

The province has a homestead law exempting from seizure, under certain conditions, the property of emigrants.

Gold, lead, silver, iron, copper, platinum, &c., &c., are found—but mining in this province is only yet in its infancy. Phosphate mining is becoming an important industry; its value as a fertilizer is recognised in England and France, and large quantities are being exported.

The fisheries are abundant, the yield in some years amounting in value to 2,400,000 dols.

The principal cities are Quebec and Montreal, but there are many large towns.

Education in Quebec is attainable by its very poorest; free schools abound, and various institutes for higher class education are likewise plentiful; and, indeed, Quebec is one of the most flourishing of the provinces of the Dominion, and offers to the emigrant the prospect of reaching at an early date a degree of comfort and independence equal to that which he will find in any other field of emigration.

ONTARIO,

Which may be termed the principal province of the Dominion, has a population of nearly 2,000,000, and possesses an area greater than England, Ireland, and Scotland combined, and its climate is perhaps the most agreeable. Toronto has an increasing population of 800,000.

The capital, Ottawa, is the seat of the Federal Government of Canada, and residence of the Governor-General.

Farms in the older districts, which are ready for occupation, can be had here for 4% up to 10% per acre, thus affording an excellent opportunity to those having small capital, and who are, perhaps, averse to the rough work which is necessary in clearing; and the terms of payment are made very easy.

Farm labourers have excellent opportunities here for acquiring land;

in the first instance, they have little or no difficulty in obtaining work at good wages, and if they are at all thrifty they can soon obtain a farm of their own, and it will be found that many of the prominent farmers in Ontario started with but little capital.

What is necessary to make headway is simply industry and frugality, combined with careful judgment in the management of the land when they have attained it. In some parts

of the province fine limits of land can be obtained by actual settlers of 200 acres, and each unmarried member of a family—male or female—receives 100 acres.

What are called "settlement duties" must be attended to, and these are on each allotment. A clearing must be effected of at least 15 acres, and a building or a habitable house. The settler is also required to inhabit his house for six months in the year. When these

conditions are complied with, a patent is granted by the Government and the land becomes the actual property of the settler. Of course, it

is hard work for the first few years; and it is wise, before taking a grove and attempting to clear it—as it is absolutely necessary to comply

with the conditions—to see that assistance can be obtained. The settler may have the means of paying for the same, but failing to comply with