

These two subjects have received the constant attention of the Government and Legislature of the Province, and the greater part of the revenue derived from the public domain has been appropriated, under diverse forms, to these two objects, which it is impossible to separate, since whatever tends to facilitate the settlement of the inhabitants of the province on the public lands is equally favorable to immigration.

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec has passed different laws, with a view to facilitate the settlement of the Crown Lands, and in all this legislation, immigrants have been placed upon the same footing as the natives of the country.

One of these laws, passed in the first session of Parliament, has for its object the construction of colonization roads, which are divided into three classes; those of the first class are considered to be of public and provincial utility and are constructed entirely at the expense of the Government; those of the second class are made in part at the expense of Government and in part at the expense of the municipalities, the latter furnishing less than the Government; those of the third class are constructed upon the same system, but the municipalities must furnish a sum at least equal to the Government grant.

There was expended during the first eighteen months on colonization roads, a sum of nearly sixty-seven thousand dollars, and there was voted for the ensuing eighteen months \$187,000 for first class roads, \$45,000 for those of the second class, and \$30,000 for those of the third class.

In the same session was passed another act to encourage colonization, which exempts all public lands, conceded to a *bonâ fide* settler, from seizure for debts contracted previous to the grant or concession; and which during the ten years following the issue of patents, and during the whole period, not to exceed five years from the time of the occupation of the lot to the issue of patents, exempts from seizure the following chattels:

1. The beds, bedding, and bedsteads in ordinary use by the debtor and his family;
2. The necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family;
3. One stove and pipes, one crane and its appendages, and one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six tea-cups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one tea-pot, six spoons, all spinning-wheels and weaving-looms in domestic use, and ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps and such fishing nets and seines as are in common use.
4. All necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour and vegetables, provided for family use, not more than sufficient for the ordinary consumption of the debtor and his family for three months.

5. Two horses or two draft oxen, four cows, six sheep, four pigs, eight hundred bundles of hay, other forage necessary for the support of these animals during the winter, and provender sufficient to fatten one pig, and to maintain three during the winter.

Last Session the Legislature passed an Act respecting the sale of public lands, providing for the establishment of agencies and the concentration of the agencies for the sale of lands, the cutting of timber, colonization and immigration, and affording better remuneration to persons charged therewith and bringing about simultaneous action for these important objects, necessarily connected together.

The organization of the assistance to be afforded to immigrants at their place of destination, can only be completed on the appointment of the new agents under this Act.

The agencies of the federal Government at Quebec and Montreal having been continued, the provincial Government do not intend, for the present at least, to appoint agents of its own at these points.

As a large number of immigrants are taking the direction of the Ottawa, and a certain proportion of them settle on the lands of the province of Quebec, the local government has opened a credit in favor of the federal agent at Ottawa, to assist in forwarding to the lands of the province of Quebec such immigrants as desire to locate thereon.

✓ The price of lands in the province of Quebec, varies from 30 to 60 cents per acre, those of the eastern portion of the province being generally 30 cents. Free grants are given on the Taché and Metapédiac and other great colonization roads. Detailed information as to the quantity of disposable lands in the various parts of the province and the prices thereof, are to be found in a table prepared by the Crown Lands Commissioner and attached to the report of last session of the House of Commons Committee on Immigration and Colonization,