph Poles on same, at \$400 per mile.....	60,000	
" Erecting 500 Log Houses for Settlers along the Road, \$25 each	12,500	
" Clearing 5 Acres to each 100 Acre farm along the road -total, 2,500 Acres, at \$10 per Acre.....	25,000	
" Telegraph Wire, 300 miles, with apparatus.....	10,000	
" 45 miles Sub-marine Cable, at \$1,000 per mile complete.....	45,000	
" Buildings requisite for carrying on the business of the Company on the Island, say	25,000	
" 2 Saw Mills, with Planing, Sash and Door Machinery	10,000	
" 2 Grist Mills for the use and encouragement of farmers	6,000	
" 1 Iron Foundry and 3 Forges	3,000	
" Building 75 Cottages for renting, say at \$250 each.....	18,750	
" " 150 " " 150 "	22,500	
" Appropriation for 3 houses for Public Worship, and 3 School Houses at Ellis Bay, Fox Bay and South West Point	6,000	
" Hospital at Ellis Bay.....	5,000	
" 5 Fishing Schooners at an average cost of \$1,500 each.....	7,500	
" 2 Trading Schooners at an average cost of \$4,000 each	8,000	
" 1 small Iron Screw Steamer for Mails and Passengers between Island and Mainland	20,000	
" 4 small Iron Screw Steamers for Whale and Seal Fishing, at \$25,000 each	100,000	
" 8 Propellers to run between Anticosti and Chicago, at \$25,000 each.....	105,000	
" 500 Boats for fishing purposes, with flats, at \$50.....	25,000	
" Nets and Seines necessary for that number of Boats	10,000	
" Printing Press and Types (for weekly paper).....	3,250	
" Permanent appropriation for General Merchandise.....	120,000	
" Organization of Company, &c	12,500	
" Colonization and Emigration	30,000	
" Appropriation for Land Survey and Explorations.....	15,000	
" Amount appropriated for banking purposes, say.....	100,000	
" " " working capital.....	120,000	
	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000

APPEN

TO THE CONFIDENTIAL PROSPEC

STATEMENT shewing the Estimated Ex

Dr.	\$	
To interest on Capital Stock of the Company, \$2,500,000, at 15 per cent.	375000	00
Appropriation for Insurance Funds against Fire and Marine.	12500	00
Estimated Expenses of Chief Office	4500	00
Salary of General Manager on Island	3500	00
Do. Treasurer	2000	00
Do. Secretary	2000	00
Do. Legal Adviser	2000	00
Do. Superintendent of Lands and Forests. (Land Surveyor)	2000	00
Do. Superintendent of Fishery and Navigation (Marine Captain)	2000	00
Do. Superintendent of Trade and Commerce (Merchant)	2000	00
Do. Auditor, \$1,000; 1st Bookkeeper, \$750; 2nd Bookkeeper, \$600	2350	00
Do. 1st Clerk, \$750; 2nd Clerk, \$600; 3rd Clerk, \$400	1750	00
Do. Registrar	1000	00
Do. Superintendent of Hospital, (Medical Man)	1000	00
Do. Master Shipbuilder	1000	00
Do. Architect and Draughtsman	1000	00
5 Foremen for Fishing Stations, 1 for each, \$400 each.	2000	00
5 Watchmen (to act as Police), \$300 each.	1500	00
15 Salesmen, at an average of \$400 each.	6000	00
Maintenance of 150 young men from the age of 12 to 15 years, required for the packing of fish and other purposes, at \$100 each.	15000	00
Expenses of running 5 steamers, estimated.	22500	00
Do. sailing 7 schooners, do.	5000	00
35 Shoremen, including Lumbermen, \$240 each.	8400	00
Appropriation for Survey and Exploration	7500	00
Do. Maintenance of Schools, etc.	1500	00
Expenses of Printing Office	1500	00
Do. Working Grist and Sawmills and Foundry	10500	00
Unforeseen Expenses.	10000	00
To balance in favour of operations on the Island.	60750	00
	\$579750	00

DIX B.**TUS OF THE ANTICOSTI COMPANY.**

penditure and Revenue for one year.

Cr.	\$	
By average catch of 500 boats, say 90 cwt. of Codfish each.		
Total, 45,000 cwt.; of which one-half nett amounts to		
22500 cwt., at \$3.....	67500	00
Estimated yield of Cod Oil, say 40 gal. to each boat, or a		
total yield of 20,000 gal. oil, at 50 cts. per gallon.....	10000	00
Profit on Shipment of 45,000 cwt. Codfish, at \$1 per cwt....	40000	00
Codfish tongues and sounds, 1 bbl. to each boat; 500 bbla.		
at \$7.....	3500	00
Roe (or fish eggs).....	7500	00
Fish offal manufactured into manure, 10 cwt. to each boat;		
total, 5,000 cwt., at \$2 per cwt.....	10000	00
The yield of 4 Whale or Seal Steamers, say 250 bbla.		
whale oil to each, 1,000 bbla. (being estimated one-		
half of grand total) at \$30.....	30000	00
The average catch of Seal, 120,000; of which the Com-		
pany's share will be 60,000, at \$3.50 each.....	210000	00
The yield of 5 Mackerel Schooners, (750 bbla. each) 3,750		
bbla.; Company's share, 1,875 bbla., at \$12.....	22500	00
25,000 bbla. Herrings; nett, \$2 each.....	50000	00
Nett yield of other fish cured and pickled, say.....	15000	00
Rent of 75 Cottages at an average of \$50 each.....	3750	00
Do. 160 do. do. 30.....	4500	00
Government Sureties, say \$100,000 at 6 per cent.....	6000	00
Estimated Nett proceeds from Grist Mill and Foundry....	7500	00
Do. Saw Mills and Timber....	80000	00
Do. Mail and Passenger Steamer		
and 2 Trading Schooners.....	7000	00
Nett profit on sales of Merchandise, the amount of \$160,000,		
at an average of 20 per cent.....	80000	00
Nett proceeds from the Chicago Line of Propellers.....	20000	00
	\$579750	00
From the above estimate of Expenditure and Revenue, it		
will be observed that there remains a balance in favour of		
operations, after paying 15 per cent. on the Capital Stock of		
the Company, of.....	\$60750	00

X

APPENDIX C.

TO THE CONFIDENTIAL PROSPECTUS OF THE ANTICOSTI COMPANY

EXTRACTS from the Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for year ending 30th June, 1870, by the Hon. P. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, dated at Ottawa, 31st December, 1870 :

Vide page 69.

"VALUE OF FISH PRODUCTS."

"The annual increase of yield and enhanced value of the produce from our Fisheries shew how rapid and extensive has been their development. Without reckoning at all the catch of Foreigners, the actual value for exportation of the produce of our waters in the Confederate Provinces now exceeds seven millions of dollars (\$7,000,000), nearly doubling in ten years."

"The labour and capital engaged in them have correspondingly increased. A few years more of efficient protection to the inshore and inland Fisheries of Canada, as well from domestic injury as against intrusion by foreigners, will, doubtless, favour the further development of this valuable resource."

Vide pages 66 and 70.

"EXTENT & INTRINSIC VALUE OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES."

"There is no country in the world possessing finer Fisheries than British North America. As a national possession they are inestimable, and as a field for industry and enterprise they are inexhaustible. Besides their general importance to the country as a source of maritime wealth and commerce, they also possess a special value to the inhabitants. The great variety and superior quality of the fish products of the sea and inland waters of these Colonies afford a nutritious and economic food admirably adapted to the domestic wants of their mixed and laborious population. They are also in other respects specially valuable to such of our people as are engaged in maritime pursuits either as a distinct industry or combined with agriculture. The principal localities in which fishing is carried on do not usually present conditions favourable to husbandry. They are limited in extent and fertility, and are subject to certain climatic disadvantages. The prolific nature of the adjacent waters and the convenience of the undisturbed use are a necessary compensation for defects of soil and climate. On such ground alone, the sea and inland Fisheries, to which British subjects have claims on this Continent, are of peculiar value, and as regards particular sections of the country, the benefits of sole privilege of fishing are, practically speaking, an almost vital necessity."

"Whether therefore, we regard them as being abundant and important for domestic subsistence, or in their much larger import as a valuable resource, capable of ever increasing development and limitless reproduction, employing an amount of capital reckoned by many millions of dollars, and engaging the labours of hundreds of thousands of persons; encouraging maritime pursuits; fostering the commercial marine; promoting foreign trade; keeping always and productively in active training an independent, spirited class of sea-faring men,—the teeming waters around the coasts of the British North American possessions and those which form the great lakes and magnificent rivers, present to our view a national property richer and more perpetual than any mere mined estimation could express."

"It is in the highest degree gratifying to find that British subjects are becoming every year more and more alive to their vast importance, and

"that Canadians especially are now more than ever anxious to preserve them as the finest material portion of our Colonial heritage."
 "The fact of foreign nations having always clung with such tenacity to every right and common liberty which they have been enabled to secure in these Fisheries, and the eagerness which foreigners manifest to establish themselves in the actual use of such extensive and lucrative privileges constitute the best extrinsic evidence of the wide-spreading influence of their possession and the strongest testimony to their industrial and commercial worth."

"VALUE OF FISH CAUGHT BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN FISHERMEN,"

"The aggregate value of the fish products of the Provincial Fisheries is nearly seventeen million dollars (\$17,000,000), and it is susceptible of being increased to a very much greater value."
 "Americans employ—tonnage varying—between eight and eleven hundred vessels in these Fisheries. Their estimated annual catch, chiefly within the three mile limit, is valued at about eight millions of dollars (\$8,000,000). The probable value of capital embarked in carrying on the inshore Fisheries is computed at nine millions of dollars (\$9,000,000); thus making a total interest of some seventeen millions of dollars (\$17,000,000)."

APPENDIX "O" TO THE ABOVE REPORT.

QUANTITY AND YIELD.	PRICE.	AMOUNT.	
4,587 bbls. Salmon.....	\$15 ³ / ₄ bbl.	68,805	00
111,000 cans do.	15c. ³ / ₄ can	16,650	00
816,005 lbs. do.	12 ¹ / ₂ c. ³ / ₄ lb.	39,500	00
550 smoked Salmon.....	\$1 each	560	00
95,254 bbls. Mackerel.....	\$12 ³ / ₄ bbl.	1,023,048	00
128,392 do. Herrings.....	\$4 do.	493,568	00
19,130 boxes smoked Herrings.....	75c. ³ / ₄ box	9,335	00
14,888 bbls. Alewives.....	\$3 ³ / ₄ bbl.	80,281	00
1,040 do. Eels.....	\$3 do.	3,120	00
102 do. Trout.....	\$8 do.	816	00
1,524 do. Halibut.....	\$6 do.	9,144	00
899,809 quintals Cod.....	\$4 ¹ / ₂ ³ / ₄ ql.	1,699,198	25
92,513 do. Scale Fish.....	\$3 ¹ / ₂ do.	323,795	50
6,214 bbls. Shad.....	\$9 ³ / ₄ bbl.	55,926	00
820 do. Smelt.....	\$4 do.	3,280	00
558,000 can Lobsters.....	15c. ³ / ₄ can	82,950	00
297,826 gals. Oil.....	45c. ³ / ₄ gal.	133,796	70
Total.....		\$4,019,424	27

Province of New
 Scotia. Vide
 page 508.

"The prices upon which these Returns are based are rather below the average obtained in our own market."

"In order to get at the real value of this branch of trade to the country, the prices obtained by the exporter in foreign markets, less the expense of exportation, should be adopted, in which case the value of the fish would be very much greater. The increase in the catch of Mackerel over last year amounts to 38,879 barrels, the value of which would be nearly half a million of dollars."

(Signed), "P. MITCHELL,
 "Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

"DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, }
 "FISHERIES BRANCH, OTTAWA, 1870."

Certified. (Signed), W. F. WHITCHER.

APPENDIX D.
RETURNS OF FISHING STATIONS

For year ended 30th June, 1871.

Vide page 46 of Appendix to Annual Report of Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

	Island of Anticosti.	Magdalen Islands.	County of Bonaventure	County of Gaspé.	County of Saguenay.
No. of Vessels.....	2	20	.....	33	28
" Fishing Boats.....	100	313	365	1,347	477
" Flat Boats.....	77	64	741	921	361
" Sailors.....	17	16	.....	160	166
" Fishermen.....	199	804	908	2,584	973
" Shoremen.....	64	448	316	1,183	577
" Codfish Seines.....	1	.....	.....	9	16
" Mackerel.....	.....	.....	.....	8	24
" Herring.....	7	1	44	8	32
" Capelin.....	8	7	68	152	34
" Lance.....	.....	.....	31	33	40
" Fathoms Seal Nets.....	135	.....	.....	.....	5,958
" Cod Nets.....	.....	.....	.....	14	16
" Mackerel Nets.....	200	412	124	264	50
" Herring.....	146	168	844	1,932	86
" Fathoms Salt Nets.....	985	.....	10,039	4,286	16,683
" Trout.....	65	.....	30	60	1,722
" Brush Fisheries.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....
" Seals.....	35	2,666	.....	.....	6,341
" Quintals Codfish.....	13,126	19,033	15,595	92,072	66,597
" " Maddock.....	.....	.....	161	60	.....
" " Ling.....	.....	.....	33	988	84
" " Mackerel.....	29	4,472	107	3,328	3,588
" bris. Herrings.....	2,403	3,178	12,380	.....	.....
" bris. Smoked.....	.....	.....	2,258	.....	.....
" bris. Halibut.....	19	.....	.....	197	104
" " Salmon.....	78	.....	474	460	2,386
" " Trout.....	6	.....	1	34	55
" " Eels.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
" Cod tongues & Snds.....	.....	.....	15	267	17
" Gals. Seal Oil.....	360	12,560	.....	3	5,608
" " Whale Oil.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	.....
" " Porpoise Oil.....	.....	.....	.....	122	.....
" Cod Oil.....	11,720	10,453	11,827	92,382	34,478
For Manure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrals of Herrings.....	.....	.....	1,060	300	97
" " Capelin.....	.....	.....	7,382	200	288
" " Smelt.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....
" " Codross.....	.....	.....	.....	604	.....

* From the foregoing it will be noticed that while Anticosti had only about one-fourteenth in number of boats and fishermen as Gaspé, its catch of Cod equalled one-sixth, and of Herrings two-thirds of the latter. When such returns as these are made with the present scanty and primitive means in use, what may be expected when the Anticosti Company opens up facilities for carrying on the Fisheries on the most extensive and improved methods.

Reference is made to Statement of Value of Fisheries of Nova Scotia affixed to foregoing Appendix C, page 16 hereof.

EXTRACT from Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for year to 30th June, 1871.

Commander Lavoie, in his report to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, after referring to the number of people settling on the Island for the purpose of fishing, being so much on the increase every year, and, in spite of prohibitory laws, the large number of foreign vessels resorting there from time to time and fishing within forbidden limits, so remunerative is this pursuit around these shores; proceeds to say:—"Cod fish, which generally follow the spring herring, (this fish constituting their

"principal food,) appear very early on the banks of Anticosti, nearly at the same time as on the south shore; several fishermen on the north coast consequently repair here in the spring until the fish arrive at their own shores. The most frequented spots are the South West Point, English Bay, Belle Bay (Fox Bay), McDonald's Cove and Ellis or (Lanuche Bay. The principal outfitters are the Messrs. Senter of Anticosti, Couture of Monmouth, and Fruing of Jersey. The number of boats engaged in fishing this year was ninety. Fishing was most abundant this season, the yield being reckoned at 9,500 quintals of cod. About 90 fishermen from Gaspe, who went over to the Island were very successful, their catch averaging 100 quintals per man.

"Herring, which seldom fails, is mostly used for bait in cod fishing and for the family provisions. Something like 2,775 barrels were however, exported this year."

Halibut is stated by him to be found in large quantities around the Island. This fishery is mostly carried on by foreign vessels and with bottom or bultow lines. The local fishery overseer reported six schooners from Prince Edward Island engaged in this fishery on the banks of Anticosti. The salmon fishery was likewise good, though not so large as last year, on account of several of the Rivers not having been fished.

The great drawback is the difficulty experienced in curing the fish. Every facility and means will be adopted by the Anticosti Company to overcome this drawback.

APPENDIX E.

[Extract from *Montreal Daily Herald*, of 4th September, 1872.]

ANTICOSTI.

"The following able report on the features and resources of this long neglected portion of British North America has been kindly furnished by Mr. Couper, the distinguished Canadian Naturalist, who has during the past two or three seasons devoted his attention to the productions of the island, and its trading facilities. The report itself is replete with interest, and contains facts which have never before been submitted to the public. For our own part we are surprised to learn that the Island is so rich in resources, and there can be little doubt, after the thorough examination that has been made, the results of which are condensed in what follows, that the Company have made a good bargain in the purchase of the Island."

"There is no doubt in my mind that an industrious maritime as well as an agricultural population would do well on Anticosti, there being many localities on the Island extremely rich for the production of cereals generally raised in northern climates, and root crops, such as potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, radishes, lettuce, &c.—in fact, for the cultivation of any garden vegetable. These, in connection with its unsurpassed salmon, trout, cod, halibut and mackerel fisheries, as well as an abundance of lobster in their season, make the Island more advantageous, indeed, offer greater facilities for the accumulation of the needful than appears to me to be derived by people residing in more southern localities in the Maritime Provinces.

"On my late visit to Fox Bay, Anticosti, about the middle of June last, I was astonished to find timothy and clover in a wild state, rivaling in growth any of the grasses occurring in the neighbourhood of Quebec or Montreal. White clover occurs in a wild state from Mingan westward on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. This excellent honey producing plant, if extensively cultivated on Anticosti, would, when the Island is peopled, and the honey-bee introduced, be another natural source of profit, and I really hope that I will yet see in the windows of our city stores labels informing the citizens that they have "Anticosti Honey" for sale.

"A trapper named Hebert, who has resided for many years in the above named Bay, pointed out to me a cleared spot in front of his house, in which he produced excellent potatoes which have never been known to be subjected to disease, and, in fact, all the vegetables before mentioned. At a short distance, north from his house, will be found one of the most delightful wild rose patches in the Dominion of Canada.

"At the time of my visit, the temperature ranged from 60° to 80°, but the delightful refreshing winds from seaward served to reduce the heat, making the atmosphere pleasant. Rain is not of common occurrence, and thunder storms are rare; no doubt, in the present undrained condition of many portions of the interior, some evaporations occur during the warmest days of summer, but there is nothing unhealthy nor of a miasmatic nature in the Island of Anticosti. The only bad atmosphere arises from the decomposition of sea-weed, commonly called kelp (*Algae*), thrown up by the sea, combined with fish offal accumulating during the fishing season in the Bays and along the coast, but if agriculture was carried on, a better manure cannot be found. When salt water *algae* cease to perform their functions, they are cast ashore, where they soon decompose, and I have remarked that wherever masses of drifted sea-weed occurred, the terrestrial plants in the vicinity were of very luxuriant growth. To my determination, Anticosti lies directly East and West in the centre of the Gulf, and, without doubt, the northern portion of the Island claims the highest altitude, therefore, I would say, that in an agricultural view, the inclined plane from north to south serves to make the Island a quick vegetable and cereal producing land—having a southern aspect from sunrise until almost sunset.

"There are excellent cod, salmon and other fisheries along the north side, rendering remunerative returns annually to parties engaged therein. The fact is that fishermen who come from the southern fishing towns of the St. Lawrence and other Maritime Provinces, take no interest in anything but their daily toil in procuring fish. They take no notice of the interior of the Island, and have never penetrated its forests to any distance. Sometimes a few of the men who pass the summer in Fox Bay, make an autumnal trip to the interior or plains, about five or six miles up the river of that name, to destroy young Canada Geese for food. This, I believe, to be the extent of their researches in this quarter. These men informed me that very large pearls are found in the river about six miles inland.

"During my stay, Fox Bay was quite a lively place. I have frequently counted upwards of sixty fishing schooners lying at anchor every evening in the harbour. All these vessels appeared to do well. Fox Bay is not, however, the only harbour on the North-eastern portion of the Island; there are many others affording every facility for the protection of fishing craft and wherein plenty of fresh water and good fuel can be found. It was estimated that about five thousand were this year engaged in the fisheries connected with the Island, many of whom have already erected temporary buildings along the coast, which they occupy during the fishing season. Quite a commotion was created when they learned that the Island had been sold to a Company. It was evident that the greater portion of these people would become permanent settlers if they could be assured of obtaining good titles for locations. Presuming, therefore, that the 5,000 now engaged in the fisheries of the Island, were offered a good title, they would, with their families, become permanent settlers of the Island, and, say—five members to each family—would give a population of 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) souls, which may be accomplished inside of one year. This important fact should not be lost sight of, not only as regards the material importance to the Company, but to the Dominion at large; the Island of Anticosti, possessing as it does, the key of the St. Lawrence, and the best fisheries in American waters.

"The formation of all localities visited by me, consisted of limestone on the coast, and as far as I had gone into the interior, but there generally occurs a depth of about four and a half feet of dark loamy soil, which, if mixed with sea weeds and decomposed fish, would make excellent land for the produce of almost any vegetation.

"Fossils occur in extraordinary numbers, in fact they are met with from West Point to East Point, and specimens of *Zoophyta*, *Bryozoa*, *Brachiopoda*,

Lanollibranchia, with occasional forms of *Articulata* may be found throughout the whole Island. There is no doubt in my mind, when the interior of the Island is properly explored, that minerals will be discovered. I had information of the existence of a marble, known as *Marble Mountain*, in a locality south from Fox Bay. My opinion is that Anticosti is an upheaval and that its rocks consist mainly of limestone, containing remains of marine animals of an early age. There are, undoubtedly, allied rocks, which may be found to contain different kinds of minerals. One thing, however, is certain, that Anticosti has never had connection with the Islands or coasts of the north and south of the Gulf. I have fully established this fact in my recent visit, by the remarkable discovery that no *Ctenophagous* insects are found in it, except a few species of *Coleoptera* which generally follow commerce. As far, therefore, as I have made my researches, the Island has not one local form of *Cicindelidae* or *Carabidae*, nor does there occur a single representative of the above families at present found on both the north and south shores of the Gulf. It also wants many of the Labradorian quadrupeds, such as the Caribou, Beaver, Porcupine, Wolf, Lynx, Rats and Squirrels. But the Otter, Red Fox, with black and silver gray varieties, are not uncommon. The Black Bear appears to hold its own on the Island at present. This animal is never hunted in the interior; in fact, no hunter leaves the coast during summer. Hunger, therefore, compels the bears to seek food on the sea-board which they visit in open day; feeding on fishes and such other marine forms thrown up by the sea. I may here remark that there is a noticeable peculiarity about the Island bear, the colour of the nose and paws are reddish, arising from their continued contact with salt water. I have reason to believe that both the bear and fox to be met with on the Island at this day, were, at some former time introduced probably by the early Aborigines, who were in the habit of frequenting the Island to hunt the seal, &c. It is probable, however, that the animals heretofore named could easily be acclimatized on Anticosti. I am informed that Miak is met with, but not abundantly, on the eastern portion of the Island.

"Regarding the forests of Anticosti, the higher portions of the land and the banks of the rivers are densely studded with trees of spruce, fir, tamarac, pine, juniper, ash, mountain ash or rowan, poplar, red and white birch and high crawberry. These trees, as far as I could see, were of sizes fit for what are termed "saw-logs," and I have no doubt that a great quantity could be selected of the very best kind for cutting into lumber suitable for the American market and for railroad sleepers. I judge this from trees seen standing in the neighbourhood of Fox Bay, and the size of logs forming the houses of hunters and fishermen. The majority of plants are remarkably similar to those found in the Province of Quebec; and such is also the case with the butterflies and moths, the former, with the exception of two species, are identical with those found near the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Considering these facts entomologically, I should imagine that the average lowest degree of cold in the neighbourhood of Fox Bay would not fall much under that of the former city.

"I may here take the liberty to speak of a subject which I believe the Company has under consideration; namely—the erection of a dock-yard or hydraulic apparatus for the convenience of vessels. An institution of this kind would be a great boon to the owners of ships wrecked or otherwise disabled on any part of the Island. An instance of this kind was illustrated in the wreck of the "Royal Charter" in Fox Bay this Spring. This ship could have been platformed and taken off the reef at a trifling expense, and refitted to her former strength, provided that a convenient place could be reached, but to do so, in connection with towage it was calculated that to take her to Quebec would cost at least \$7,000; therefore, I doubt not, that the erection of an institution of this kind on Anticosti, would be the saving of many a good ship which heretofore and now, has to be burnt on account of the distance from a dockyard.

"The foregoing remarks relative to the Island of Anticosti are given with all sincerity. I believe that I have touched on almost every subject and object in connection with the Island within my knowledge, with the exception of giving a catalogue of the butterflies found on the Island, which politically would serve to show their similarity with those found near the

cities of Quebec and Montreal. An interesting paper on this branch of the Natural History of the Island will be published in the November number of the "Canadian Entomologist." I believe that Anticosti, to a great degree, is very little known, with the exception of its fishing grounds, rivers and harbours and the interior will remain so until it is thoroughly explored and surveyed by competent men. This could be done by two parties, one starting from Fox Bay in the direction of South West Point, the other from Ellis Bay in a north-eastern direction, penetrating the interior and meeting towards the centre of the Island."

APPENDIX F.

"INCREASED PRODUCTION OF CULTIVATED PLANTS NEAR THE NORTHERNMOST LIMIT OF THEIR GROWTH."

"Extracts from an Article upon the 'Acclimating Principle of Plants,' in the American Journal of Geology, by Dr. Fowey."

"The cultivated plants yield the greatest products near the northernmost limit in which they will grow.

"I have been forcibly impressed with this fact, from observing the productions of the various plants which are cultivated for food or clothing in the United States. The following instances will go far to establish the principle, viz.:-

"The flax plants, flax, hemp, &c., are cultivated through a great extent of latitude, but their bark, in the southern climates, is harsh and brittle. A warm climate forces these plants so rapidly into maturity, that the flax does not acquire either consistency or tenacity. We must go far north in Europe, even to the Baltic, to find these plants in perfection, and their products very merchantable. Ireland is rather an exception as to latitude, but the influence of the sun is so effectually counteracted there by moisture and exposure to the sea air, that it is always cool; hence the flax and potatoe arrive at such perfection in that region.

"Wheat is a more certain crop in New York, the northern part of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in the Baltic regions of Europe, than in the south either of Europe or America. In the north snows accumulate, and not only protect it from the winter colds, but from the weevil, Hessian fly, and other insects that invade it; and in the spring it is not forced too rapidly into head, without time to mature fully and concoct its farina.

"A cold climate also aids the manufacturing of flour, preserving it from acidity, and enables us to keep it long, either for a good market, or to meet scarcities and emergencies. Oats grow in almost every country; but it is northern regions only, or very moist and elevated tracts, that they fill with farina suitable for human sustenance. Rye, barley, buckwheat, millet and other cereiferous plants, might be adduced to illustrate the above principle. For all their habits require a more northern latitude than is necessary to their mere growth.

"The grasses are proverbially in perfection only in northern and cool regions, although they will grow everywhere. It is in the north alone that we raise animals from meadows, and are enabled to keep them fat and in good condition, from hay and grass alone, without grain. It is there the grasses acquire a succulence and consistency enough not only to mature animals, but to make the richest butter and cheese that contribute so much to the tables of the luxurious. The grasses, which often in the south grow large enough, are without richness and nutriment; in hay they have no substance, and when green are too watery to fatten animals; the consequence is, most animals in those latitudes browse from necessity, and are poor and without size or beauty. It is the same hot sun which forces them to a rapid fructification before they have had time to concoct their juices. The sugar-cane produces, perhaps, better where it never

seeds than in the tropics; for the juices will never ripen so as to granulate, until checked by frost or fructification. In the tropics, the cane grows twenty months before the juices ripen, and then the culm has contracted a woody, fibrous quality to such a degree as to resist the pressure of the mills, and yields but little juice, and that to an increased effort. In Louisiana, we succeed well with the sugar culture, because, while the culm is succulent and tender, a white frost checks the growth, ripens the juices, and in five months gives us a culm, tender, full of juice, easy to press, and yielding much grain of sugar. When Louisiana, therefore, acquires all the necessary skill, she will most probably grow this article cheaper than the West Indies.

"Tobacco is a southern plant, but there it is always light and chaffy; and although often well-flavoured, it never gains that strong narcotic quality which is its only peculiar property, unless you grow it as far north as Virginia. In the south, the heat unfolds its bud or germ too soon, forces into full expansion the leaf, and drives it to seed before the narcotic quality can be properly elaborated. We may assert a general rule, applicable to all annual plants, that neither the root nor the leaf acquires any further size or substance after fructification.

"The tuberoses, bulbous and other roots cultivated for human and animal subsistence, are similarly affected by climate, and manifest habits in corroboration of the above principle. The Irish potato, although from or near the tropics, will not come to perfection but in northern or cool countries, or in moist, insular situations, as Ireland. It is in such climates alone, that its roots acquire a farinaceous consistence, and have size, flavour and nutriment enough to support in the eminent way in which they are susceptible, animal life. In the south, a forcing sun brings the potato to fructification before the roots have had time to attain their proper size, or ripen into the proper qualities for nourishment. In Ireland, the plant grows slow, through a long and cool season, giving time for its juices to be elaborated and properly digested; hence that fine farina and flavour which characterizes them. The sweet potato produces larger, better flavoured and more numerous roots in Carolina, where it never flowers, than in the West Indies. In the latter place, this plant runs wild, covers the whole face of the earth with its vines, and is so taken up with making foliage, that the root becomes neglected, and is small and woody. In order to have the onion in perfection, it must grow through two years, swelling all the time its bulbs. In the south, however, it seeds in one year, and before it has made much bulb. Beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, radishes and other roots are equally affected by a hot sun, and scarcely worth cultivating far to the south. They all fructify before they have formed perfect roots, and make foliage at the expense of their bulbs; hence they will always be articles of commerce. The south will have to depend upon the north for them.

"The salad plants are in like manner affected by climate, and give further proofs of our assumption. Cabbages, lettuces, endive, ocellory, spinage—plants whose leaves only are eaten—to protect their leaves from cold (through a kind of instinct), wrap them up in leaves which form heads, and render many of their other parts tender and crisp for use. These leaves, thus protected, are not only tender, but more nutritious, because their growth has been slow and their juices well digested. In the south, a relaxing sun lays open the very buds of such plants; gives a toughness and thinness to the leaves, and they are too unsubstantial for animal support, because of such quick and rapid development.

"The delicious and pulpy fruits are, in a still more striking way, illustrative of our principle. The peach, nectarine, plum, apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, apricot and many other such families, are not in per

fection in the south. It is in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Jersey, and in the north of Europe that we enjoy them, although, originally, they came from near the tropics. The peach of the Carolinas is full of larvae, gum and knots, and too stringy and forced to be juicy and flavoured. The apple of the south is too acerb to be either eaten or preserved. The plums, apricots, cherries, currants, gooseberries, &c., will not even mature until we go far north. All the trees which bear these delicious fruits will grow luxuriantly in the south, make much foliage and wood, with but little pulp, and that unsavoury. The kernel in the one-seeded fruit seems to be the first object of nature in southern climes; that becomes strong, oily and enlarged; and one of the peach family has so entirely neglected the pulp, that it has only a husky matter around the kernel, as the almond. The changeableness of the weather in the south in the Spring season, throws plants off their guard; the frosts attendant on those changes destroy the young fruit; and it is only one year in three that the crop hits at all. The desiccated or dried state of these fruits enables us to enjoy them through the year; but in the south their acidity carries them into fermentation or decomposition before they can be divested of their aqueous parts. The climate of the south is equally against converting them into cider or any other fermented liquor, because the heat forces their compressed juice so rapidly into an active fermentation, that it cannot easily be checked until it passes into vinegar. For the same reason distillation goes on badly in hot climates, and cannot be checked long at the proper point to give much alcohol; and whether we aim to enjoy the delicious freshness of these fruits themselves, sip the nectar of their juices, refresh ourselves with their fermented beverage, stimulate our hearts with their brandies and cordials, or feast through the winter upon the dried or preserved stores of their fruits, we are continually balked by the severity of a southern climate, and for such enjoyment must look to the north.

"The melons are always affected by too great a degree of heat, even though their vines flourish so much in southern latitudes. The forcing sun hurries them on to maturity before they have attained much size, or acquired that rich saccharine and aromatic flavour for which they are so much esteemed. The cantelope-melon will rot, or have its sides baked by a hot sun, before it is fully formed; and the water-melon is always woody, dry and devoid of its peculiar sweetness and richness in the south. Vines have been known to run 100 feet, and bear no melon. It is in Philadelphia and its neighbourhood, and in similar latitudes, that the markets are loaded with delicious melons of all sorts, whose flavour so much refreshes and delights us. It is there, near their northern limit, that we cultivate them with such uniform success.

"The juices of the grape are best matured for wine near the northern limit of their growth. On the Rhine, in Hungary, the sides of the Alps, and in other elevated or northern situations, the wine is strongest, richest and most esteemed. The French wines rank before the Spanish and Italian; and in no southern country of Europe or Africa, except Madeira, where elevation makes the difference, is the wine in much repute. The grapes of France are more delicious for the table than those of Spain or Madeira. In the northern part of the United States, the excess of heat and moisture blights the grape to such an extent that all attempts have failed in its cultivation. The grape vine, however, whether wild or cultivated, grows there very luxuriantly. The vinous fermentation can also be best conducted in a climate comparatively cool; and all the pressing, fermenting and distillation of the juice of this delicate fruit can be safer and more profitably managed in a mild region.

"Many other plants might be named whose habits would equally support our position. It is presumed, however, that enough has been cited

to call the attention of philosophy to this curious subject, and enable us to give proper attention to it in all the practical operations of agricultural pursuit. Much time and expense might be saved, and profits realized, if this were more generally understood.

"We have already observed, that the heat of the sun in southern climates forces plants to a false maturity, runs them on too rapidly to fructification, and renders dry and woody the culms, stalks and leaves of the plants, where these parts are used. Hence the chaffiness of the leaf, the dryness of the culm, the lightness of the grain, and the unsavoury, spongy quality of the pulp of the plants in those latitudes. Hence the difficulty of fermenting their juices, distilling their essences, and preserving for use the fruit, juice or blades of such plants. The prevalence of insects is another bar to the productiveness of southern plants; swarms of them invade and strip the leaves, bore the fruit, and lead to blight and decomposition; and just in proportion as the labours of man have rendered plants succulent and their fruits and seeds sweet and pleasant, do these insects multiply on them, devour their crops and defeat the objects of husbandry.

"The labour of man, too, is more conservative in northern climates, because his arm is better nerved for exercise, his health and spirits more buoyant; and instead of saying, "Go and work," he says, "Come and work;" treads with a cheerful heart upon his own soil, and assists in the cultivation, collection and preservation of his own productions. It is in temperate climates that man can be most familiar with nature; it is there he has the best opportunities of observing the guarantees which nature has for the preservation of her animals and plants against the devastation of the elements; he sees an occasional apparent neglect of individuals, but a constant parental care of races. In everything he sees the wisdom and benevolence of God."

APPENDIX G.

THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

ITS POSITION, EXTENT, RESOURCES, &c., &c.

Extracts from Scientific Report, made by A. R. Roche, Esq., before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, read 4th October, 1853.

"The Island of Anticosti is situated in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, about four hundred miles below Quebec, and consequently that much nearer England. It is nearly one hundred and forty miles long and its greatest breadth is thirty-five miles, gradually becoming narrower as it extends East and West. It contains more than three thousand seven hundred and fifty square miles, or about two million four hundred and sixty thousand acres.

"The Island contains extensive quarries of excellent stone for building purposes, deposits of marble of very superior quality, besides stone fit for lithographic purposes.

"The fisheries in its rivers and surrounding its coast are extremely valuable, and in the Interior it contains extensive forests of most valuable timber. It also has large deposits of peat of excellent quality, exceeding one hundred thousand acres in extent.

"The excellent position of the Island in regard to ships, commerce, &c., becomes at once apparent, when we consider that every vessel must take either of the channels formed by Anticosti upon entering or leaving the river, whether having passed from the Atlantic or intending to pass to the ocean, through the straits of Belle Isle, through the more frequented passage between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, or through the Gut of Canso, or whether running between Quebec and those portions of Canada, and of the Lower Provinces lying upon the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On taking either of the channels formed by Anticosti, vessels pass close to the Island in consequence of the moderate breadth of the northern one, and of the strong south-east current which always runs along the southern channel, to avoid which, and the risk of being driven upon the truly dangerous coast of the south shore of the gulf and river, where, for several hundred miles, there is no harbour or place of shelter for any craft larger than a schooner, and where for long distances, there is not one foot of beach outside the perpendicular cliffs to land upon, vessels generally stand out till they make the West Point of Anticosti, close to which is situated the convenient harbour of Ellis Bay, occupying a spot nearly mid-distance between the northern and southern banks of the St. Lawrence and of easy access from both channels of the river. Considering that about two thousand vessels from Europe alone will have made this point in the course of the present season, some slight idea may be conceived of the capabilities of position attached to the Island and in particular to Ellis Bay. The inner anchorage of this Bay has a depth of from three to four fathoms at low water, with excellent holding ground (gravel and mud) is of as large capacity as the harbour of Montreal, and has been found by experience, to afford perfect shelter in all winds, to vessels of upwards of 500 tons; while the outer position of the anchorage could be materially improved at a trifling expense, so as to be able to contain in safety during all winds, almost any number of vessels of the largest size. Docks with a patent slip, &c., could also be easily constructed there, which would be admirably situated for the repair of vessels stranded or receiving other damage throughout the sea, and in some cases, dismantled by wreckers, before they can obtain assistance from Quebec, or the intelligence of their condition can be conveyed thence, which port of refuge is the only place from the Atlantic to Montreal (a distance of upwards of eight hundred miles,) where vessels can be properly over-hauled or be supplied with the commonest stores, such as anchors, chains, sails, &c. For steam tugs employed for the relief of vessels in distress, Ellis Bay might also be made an excellent station, with the facilities there for procuring shelter for our shipping in a portion of the St. Lawrence, where a spacious and deep harbour is more wanted than in any other part of the river or gulf, it is astonishing that no attention has yet been directed to that spot. This neglect however, cannot long continue. It could be made not only a fine commercial harbour, but also an excellent naval station in the most convenient and central spot, for commanding with a few steam vessels or gunboats, the two entrances of the river, and for sending out cruizers up the latter or to any part of the Gulf.

"The Island on the south side generally rises from about twenty to sixty feet above the beach (but at the entrance of Observat on River it is between 200 and 300 feet high,) and is nearly level to the centre where a range of moderate sized hills appear to run its entire length, and upon the north side to terminate in steep hills. It is mainly covered with a thick forest of trees, stunted near the shore (like those upon a great part of the coasts of England and of other countries,) but which become gradually larger as they approach the interior, and are less exposed to the influence of the wind and sea. This is very remarkable upon some of the bays, where at the exposed points they are very small, and gradually increase in size from each side to the centre, those nearest the sea being sometimes quite white in appearance, from the salt which is thrown, and crystallizes upon them. The trees are spruce, fir, red and white birch, ash, quantities of very fine tamarck, and upon the north side of the Island, some good sized pine.

"With the tamarck and pine growing there and the immense quantities of valuable timber drifted upon the Island from Quebec and other places after easterly gales, many ships might be built every year. Like the valuable meadows for cattle and sheep, which have recently been discovered in Minnesota, in the Far West, there are here many very fine natural meadows, producing rich grasses five and six feet high, and in some parts there are alternate ranges of wood and open plain. On the south side of the Island there are several peat bogs of some extent, and some salt marshes, caused by the overflowing of the sea at certain periods, which do not tend to fertilize rather than to impoverish the land; and near the south-west point there are some large salt ponds, which, were labour plentiful there, might be turned to 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 whole of Canada, are now supplied with salt from England or the United States; and for curing fish and provisions, say 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 on a recent year had to be thrown away; and during the following season, the fishermen at Arichat, Cape Breton, were forced to sell mackerel at from sixpence to twopence a hundred or to see them rot upon the beach through not having enough salt to cure them with. This latter circumstance occurred at a time when mackerel was selling at Boston for nineteen dollars a barrel. Some of the Bahama Islands are retained merely on account of the salt ponds which they contain, and at Ceylon a large revenue is derived from the salt works carried on in that Island.

"It is now time to notice those resources belonging to Anticosti, which, being wholly independent of soil and climate, may be turned to immediate account. These resources principally consist of its sea and river fisheries, which, although comparatively neglected by Canada, may be classed among the most valuable fisheries of British North America.

"In the recent report published by the New Brunswick Government upon the fisheries of that province, mention is made of the valuable whale and cod fisheries existing upon the coasts of Anticosti; and it is stated that the Jersey Houses fit out vessels to carry on the former upon both sides of the Island and up the St. Lawrence as far as Bic, some of the Whales (humpbacks,) being seventy feet long, and yielding 8 tons of oil; while the fishermen of Gaspe frequently resort to the east end of the Island, and take cod in great abundance.

"It thus appears by these authorities, that on every side of Anticosti valuable whales abound, the pursuit of which, and seals and cod, it is not improbable could be carried on in winter as well as in summer, were the attempt to be properly made; but without a trial the undertaking may ever remain unjustly condemned as impossible. Should such an attempt be successful it would not be the first instance of that being accomplished in a trial, which theory timidly and prejudiced had long declared to be impracticable. Here again the experience of our north in fishermen and of the Esquimaux, who have lessly encounter all difficulties and dangers of the ice and of the weather and who fish in winter and summer, might be successfully brought to bear.

"Of cod, Mr. Coult in his last visit made to the writer remarks, that one boat with two good fishermen, could take off south west Point or at Fox Bay, eighteen hundred of these fish in one day; while Mr. Verrierson states that cod, halibut, and a variety of other fish could be caught all round the Island and in incalculable quantities, and that no finer cod is caught in any part of the coast of America or on the banks of Newfoundland than is to be met with there. To this may be added the testimony of Captain Fair, B. N. of H. M. s. ship "Champion," who states that he met a few shallops from the Magdalen Islands at the east end of Anticosti, where they found cod in great abundance and of excellent quality.

"Of hardly less value than the former is the seal fishery, which could certainly be carried on in winter as well as in summer, many seals being seen on the Ice during the former season and in the spring, and thousands of them being observed during the summer and autumn, at the entrance of all the bays and rivers, where they remain almost entirely unmolested. To show the value of this fishery in the Gulf, the New Brunswick official report already cited, brings forward an instance of a schooner engaged in it from Sydney, Cape Breton, having cleared £14,000 within three weeks of her having left that port. Yet at Anticosti, where seals abound more than in most parts of the gulf, this fishery is at present almost neglected; the Americans and others who resort to its neighbourhood, being principally engaged with the still more profitable cod and mackerel fisheries. For the storing and preservation of seal, whale and cod oil, the temperate degree of heat at Anticosti during the summer is particularly favourable.

"At the present moment, the mackerel fishery is the most lucrative one in the St. Lawrence, and is the most extensively pursued; mackerel sell at Boston at an average of nineteen dollars a barrel and at Halifax and Quebec for a few dollars less than that sum. No part of the Gulf abounds with this fish more than the neighbourhood of Anticosti. Many schooners visit the coasts of the latter from the United States, the Lower Provinces, and a few from Gaspe, to carry on this fishery, in which they are very successful, and Mr. Corbet states that the mackerel he has seen in July and August come in shoals so thick and so close to the shore that in many as one hundred barrels could be taken in one haul of the net. A few hours work will thus sometimes pay the whole expenses of a schooner during the season.

"Herrings, as fine as any in the world, are as plentiful about the Island as mackerel; but from the wretched manner in which they are cured, they obtain a much less price in the market, and are therefore, comparatively neglected by the fishermen. To make this fishery as valuable as the mackerel, a few of the Dutch North sea fishermen should be engaged, who would introduce their mode of curing, which has long obtained for Dutch herrings the highest price in every market in Europe. By adopting that mode the Scotch fishermen are beginning to compete successfully with the former.

"At the entrances of all the rivers and creeks immense quantities of lobsters are thrown up by the sea; the collection of which and the preserving them on the spot for distant markets, or sending them fresh in vessels containing wells to our home markets, might render this fishery a very profitable one. Kels are also very numerous and very fine, and are often collected by parties of Indians who come over for the purpose from Minivan and who obtain a high price for them from the Americans. Some of the halibut which are found off the coast attain the weight of three or four hundred pounds.

"The caplin, which are now merely used as bait for cod, are so abundant around the Island that they are sometimes thrown up by the sea and cover the shore to the depth of two feet. Were they properly cured and exported, they would find good markets in Europe, or oil of an excellent quality could be made from them by the simple process of boiling.

"The number of schooners which resort to the shores of Anticosti from the United States, the Lower Provinces, and the Magdalen Islands, in pursuit of the cod and mackerel is so great that there are sometimes as many as one hundred vessels fishing between the East Point and Fox Bay at one time, all of which are generally very successful. If these fisheries can be so profitable to extensively fitted out schooners (of from 40 to 150 tons), some of which come a distance of fifteen hundred miles, and have to bring every supply including provisions and salt with them, how much more profitable would they become to parties residing upon the Island, who would have their supplies upon the spot, and who would carry on their operations in boats? How important also to the latter would become the trade which might be created with the former, the supplying them with provisions, often with fishing gear and with every description of marine stores; and how soon would such a trade lead to more extensive transactions in regard to the purchase of fish upon the spot, and the disposal of it in the best markets, and to a future trade in West India, South American, and Mediterranean produce, obtained in exchange for fish, and being in great demand in Canada? It might also lead to the gradual rise at different points of the Island of good sized villages, and ultimately of towns. Many large towns in various parts of the world, which are now places of great wealth, have risen from elements quite as slight as these.

"Though all the rivers of Anticosti abound with the finest salmon, few of them are fished to any extent, in consequence of their being but a small number.

of persons residing upon the Island, and those who come there not being prepared and not having the right to fish in the rivers, which, with sufficient attention and judicious management, might be made almost as valuable as the best salmon rivers in Scotland, for each of which a rent is obtained of from five to fifteen thousand pounds sterling per annum. The porpoise fishery, which is successfully conducted at Tadoussac (entrance of the Saguenay) could also be carried on a Anticosti at a considerable profit, the latter being as well situated for the purpose as the former. Each porpoise caught is worth £25 in the leather and oil which it yields.

The hunting upon the Island is of considerable value, though of far less importance than its fisheries. The animals consist of black bears, martens, otters, and the silver grey, the red, the black, and sometimes the white fox; all of which are very numerous, and for the skins of which excellent prices are realized in the Quebec market, the silver grey and black fox fetching from £15 to £20 each. There are no snakes or reptiles of any description. Great quantities of ducks, geese, partridges and other fowl resort to the lakes upon the Island, some of which are of a species peculiar to England, and a duck called the *manic* remains about the shore all winter. It is probable that the Eider which frequents the main shore further north will be found there, in which case eider down might be made a profitable export.

With so many other resources, it is of little consequence whether or not Anticosti shall be found to possess valuable minerals. There is no account of its ever having been visited by a geologist; but iron ore of great richness and quartz are frequently met with on the Island, and recently some substances have been discovered resembling mineral paints. Plumbago may also exist there, as it has been found among limestone of a similar character to that of the Island upon several parts of this continent, and Mr. McEwan mentions having found free-stone there, some of it as fine as water of Ayr-stone, and some as coarse as gridstone. The fossiliferous limestone, which exists in great quantities upon the shores in that horizontal strata, is of so fine a grain and colour, and so hard that it is most deservedly classed under the head of marble.

Were this marble quarried to any extent, large profits could be made by disposing of it to builders in the chief towns of the province, whose wealthy inhabitants are beginning to vie with each other in the beauty of their residences and the style of their living. To Quebec and Montreal it could easily be conveyed as ballast. Being very durable, as well as very beautiful, there is little doubt that were it brought to these cities in any quantities, it would be selected for many public buildings. It has already been used for several light-houses in the St. Lawrence, besides those upon the Island. Both Lieutenant Babely, R. E. who touched at several parts of the Island in 1831, and Sir Richard B. Anycastle, R. E., who landed at the entrance of Jupiter river in 1841, speak of the value of this marble.

Having taken passage at Quebec, about the middle of July, in the steamer "Wilmington," which was sent to Anticosti with the object of assisting a ship wrecked the preceding November about twelve miles from Ellis Bay, (which had remained there ever since almost uninjured by the ice or storms of an unusually severe winter); the writer visited that Bay, as well as South West Point, three times, and was upon the south side of the Island for about three weeks. At Ellis Bay the steamer ran in for shelter and firewood on each occasion, and upon the last remained there for three days. She anchored about 2 miles up the harbour, in 3½ fathoms at low water, about a mile distant from the shore upon either side, and a mile and a half from the head of the Bay, which appeared to be from point to point (Cape Henry to Cape Eagle) from 8 to 9 miles round. Upon looking out from this position towards the sea, every appearance of the most complete security was presented. This was experienced upon one occasion, when, in a heavy southerly gale, the steamer ran in from a tremendous sea outside in which she pitched nearly bowsprit under, and anchored in water almost as smooth as a mill pond. The same afternoon, a large American schooner ran into the Bay for shelter, and anchored nearly a mile outside of the "Wilmington" in perfect safety. During the several periods the steamer lay in this harbour, heavy winds were experienced from every quarter, yet she rode through all as calmly as if she had been moored in front of Quebec; and in the spot where she was anchored, nothing less than such a hurricane as would cast vessels adrift and sink them either in the harbour of Quebec or in the Liverpool docks, could affect a vessel there. Mr. Samache who resided for 25 years at this Bay, informed the writer that the harbour was perfectly secure in all winds and at all periods; that, besides other vessels, the "Sir Richard Jackson" of about 600 tons burthen, had twice lain there for several months each time, and that her Captain had said it was as safe a

harbour as any he had ever entered. Mr. Gamache himself built two vessels there of a considerable size. A gentleman on board the "Wilmington," a member of Lloyds, who had come out from England and had chartered the steamer to proceed to the wreck, and who had been three times round the world as Captain of an East India Company's ship, declared that he considered the harbour "a most excellent one;" so much so, that he should on his return to England, make it specially known at Lloyds. Much might be given here in favour of Ellis Bay as a harbour, but the fact of such vessels as the "Sir Richard Jackson" having been repeatedly there in all weathers, without any of them having been cast ashore or having dragged their anchors, should be sufficient. No instance has ever occurred of a craft of any description having dragged her anchors or been injured there in any way; and Capt. Rudolph stated that the "Wilmington" would have ridden just as safely with a single anchor as with two. As the underwriter on board, belonging to Lloyds, remarked, there are many places in England and other countries carrying on a large maritime commerce which have not so deep, so spacious or so safe a harbour as Ellis Bay.

"The shores of Ellis Bay are generally thickly wooded with spruce trees, of a better growth than those near the sea upon other parts of the Island, and on the higher ground in the distance a good many hard wood trees were seen of a still larger size. One of the trees in a high clump, which the writer measured five feet from the ground, was fifty-five feet in circumference, its height appearing to the eye to be almost sixty feet. The buildings of the resident are very prettily placed near one of the three or four fine trout streams, where he has several acres cleared and divided by excellent fences, and where he had growing and looking remarkably healthy, every description of vegetables and some fine timothy grass. The potatoes there were looking more advanced than they were at Quebec when the steamer left the latter place a few days previously. The soil though not very deep, is very good; consisting of a dark loam with sand and gravel below; and there is little doubt that it could easily produce the hardier grains, to ripen which or even wheat, there must be quite sufficient heat; the thermometer on two occasions during the "Wilmington's" stay there being as high as 81° in the shade and 105° in the sun, and at no time going lower than between 50° and 60° during the three weeks the steamer remained in the neighbourhood. Round the Bay, many beautiful wild flowers were seen, also the saxifraga plant and the sweet pea. The salmon trout in the river, near the resident's house, were so numerous that they might almost have been caught by the hand as they moved in shoals upon being disturbed by the sailors, who attempted to take them with buckets. Quantities were obtained and found to be delicious eating. A number of very fine salmon were also purchased of the resident, whose assistant happened to enter the Bay with fifty he had just caught in the Beasie River in the course of about an hour; and several large lobsters, were taken in the Bay and sent on board. What appeared of extraordinary interest to those on the steamer, was the sight every day when the tide was out of some 300 or 400 seals sleeping or playing round the Bay. The Bay must be a favorite resort of theirs. A great many whales, at least fifty, were also seen between the Island and Gaspé, and several between the former and Bic; each of which must have been worth from £200 to £400. Both the whale and seal fisheries could be carried on much more conveniently from Ellis Bay than from any other place within the Gulf. With this sheltered spot every hole on board was much pleased, from the excellency of its harbour; the inviting appearance of the country round it; and the objects of interest which were met there.

"At the S. W. Point, where the steamer could have run close up to the shore, and been anchored to the flat limestone rocks which form complete natural wharves, the five or six buildings were so disposed near the magnificent lighthouse as to present quite the appearance of a village. Upon landing this appearance was heightened, as a number of fine fields neatly divided by straight fences, in which were growing very luxuriantly many vegetables and grasses, came in view; and a horse and four fine cows all in excellent condition, were seen feeding upon a common close by. Added to these indications of civilized life were numbers of fowls and several fat pigs. Near to the landing place, immense quantities of mackerel were seen close under the point. This spot must be about the bleakest upon the Island, being exposed to the north-west winds; notwithstanding which, Mr. Pope and his son have grown most excellent oats, and next year they propose to grow both oats and barley, seed for the latter of which the writer has just sent them. Last year, they grew fully 300 bushels of the best potatoes (the potato disease never having reached the Island), and some of which the writer brought to Quebec, weighed three to the pound, while others of this

year's growth, taken out of the ground on 5th Sept. and sent to the writer, are of a still larger size, and of an equally fine description. "The first frost which appeared this year at the S. W. Point," Mr. Pope writes, "took place on 27th Aug., but was not sufficient to do the slightest injury to potatoes" at Quebec, the tops of the potatoes were blackened by frost about the same time. The writer penetrated about two miles into the woods at S. W. Point, where he found the soil very similar to that in many parts of Canada in the original forest—deep with vegetable deposits, without stones or a particle of rock to be perceived. At Gaspé, with a less genial soil and climate, the writer saw several fields of excellent wheat. As he entered the woods and at a distance of a mile back, the trees were 60 or 70 feet high. This alone would indicate the existence of large and valuable timber in the interior. A number of pieces of particularly fine grained tamarack were piled up near the lighthouse, and the firewood which the steamer procured both at S. W. Point and at Ellis Bay proved to be much better than that obtained at Gaspé, or at any part of the south shore of the St. Lawrence where they took in fuel.

The Captain of the "Wilmington," who has a good knowledge of the construction of harbours of refuge and who proved himself to be a thorough seaman upon several trying occasions, declared, that at an expense of £2,000, he could build a breakwater upon the reefs running out from the S. W. Point, which would render the Bay a secure shelter in all winds for the largest vessels. A harbour could also be made at Salt Lake Bay, about 8 miles further east. As at Ellis Bay, many wild flowers and fruit and the sarsaparilla plant were met with at S. W. Point; also a plant resembling the cotton plant, and the reindeer moss. Mr. Pope mentioned that Admiral Coffin touched at the S. W. Point in the early part of the summer, and after making many enquiries about the Island, said that "it could be made to produce anything which can be grown in Canada." That much good land, besides those fertile spots which have been pointed out by the various parties referred to in this communication, is likely to be discovered by a survey, the writer is enabled to show upon one of the high authorities existing upon this Continent, viz.: Professor J. Hall, Palæontologist of the *New York Geological Survey* and author of the "Palæontology of New York," who having examined a number of fossils brought from Anticosti by the writer, described them in writing, and added, "the specimens indicate the occurrence of limestone beds with alterations of shale, and the decomposition of these will furnish a productive soil in consequence of the abundance of calcareous matter." Both Prof. Hall and Mr. Logan (now Sir Wm. Logan) expressed themselves strongly upon the importance of Government undertaking a thorough geological survey of the Island. A specimen of the marble brought from the Island obtained the first prize at the recent Provincial Exhibition held at Quebec.

As Anticosti belongs to a number of persons some resident in Canada and others in England, who would no doubt be prepared to dispose of their interest in it at a reasonable price, it is to be desired, that either the Government or some Public Company in Canada or England, or one belonging to both countries, should purchase the Island and expend sufficient means in treading its resources to account. Of the two, a company which could enter into the several undertakings alluded at herein, would be the more suitable for the purpose, but the said may be made to embrace so many and such varied objects that it could well give employment to several distinct companies. It is of the highest public importance that the Island should not be allowed to continue in its present state, besides which every large addition made to the inhabited sea-board of the St. Lawrence must materially increase the commerce, the shipping and the wealth of the Province."

APPENDIX H.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.
EXTRACTS FROM REPORT

OF

MR. JAMES RICHARDSON, EXPLORER,

ADDRESSED TO

SIR WILLIAM E. LOGAN, PROVINCIAL GEOLOGIST,

Dated 1st March, 1857.

"Agreeably to the instructions received from you in June last, to proceed to the Island of Anticosti for the purpose of gaining information regarding its geology, I left Montreal on the last day of the month, and embarked the following day, at Quebec, on a schooner, which reached the west end of Anticosti on the 6th July. Since my return, I have had an opportunity of reading an article on the resources and capabilities of the Island, by Mr. Roche, published in the 'Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society' of Quebec in 1855, and in so far as I am enabled to judge, find it a correct and unexaggerated statement of facts.

"In respect to the soil of the Island, the plains on the south side are composed of peat, but the general vegetation of the country is supported by a drift, composed for the most part of a calcareous clay and a light grey or brown coloured sand. The elements of the soil would lead to the conclusion of its being a good one.

"The most abundant tree is spruce, in size varying from 8 to 18 inches in diameter, and from 40 to 80 feet in length. On the north coast and in some parts of the south it is found of good size in the open woods, close by the beach, without any intervening space of stunted growth. The stunted growth was occasionally met with on the north side, but it is only on the tops of cliffs and other places exposed to the sweep of the heavy coast winds where spruce or any other tree on the Island is stunted, beyond which, open woods and good comparatively large timber prevails. Pine was observed in the valley of the Salmon River about four miles inland, where ten or twelve trees that were measured gave from 12 to 20 inches diameter at the base, with heights varying from 60 to 80 feet. White and yellow birch are common in sizes from a few inches to two feet in diameter at the base, and from 20 to 50 feet high. Balsam fir was seen, but it was small and not abundant. Tamarac was observed, but it was likewise small and scarce. One of our men, however, who is a hunter on the Island, informed me he had seen groves of this timber north from Ellis Bay, of which some of the trees were 3 feet in diameter and over 100 feet in height. Poplar was met with in groves, close to the beach, on the north side of the Island. Of fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, the mountain ash or rowan was the largest; it was most abundant in the interior, but appeared to be of the largest size close to the beach, especially on the north side, where it attains the height of forty feet, with long extending and somewhat slender branches covered with clusters of fruit. The high cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*) produces a large and juicy fruit, and is abundant. A species of gooseberry bush, of from 2 to 3 feet high, is met with in the woods, but appears to thrive best close to the shingle on the beach, where strips of 2 or 3 yards across, and half a mile long were occasionally covered with it. The fruit is very good, and resembles in taste the garden berry; it is smooth and black coloured and about the size of a common marble; the shrub appeared to be very prolific. Red and black currants are likewise abundant; there appears to be two kinds of each, in one of which the berry is smooth, resembling both in taste and appearance that of the garden; the other rough and prickly

with a bitter taste. Strawberries are found near the beach; in size and flavor they are but little inferior to the garden fruit; they are most abundant among the grass in the openings, and their season is from the middle of July to the end of August. Five or six other kinds of fruit bearing plants were observed, some of which might be found of value. The low cranberry was seen in one or two places in some abundance; but I was informed that it was less abundant than in many other past seasons. The raspberry was rarely met with.

The most surprising part of the natural vegetation was a species of pea which was found on the beach and in open spaces in the woods; on the beach, the plant (like the ordinary cultivated field pea) often covered spaces from a quarter of an acre to an acre in extent; the stem and the leaf were large, and the pea sufficiently so to be gathered for use; the straw, when required, is cut and cured for feed for cattle and horses during the winter.

But little is yet known of the agricultural capabilities of the Island; the only attempts that have been made are at Ellis Bay, S. W. Point and Heath Point. On the 22nd July, potatoes were well advanced and in healthy condition at Ellis Bay. At S. W. Point, Mr. Pope had about 3 acres of potatoes planted in rows 3 feet apart; he informed me he expected a yield of 600 bushels, and at the time of my arrival on 5th August, the plants were in full blossom and covered the ground thoroughly; judging from the appearance, they seemed the finest patch of potatoes I had ever seen. About half an acre of barley was at the time commencing to ripen; it stood about 4 feet high, with strong stalk and well filled ear. I observed oats in an adjoining patch; these had been late sown, being intended for winter feed for cattle; their appearance indicated a large yield. On the day of my arrival at Heath Point (23rd August), I accompanied Mr. Julian about a mile from the lighthouse to a piece of ground composed of yellowish brown loam, which he had cleared in the wood, and planted about the middle of June with potatoes and peas. Of the potatoes he procured a bucketful of good size and quality; the peas were in blossom, yet a few pods were found to be fit for use. In this patch, I discovered three ears of bald wheat, the seed of which had been among the peas when sown; they were just getting into blossom, and probably would ripen; the ear was an average size, and the straw about 3 feet high.

I observed frost only once; it was on the 18th Sept., but not sufficiently severe to do injury to growing crops; and I was informed by Mr. Julian that the lowest temperature of the previous winter was only 7° Fahr. below zero. I observed some cattle at S. W. Point belonging to Mr. Pope and Mr. Cortlet; they appeared to be in good condition, although they had been left to provide for themselves in the wood openings or along the shore. A horse belonging to Mr. Pope was in equally good condition.

The harbours at Ellis Bay and Fox Bay are comparatively safe in all winds; the former is fully 8 miles from West End Lighthouse on the south side; the latter is 15 miles from Heath Point Lighthouse on the north side. Ellis Bay is 2 miles in breadth, with a breadth of deep water of three fourths of a mile, extending up the Bay a mile and a half, while the depth of the Bay is 24 miles. Fox Bay is smaller, the distance across its mouth is a mile and a half, with half a mile of deep water in its centre, extending up the Bay nine-tenths of a mile, the whole depth of the Bay being one mile and two-tenths. I have been informed that a vessel of 500 tons has been loaded with a cargo of timber in Ellis Bay. During a heavy wind from the east, while I was at Fox Bay, a schooner ran in for shelter and appeared to be quite safe. The streams that are met with along the coast are very numerous. Most of the streams and lakes swarm with the finest brook trout and salmon trout, and large shoals of mackerel were almost daily observed all around the Island. Whales were extremely abundant, and but for a few Indians who come over from Mingan in July and August, and take a few of them on the north side of the Island, they would be wholly undisturbed. In the bays and more sheltered places round the Island, these creatures are met with by thousands. Several species of whale were observed to be abundant towards the west end of the Island. This must be a favourite resort, as they were either seen or heard at irregular intervals day and night.

The wild animals met with on the Island, as far as I am aware, are the

common black bear, the red, the black and the silver fox and the marten. Foxes and martens are very abundant; the martin was frequently heard during the night in the neighbourhood of our camp, and foxes were seen on several occasions. The skin of the silver-grey fox frequently sells for from £25 to £30 currency. Mr. Corbet, the lessee of the Island, employs several men to hunt these animals, and I understand he makes some profit by the trade. I heard of no animals of any other description, with the exception of wild fowl; and I saw no frogs or reptiles of any description, and I was informed by the hunters that there were none.

The substances fit for economic application met with on the Island are building stones, grind-stones, brick-clay, peat and shell marl. The only one observed appeared to be loose pieces of magnetic oxide of iron; there is no reason, however, for asserting that bog iron ore may not be hereafter found. The peat plain, which extends along the low lands of the south coast from Heath Point to within 9 miles of S. W. Point, has a superficies of upwards of 100 square miles, with a thickness of peat, as observed on the coast, of from 3 to 10 feet. As far as my knowledge goes, this is the largest peat field in Canada, and the general quality of the material is excellent.

Among the materials of the Island which may be considered of an economic nature, though not of a mineral character, sea weed and drift timber may be enumerated. The beneficial effect of sea weed as a manure is too well known to require mentioning; but to what distance it would bear carriage for such application is more than I am able to state. On the Island, Mr. Pope (of S. W. Point) makes use of it as a fertilizer for his fields. The quantity of square timber and saw logs which are scattered along the south shore of the Island is very surprising; the abundance appears to be greater towards the east end than the west; but, according to the calculation which I have made, if the whole of the logs were placed end to end, they would form a line equal to the whole length of the Island, or 140 miles; this would give 1,000,000 of cubic feet."

APPENDIX I.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT BY MR. JOSEPH EDEN, HARBOUR MASTER, GASPE, COMPILED FOR THE QUEBEC "MORNING CHRONICLE," PUBLISHED ON 27TH DEC., 1872.

"ANTICOSTI."

"Anticosti Company are able to carry out their proposed steam communication between Gaspé and Anticosti, together with the rest of their plans, I am sure there will be a large emigration from other parts to Anticosti, and that a greater number of our fishermen will go there for their summer's fishing."
 "well adapted for cultivation on the north side of Anticosti. I was shown some splendid samples of cereals grown there this year; I must acknowledge them to be fully equal to anything of the kind grown on the coast of Gaspé. If the along the coast of Anticosti. Some of the fishermen report fine tracts of land
 "The Island of Anticosti is frequented during the summer months by a great number of our Gaspé fishermen; many of whom go over in their own small fishing boats. They are doing very well and report cod fish in abundance

More space

APPENDIX J

ABSTRACT.

*Return relative to the Fish Trade of the MAGDALEN ISLANDS,
compiled by J. J. Fox, Esq., Collector of Customs for these Islands.*

TOTAL EXPORTS OF FISH AND OIL FOR THE SEASON OF 1872.

SHIPPED TO	PRODUCT.	EXPORT CUSTOMS DUTY.
United States	10,850 lbs. Herrings.....	\$10,850 00
Prince Edward Island.....	2,350 do.	2,350 00
Province of Quebec	4,025 draf's Dry Codfish	21,020 00
	2,042 cwts. Rich do.	
	638 bb's. Herrings	
	371 d's. Mackerel	
	4,025 gal's. Cod Oil	
Province of Nova Scotia.....	3,342 do. Seal Oil	58,420 00
	2,000 do. Whale Oil	
	14,975 draf's Dry Codfish	
	570 lbs. Herrings	
	2,200 do. Mackerel	
Province of New Brunswick.	1,570 gallons Cod Oil	1,210 00
	3,503 do. Seal Oil	
	874 Seal Skins	
	33 cwts. Rich Codfish	
	597 lbs. Herrings	
	74 do. Mackerel	
	326 gallons Cod Oil	

Making a grand total of:—

19,010 draf's Dry Codfish
2,072 cwts. Rich do.
14,915 lbs. Herrings
2,711 do. Mackerel
5,922 gallons Cod Oil
6,845 do. Seal Oil
2,000 do. Whale Oil
874 Seal Skins

Export Customs Rate of \$93,850.00

The real market value of the above is at least 25 per cent. additional.

When we take into consideration that the total population of the Magdalen Islands is only 3,000, of which about one-half may be reckoned as actively engaged in fishing operations, the foregoing returns show how productive and remunerative the fisheries of the Gulf are. It is well known that great part of the fishing by these Islanders is carried on in the waters off the eastern end of Anticosti. When Anticosti, therefore, is settled by and made the home of those engaged in the fisheries of its coasts, and when improved methods for curing and preserving fish, &c., are supplied, together with ready facilities for shipping and exporting the products to the best markets, we may reasonably anticipate that the value of this resource alone will be very large and most favourable for development by the Anticosti Company.

APPENDIX K.

Memoranda as to Timber for Saw-Logs and Railway Sleepers and as to Peat on Anticosti

1. SAW-LOGS.

The estimated number of spruce, plus and other trees fit to be cut into saw-logs, may safely be calculated at a general average of one tree to each 5 acres. This will amount to 492,000 trees. These will produce 3 saw-logs each of 13 feet in length, or 1,476,000 saw-logs, of which 5 saw-logs will contain 1,000 super feet. This gives a total of 295,200,000 super feet, which after cost of cutting, hauling, &c., will sell, at least, at the low average rate of \$10 per 1,000 feet for all classes of timber; and the value thereof will be \$2,952,000.

2. RAILROAD SLEEPERS.

The price of spruce railway sleepers, which are used on nearly all the large railways in Great Britain is at present 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. each.

These sleepers are 9 feet long, 10 inches broad and 7 inches thick, and weigh about 25 to the ton. In the production of spruce sleepers in Anticosti, the following shows an approximate estimate of the cost of cutting, hauling, shipping and freight, and their present minimum value in the British market, with the proceeds from this branch of the forest, taking the extremely low average of 1 tree to each acre:—

Cutting, hauling and loading on ship.....	1s. 3d. stg. ca. b.
Freight to England.....	1s. 6d. "
Average size of spruce trees will furnish 4 lengths of sleepers each (great portion of which may be doubled by splitting).	
Average of 1 tree per acre is 2,460,000 trees. Four sleepers from each tree is 9,840,000 sleepers. Average price in English market.....	3s. 6d. "
Less cost of production and freight.....	2s. 9d. "
Leaves profit of.....	6s. 9d. "
And 9,840,000 sleepers, at 9d. each, amounts to £308,000 stg., equivalent to \$1,845,000.	

3. PEAT.

According to the best authorities in the United States, an acre of peat 3 feet in depth will contain from 3,800 to 3,000 tons, and 6 feet in depth from 6,600 to 7,200 tons. Assuming the peat beds of Anticosti to give only the lowest average of 3 feet and 3,300 tons per acre, which will be far below the mark, as Sir Wm. E. Logan states that the large plains show a depth of 3 to 10 feet at the coast; and estimating the material in its crude state to be worth only 2 cents per ton, the result would be a value of \$66 per acre. Sir Wm. Logan says that the extent of the large plain running from Heath Point nearly to S.W. Point is upwards of 102,400 acres. The value of the peat on this plain alone at the foregoing low figures would amount to no less than \$5,758,400.

Recapitulation of above Estimates.

Saw-Logs.....	\$2,952,000
Railroad Sleepers.....	1,845,000
Peat.....	6,758,400
	<hr/>
	\$11,555,400

In addition to which must be added the value of the land per acre, as well as of minerals and other material substances of the Island.



35 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 115.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE

THE

ANTICOSTI COMPANY.

ASSENTED TO 14th JUNE, 1872.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named and others have by Preamble their petition represented that the extensive and valuable Island of Anticosti, situate in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, contains vast resources of agricultural, forest, and mineral wealth, which, with the adjacent fisheries, have been hitherto unproductive for the want of colonization, and the petitioners are desirous of procuring an Act of Incorporation, with all requisite powers and privileges, to enable them to purchase and acquire the said Island, with all the rights, properties and franchises thereunto pertaining; and to carry on lumbering, mining, quarrying, and other operations therein, to fish upon the coasts and adjacent waters, to establish lines of steamers to different ports trading with the Island, and to establish communication, by marine cable and otherwise, with telegraph lines on the main land, and generally to do all such things as may be necessary to develop the resources of the Island; and it is expedient to grant their prayer; Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. William L. Forsyth, of Quebec; the Honorable David E. Pritchard, of Quebec; F. W. Thomas, of Montreal; Ferd. S. Winslow, of Chicago; and Christopher O. Closter, of Montreal, together with all such other persons and corporations as shall become shareholders in the Company hereby incorporated, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Anticosti Company, and by that name shall have power to carry on the business hereinafter mentioned, and shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal, which may by them be changed or varied at their pleasure; and the said Company shall be subject to the provisions of the "Canada Joint Stock Companies' Clauses Act, 1869," except in so far as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Corporate name and general power

Joint Stock Clauses Act to apply.

2. The said Company shall have power to purchase from the proprietors thereof the whole of the Island of Anticosti, with all the right, title, privileges, and interest of the said proprietors in and to the same, and upon the completion of such purchase, and

Power to purchase and hold Anticosti,

the transfer of the same, the property therein shall be vested in the said Company; and it shall be lawful for the said Company to colonize the said Island, and to sell or lease the whole or any part of the said Island from time to time, upon such terms as to them may seem proper, and this in so far as it is within the province of the Parliament of Canada to grant such powers.

And to colonize it.

And to acquire other lands to a certain value.

Limitation.

3. The Company may also acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and may hold absolutely or conditionally any other lands, tenements, real or immoveable estate, not exceeding in yearly value ten thousand dollars, for the convenient conducting and management of their business, and may sell, alienate, let, lease and dispose of the same from time to time, and may acquire others in their stead, not exceeding at any time the value aforesaid, in so far as it is within the province of the Parliament of Canada to grant such powers.

Further operations authorized.

4. The Company may carry on all such operations as may be found necessary to develop the resources of the Island in respect of agriculture, forests, fisheries, mineral deposits of gold, silver, copper, iron, and other metals or ores, and of coal, peat, plumbago, and salt springs, and shell marl, the opening up and working of quarries of slate, lime-stone, sand-stone, grind-stone, marble, or other economic minerals, or mineral substances, and to wash, dress, smelt, and otherwise prepare and manufacture such articles for sale, in so far as it is within the province of the Parliament of Canada to grant such powers.

Certain works may be constructed.

5. The said Company shall have power to construct telegraph lines, also to lay a submarine cable from the Island to some point or points on the Coast of Gaspé, and thence to connect with the mainland telegraph system; and also, if found expedient, to lay a submarine cable from the Island to some point on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, and to construct a telegraph line from thence to Quebec;—and they shall have power upon the said Island to improve harbors, to erect wharves, dams, sluices, and other hydraulic apparatus, for the convenience of shipping or for manufacturing purposes, and to levy and collect such tolls and charges upon any of the above mentioned works, as shall be fixed by by-law, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Tolls on the same.

May trade and own vessels.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Company to carry on general trade and commerce, and to own, lease, charter, navigate and dispose of steamers and sailing vessels for the conveyance of freight and passengers to and from the Island and ports in Canada and elsewhere.

Chief place of business.

7. The Company may have its chief place of business on the Island of Anticosti or elsewhere, with branch offices in any of the cities of Canada, Great Britain, or the United States; and so soon as such chief place of business shall have been determined upon, notice of the same shall be published for at least thirty days in the *Canada Gazette*.

Notice thereof.

8. The capital stock of the Company shall be Two million five hundred thousand dollars, divided into twenty-five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. Capital and
Stock Books.

9. The said W. L. Forsyth, the Honorable David E. Price, F. W. Thomas, Ferd. S. Winslow, C. O. Closter, and such other person or persons as they may nominate, shall be and are hereby constituted a Board of Provisional Directors, and shall hold office as such until other Directors shall have been appointed by the Shareholders under the provisions of this Act. Provisional
Directors.

The said Directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered to take all necessary steps for opening stock books in the city of Montreal and elsewhere, for the subscription of parties desirous of becoming shareholders in the said Company. To open
Stock Books.

10. When and as soon as one-tenth of the said capital stock shall have been subscribed as aforesaid, and ten per centum of the amount so subscribed paid in, the Provisional Directors, or a majority of them, may call a meeting of the Shareholders at such time and place as they shall think proper, giving at least two weeks' notice in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one or more newspapers published in the city of Montreal, at which general meeting, and at the annual general meetings of the Company thereafter, a Board of Directors shall be elected, consisting of not less than five nor more than thirteen, as may be prescribed by the by-laws (of the Provisional or other Directors) in force at the time of such election, but they shall not be authorized to commence operations under this Act until at least fifty thousand dollars shall have been paid in. First general
meeting.

Election of
Directors.

When the
Company may
commence
operations.

11. No person shall be elected or chosen as a Director, unless he be a Shareholder holding stock of the Company to the amount of at least ten shares, in his own absolute right, and not in arrears in respect to any call thereon; and the Directors shall be elected by a majority in value of shares, represented by Shareholders or their proxies at a general meeting of the Company, assembled at such time and place as the by-laws may prescribe. Qualification
of Directors.

12. In default of other express provisions in the by-laws of the Company, such elections shall take place yearly; all the members of the Board retiring shall be eligible for re-election if duly qualified, and due notice of the time and place for holding such general meetings shall be given at least thirty days previously, by notice published in the *Canada Gazette*. Annual
Elections.

Notice of
General
Meetings.

13. At all such general meetings of the Company, every shareholder shall be entitled to a vote for each share held by him, on which all calls have been duly paid; votes may be given by proxy, and the election of Directors shall be by ballot. Votes.

14. The Directors shall, from time to time, elect from among themselves a President of the Company, and a Vice President, President
and Officers.

Vacancies. a Treasurer, Secretary, and a Manager, and may also appoint and remove from time to time all such other officers as may be required for the transaction of the business of the Company; and if a vacancy should at any time occur in the Board of Directors, the same may be filled up by the Board, for the remainder of the term, from amongst the qualified shareholders of the Company.

Failure of Election. 15. If at any time an election of Directors be not made at the proper time, the Company shall not be held to be thereby dissolved, but such election may take place at any general meeting of the Company duly called for that purpose.

By-laws, how made, and for what purposes. 16. The Directors may make by-laws, and may from time to time, alter, repeal, amend or wholly substitute others, for the government of the said Company, its affairs, business, managers, agents, officers, and servants, which by-laws shall be in force when approved by a majority of votes of the Shareholders present in person or by proxy, at any special or general meeting of Shareholders, and may, among other things, besides comprehending all matters hereinbefore referred to as the subject of by-laws, be made, subject to the special provisions of this Act, for the following objects and purposes, and the same shall be accessible, at all reasonable hours to all parties interested, *viz*:

Directors. 1. To fix and determine the number of Directors, the manner of filling up vacancies that may occur prior to the annual election, how many Directors shall constitute a quorum, and generally the manner in which their powers shall be exercised, including the establishment of agencies in the Dominion and elsewhere.

Meetings. 2. The manner of calling meetings as well of the Directors as of the Shareholders, and fixing the time for annual meetings.

Forfeiture of shares. 3. The forfeiture of shares in arrear in respect of a call or calls, and the conditions and manner on and in which such forfeiture shall be declared.

Registers of shares and transfers. 4. The keeping of registers and transfer books for shares, prescribing the manner in which such transfers shall be made, and the conditions, in respect to the previous payments of calls or unpaid balance of stock, on which transfers shall be allowed, also the vouchers and evidence required to be lodged with the Company in case of transmission of shares by marriage, bequest, inheritance, bankruptcy, or otherwise than by sale, and the forfeiture of shares for non-payment of anything due thereon, or in respect thereof.

Minutes. 5. The keeping of minutes of the proceedings, and the accounts of the said Company, and rectifying any errors which may be therein, the auditing of accounts and appointment of auditors.

Dividends. 6. The declaration and payment of profits of the said Company, and dividends in respect thereof.

Power to increase capital. 17. The Directors may, if they see fit, at any time after the whole capital stock of the Company shall have been subscribed and paid in, pass a by-law for increasing the capital stock of the Company to any amount not exceeding five million dollars in all,

they may consider necessary to carry out the objects of the Company; but no such by-law shall have any force whatever, until it shall have been sanctioned by a vote of not less than two-thirds in amount of all the shareholders at a general meeting of the Company called for the purpose of considering such by-law, nor until a copy thereof duly authorized shall have been filed as hereinafter mentioned with the Secretary of State of Canada.

Confirmation
by shareholders.

18. The Company may, within three months after a duly authenticated copy of such by-law has been filed with the Secretary of State of Canada, and after the said Secretary of State of Canada has caused a notice to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* that such by-law has been passed and filed as aforesaid, publish a notice stating the number and amount of the shares of the new stock authorized, and the amount actually subscribed and paid in respect thereof, and from the date of such notice, the capital stock of the Company shall be increased to that amount, and in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in such by-law.

Further
formalities.

19. The Company may, from time to time, borrow money, either by mortgage bonds issued on the security of the immoveable property of the Company, or by debentures; and such mortgage bonds or debentures may be for such sums, either in sterling or in currency, as the Company may think proper, those in sterling not being for any less sum than one hundred pounds, and those in currency not being for any sum less than five hundred dollars each: Provided always, that every such loan shall be regulated by a special by-law, setting forth the terms and conditions on which such loan shall be effected; and in the course of its general business, the Company may become a party to promissory notes, bills of exchange, and cheques; but no such promissory note or bill of exchange shall be for a less sum than one hundred dollars, or be payable to bearer, or be intended to be circulated as money, or as the note of a bank.

Power to
borrow money

Restriction.

Notes and
bills.

20. No shareholder in the Company shall in any manner be held liable to, or be charged with the payment of any debt or demand, due or owing by the Company beyond the amount remaining unpaid upon his or her subscribed shares in the capital stock thereof.

Limited
liability.

5th Session, 1st Parliament, 35 Victoria, 1872.

35 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 113.

An Act to Incorporate the

ANTICOSTI COMPANY.

ASSENTED TO 14TH JUNE, 1872.

OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLAIN,
Law Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
1872.

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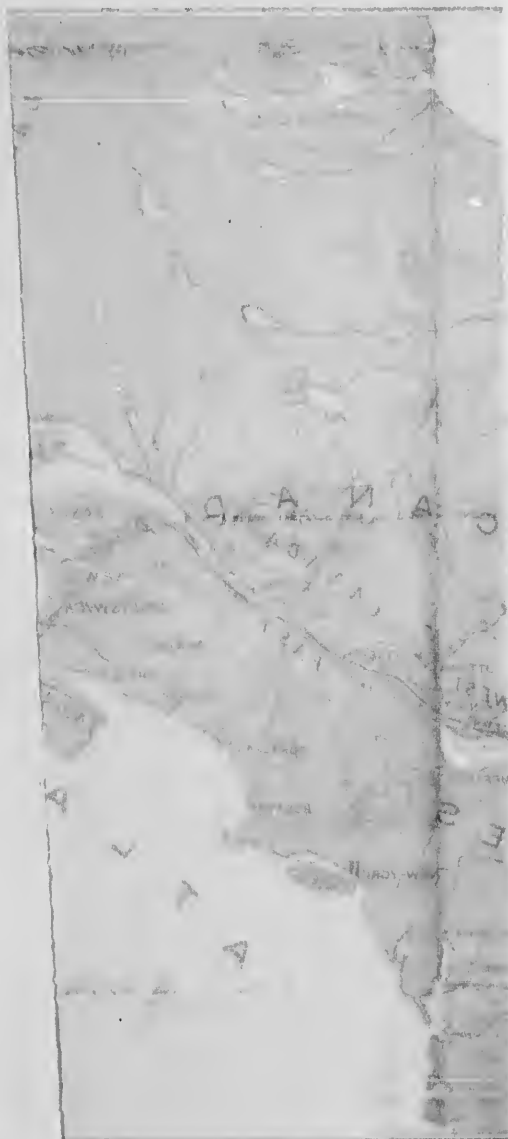
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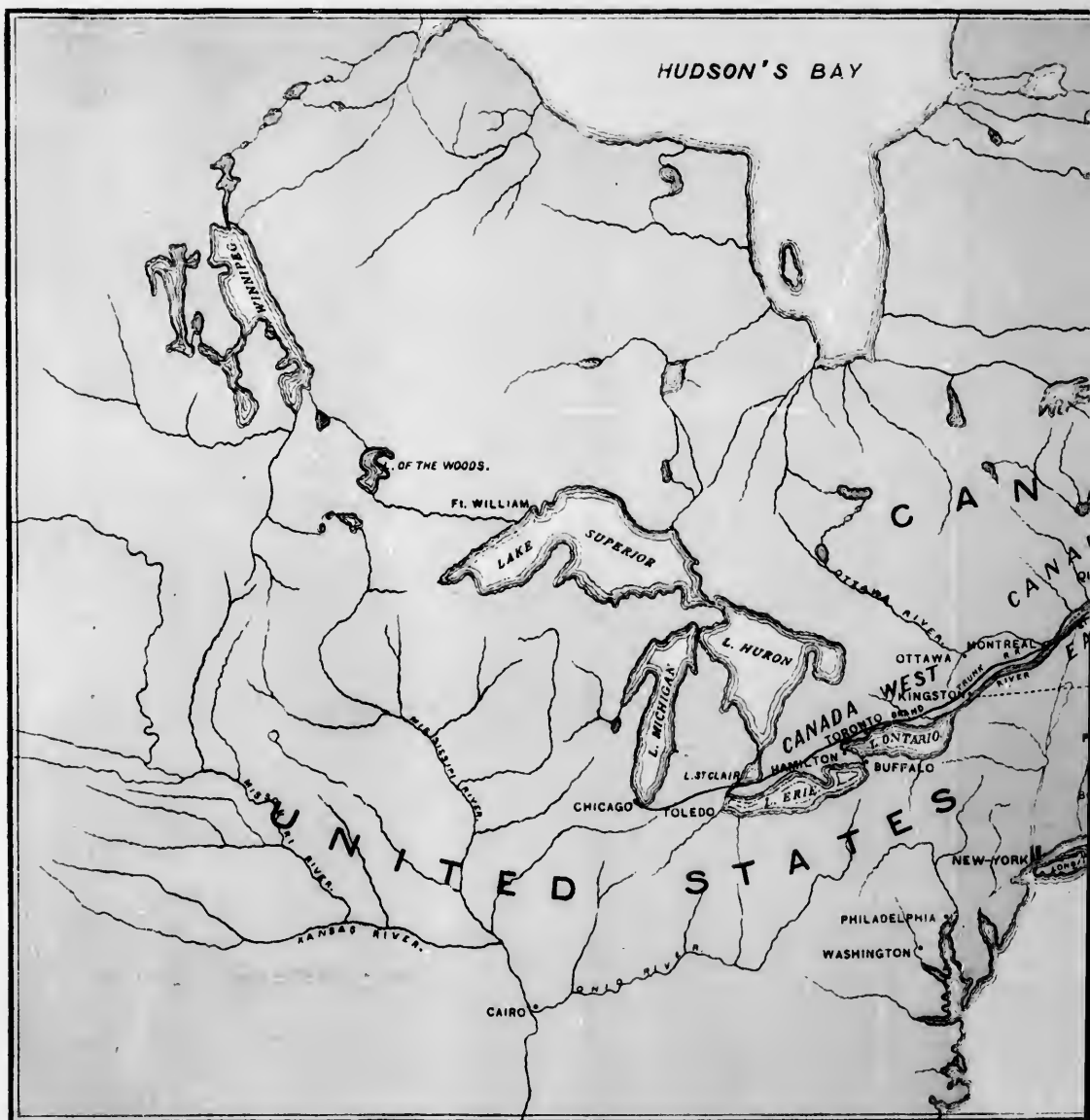
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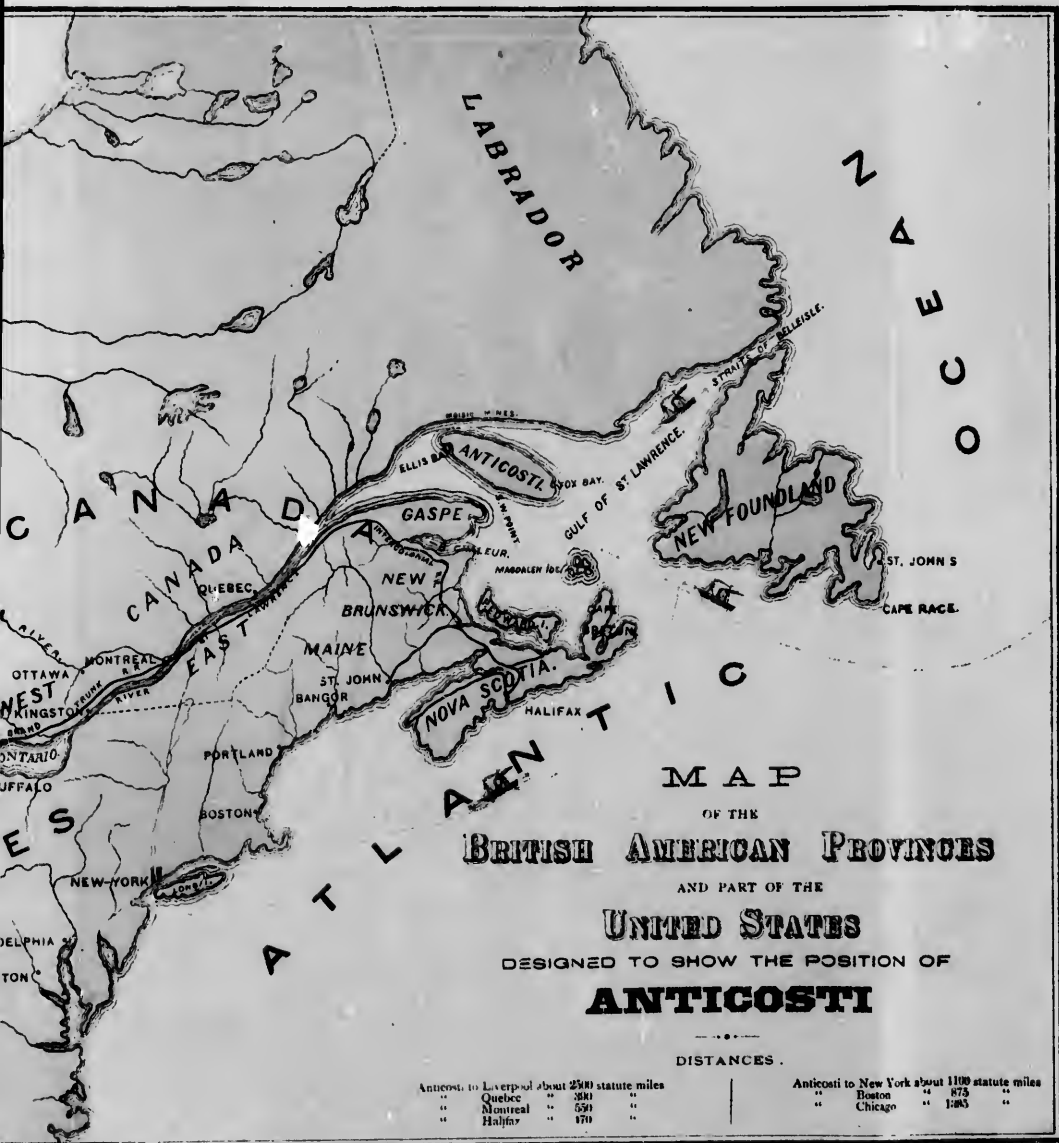
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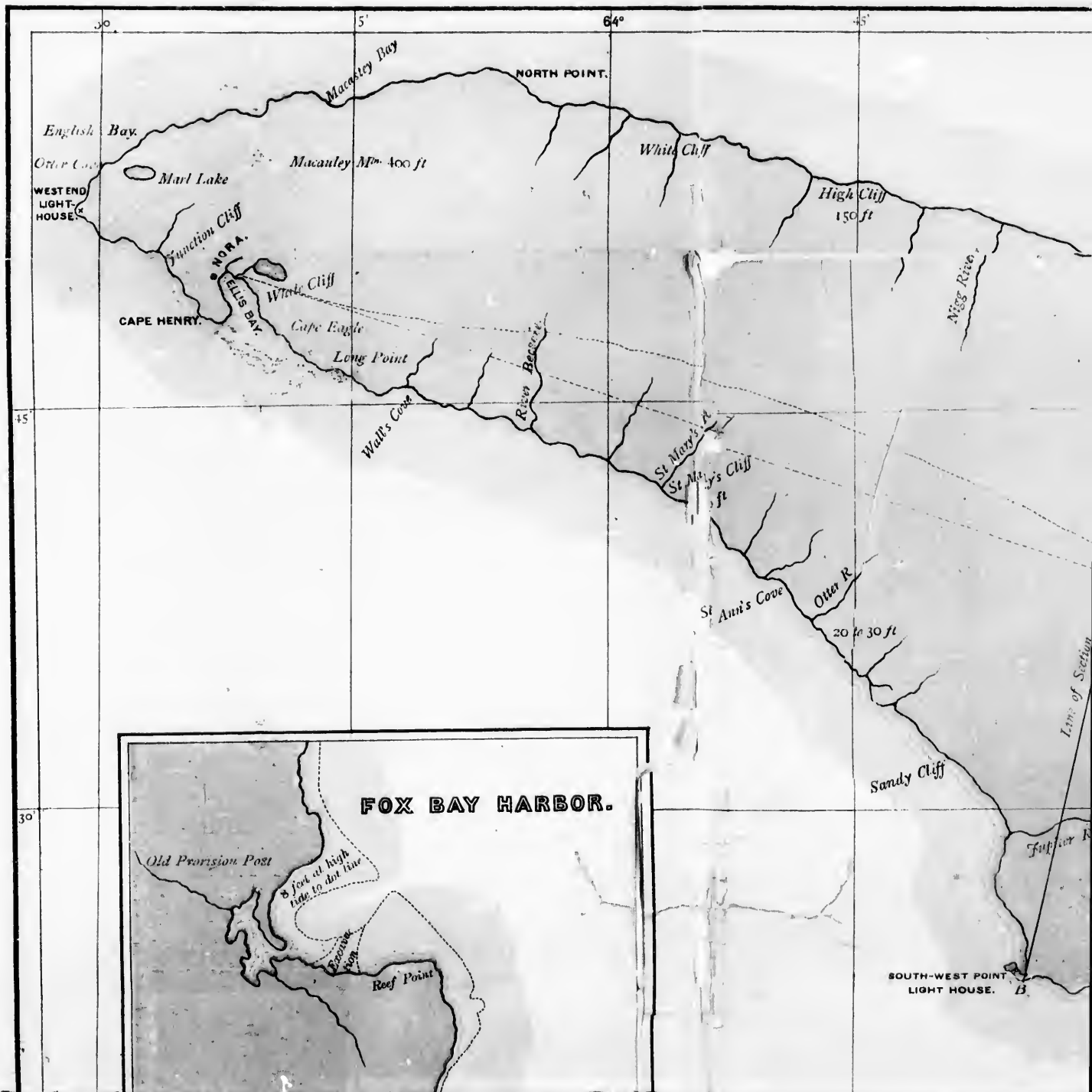


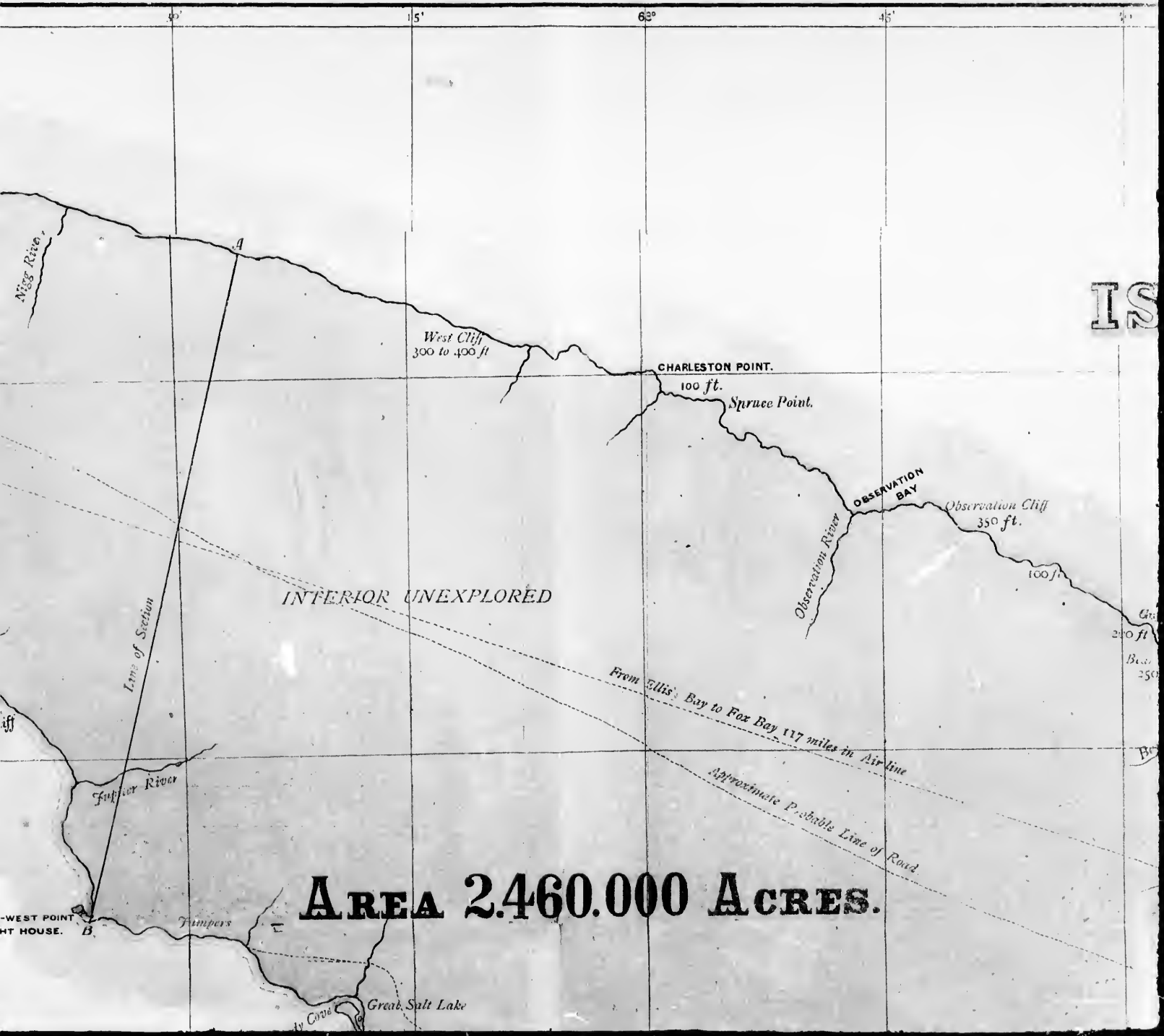












IS

AREA 2460.000 ACRES.

62°

MAP

OF THE

ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI

in the

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

SCALE OF MILES.



1872

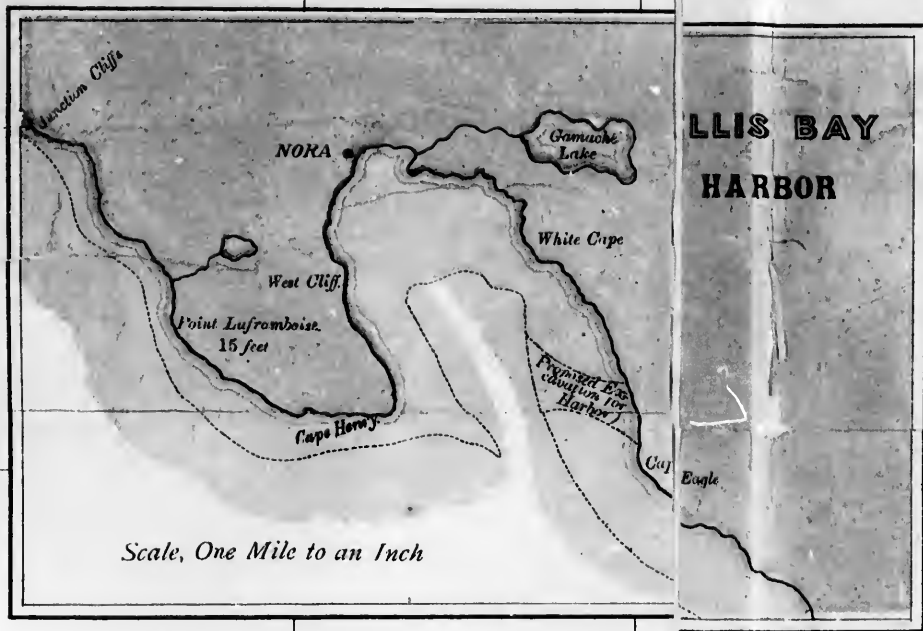


45°

30°

Scale, One Mile to an Inch

15'



Scale, One Mile to an Inch

ELLIS BAY
HARBOR

20

49°

39

15'

64°

45'

30'

Sandy Cove
Great Salt Lake
Little Salt Lake

Boundary Line of
Pevillon River
Martin Brook
Ivon River
River Maccaque

Pent
Plains

Boat Harbor
Chaloups Lake
Brady's State
Langun B.

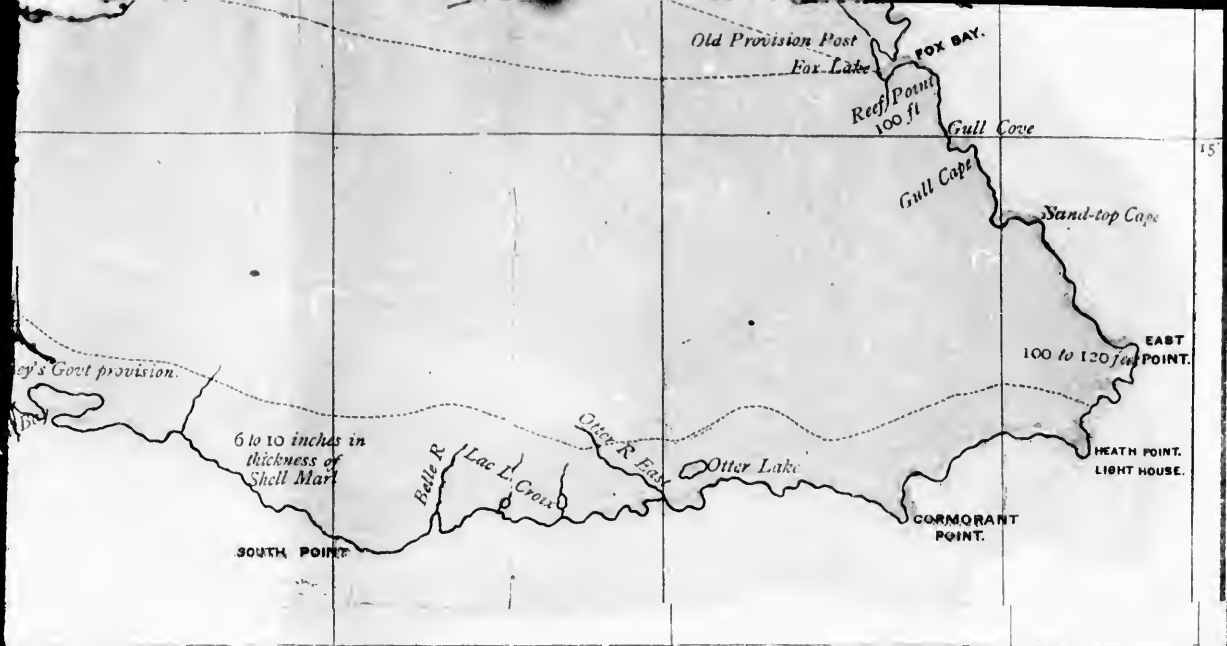
The Island
to be divided into
20 Counties of 5 Townships each
making
in all 100 Townships.
of 24,000 acres each.

GEOLOGICAL

Sea Level
N A|B B|C C|D

Horizontal Scale, Two Miles to an Inch
Vertical do. 880 Feet

30° 15° 63° 15° 30°



L SECTION ON THE LINE. A. B.



N.B.—The letters on the Section refer to the Divisions in Logan's Report 1853-56

