

Names of Agencies.	Number of Acres disposable.	Fit for Settlement <sup>t</sup>		Fit for Pasture only when Cleared.	Unfit for Agricultural purposes.	Surveyed but not Advertised for Sale.
		Immediately.	In course of 20 Years.			
Coulonge .....	279,000	100,000	41,000	41,000	97,000	181,600
Gatineau.....	457,400	170,000	76,000	66,000	145,400	77,600
Petite Nation. ....	354,609	116,000	48,000	58,000	132,609	166,900
Magog.....	20,400	10,000	.....	7,000	3,400	
St. Francois.....	322,100	152,000	77,000	47,000	46,100	
Arthabaska.....	207,700	90,000	40,000	42,000	35,700	
Chaudiere.....	445,450	150,000	75,000	75,000	145,450	
Montmagny.....	586,450	223,000	114,000	80,000	169,450	21,200
Grandville.....	630,530	240,000	97,000	98,000	195,530	
Rimouski.....	484,770	185,000	119,000	89,000	91,770	
Gaspé.....	167,259	55,000	36,000	36,000	40,259	
Bonaventure.....	415,820	170,000	70,000	60,000	115,820	
Saguenay.....	205,095	62,000	41,000	40,000	62,095	
Lac St. Jean.....	355,686	177,000	62,000	54,000	62,686	
St. Charles.....	262,830	89,000	45,000	64,000	64,830	
St. Maurice.....	43,220	14,000	9,000	8,000	12,220	
L'Assomption.....	482,620	178,000	90,000	80,000	134,629	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,720,939</b>	<b>2,181,000</b>	<b>1,040,000</b>	<b>945,000</b>	<b>1,554,939</b>	<b>447,300</b>

NOTE.—The No. of acres stated in column three as good land, but not at present fit for settlement, consist of lands some portions of which are too wet for that purpose until drained, and others so situated with respect

to swamps, mountains, gullies, &c., as not to be available until considerable progress is made in the settlement of more accessible lands and the extension of roads.

Number of acres alienated, in Townships.....	7,187,300
Estimated number of acres remaining for alienation (of land sub-divided).....	6,168,239
Estimated number of acres available for settlement.....	3,084,119
Surveyed and open for settlement.	5,720,939

These figures give the net area of Township lands now sub-divided into farm lots, the lakes and large bodies of water being excluded, together with 5 per cent. for high ways.

The soil of the Province of Quebec is exceedingly fertile and capable of high cultivation; the cereals, hay, root crops and fruits, grow in abundance and perfection. It may be mentioned as a climatic fact that the Indian Corn is a large crop, and always fully ripens. It may also be mentioned as a climatic fact that the grape well ripens in the open air in this Province:

The winters are cold and the summers somewhat similar to those of France. But very exaggerated ideas prevail abroad as to the severity of the winters in this Province. There are at times snow-falls of three or four feet and the thermometer sinks very low; but the atmosphere is generally dry and exhilarating. The cold, therefore, is not felt to be unpleasant. In fact not nearly so much so as the cold of the winters in England; while the snow serves a double purpose of a warm covering for the ground and making winter roads over which heavy loads can be drawn in sleighs with the greatest facility. In fact, in the newer parts of the country before the regular summer roads are made the winter is almost the only time when heavy teaming can be done.

Socially also the winter throughout the country generally is the pleasantest time of the year. It generally begins in November; but in some years the falls are more open than in others; the last, for instance, the cold did not come till later than November,

Ploughing generally commences again in April. The only disadvantage the farmer has is in the shortening of his season in which to do his work; he has none in respect to the ripening of his crops.

The climate of this Province is altogether one of the healthiest under the sun, as well as one of the most pleasant to live in. Fever and Ague, those scourges of the South Western States, are unknown here; every climatic influence being clear and pure.

The settlement of the Province of Quebec by immigration has not hitherto been so rapid as that of the Province of Ontario; but its large tracts of fertile soil, waiting for cultivation, must now very soon fill up.

Of the nearly six million acres of lands divided into farm lots, offered by the Province of Quebec for sale, nearly half are accessible by good roads.

Lands purchased from the Government are required to be paid for in the following manner: one fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments bearing interest at six per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low; that is, from 30 cts. to 60 cts. per acre (15d. to 2s. 5½d. sterling) that these conditions are very little burdensome. In fact, it is equivalent to the same thing as giving them away in the wilderness form; for the price at which they are sold barely covers the cost of making the survey and making roads.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months of the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two years. He must clear, in the course of ten years, ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 ft. by 20 ft. The Letters Patent are issued free of charge.

On eight of the great colonization roads 84,050 acres are set apart for free grants, and in lots of 100 acres each. Any person over 18 years may demand a permit of occupation from any Crown Lands Agent; and if