

at the end of four years he has cleared 12 acres and built a house, he may take out Letters Patent free of charge.

The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice and the Ottawa; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St. Lawrence; and Gaspé.

The settlement in the valley of the Saguenay is almost entirely of French Canadians. It stretches north from Ha-Ha-Bay, and extends nearly all the way around Lake St. John. The latitude is much higher than that of Quebec, lying between the 48th and 49th parallels; but the climate is about the same as that of Quebec and around Lake St. John it is said to be even more moderate. The soil in this locality is very rich, being argillaceous mingled with a small quantity of sand. The ordinary crops ripen very well, and a road is being completed across the country to make direct communication with the city of Quebec.

The territory watered by the St. Maurice and its tributaries covers an immense region of 24,140 square miles, but only parts of it are fit for settlement. There are at present surveyed and divided into farm lots 441,200 acres, for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1s. 2½d. stg.)

The recent exploration in the valley of the Matawan, a tributary of the Upper St. Maurice, draining a large tract of land about 75 miles beyond the Laurentian chain, has revealed the existence of an extensive tract of fertile land which is now attracting the attention of colonists.

Two parallel roads, the first starting from the town of Joliette, the second from Terrebonne,—a distance of 36 miles apart—have already been opened as far as the Matawan. Settlement is taking place on them.

In the Ottawa Valley the number of acres surveyed and divided into farm lots is 1,358,500, offered for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1s. 2½d. stg.) The colonization of these lands is going on very rapidly, and new townships are being opened. The valley of the Ottawa is the principal seat of the lumber operations of the Province. The river itself is about 600 miles in length, running in a southeasterly direction, and it has many important tributaries flowing into it.

Many of the tributaries of the Ottawa which run through rough portions of the country belonging to the Laurentian chain, contain large quantities of fish. Trout are caught in large numbers in some of these back waters, and packed in snow for transport to Southern markets, where they bring a high price.

In the Eastern Townships, the Government owns 922,300 acres of wild lands, which it offers at from 50 cts. to 60 cts. (2s. 3d. to 2s. 5½d. stg.) per acre. Considerable tracts are also held by the British America Land Company and private proprietors at higher prices than the Government lands. Settlement in the Eastern Townships is proceeding very rapidly. They are among the most inviting portions of the Province for settlers. The climate is somewhat milder than at Quebec or Montreal. The townships in their general features are hilly, well watered with rivers, brooks and lakes, affording a considerable hydraulic power. The soil is rich; and the farmers, generally speaking, prosperous. They have good facilities of communication and good markets.

Below Quebec on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, there are large tracts of land favorable for settlement. The Government have 1,223,200 acres, divided into farm lots,

for sale at 30 cts. (1s. 2½d. stg.) per acre. An important colonization road has been opened through the centre of this tract, called the Taché road, of 209 miles in length. This is intersected with cross roads connecting with the settlements on the shore of the river.

The survey of the Intercolonial Railway has led to the opening up of a new township in Metapedia Valley, the soil of which is reported very good. Colonization will doubtless soon follow the railway.

To the east of the Metapedia road is the immense district of Gaspé, forming an area 8,613 miles of superficies; bounded by the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs. It is in great part rocky and unfit for cultivation; but there are many portions which are extremely fertile, and its fishing grounds are said to be the most advantageous in the Dominion. Both sea weeds and fish are used for manure by the farmer. The Government offers for sale 491,000 acres of land in Gaspé, at from 20 to 30 cents per acre (10d. to 1s. 2½d. stg.)

There is in the Province of Quebec a homestead law for the protection of the settler for debts incurred before entering on his farm. Certain necessary articles are exempted from seizure under execution for ten years after he settles on the land. The law is carefully framed so as to grant necessary protection to the settler without at the same time destroying his credit.

102,960,754 acres of unsurveyed land are for the most part covered with forest. These vast tracts supply the lumber trade, which is one of the principal staples of the country. The lumberer prepares the way for the settler, and his operations in many cases afford profitable employment for the settler. The forests reserved for the cutting of timber are divided into limits of several miles each, and sold at auction for the term of 21 years. The price paid averages about \$20 per square mile, and the purchaser pays a ground rent of \$2 per square mile in addition. The lumbering establishments are generally situated near the head waters of rivers, down which the lumber is floated to market. The annual average value of lumber exported from the Province is about \$10,000,000.

The facts relating to the Province of Quebec in the preceding remarks are for the most part taken from the Govt. Pamphlet.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The stream of immigration to the Province of Nova Scotia has not hitherto been very large; and in the past very little effort has been made to attract it; but there is reason to believe that greater effort will be made for the future. Nova Scotia was represented at the Immigration Conference, which was held at Ottawa in September last.

Nova Scotia being the Eastern terminus of the Intercolonial Railway and possessed of great mineral and other resources, there appears to be a great future before her.

The Province is about 300 miles long by 100 in width at its widest part. It contains about 10,000,000 acres; about one fifth of which consist of lakes and small rivers. Of the whole extent about 5,000,000 are fit for tillage. The sea coast is rugged and rock bound; but parts of the interior are beautiful and fertile.

All the counties have a frontage on the