

low. The changing foliage, especially of the maple and birch, paints the woodland hills in crimson and gold, and gives the whole landscape a matchless beauty. In winter the greater number of the days are bright with sunshine, and they are generally dry. The climate of the province is healthy and agreeable. The charms of its summer and the beauties and sporting attractions of its rivers and lakes draw to Quebec each season thousands of visitors from many parts of the continent, who come here to spend those months when the heat in southern cities is almost intolerable.

From a hygienic point of view, it is well known that there is no climate more healthy than that of the province of Quebec. That the climate is conducive to health and longevity is amply proved by the experience of old residents. The fevers, agues and malarial diseases which are frequently the scourge of newly developed countries, where the land is swampy or low-lying, are unknown in Quebec. Though this province is abundantly watered, the undulating surface secures a rapid flow of the natural drainage, and prevents the accumulation of stagnant water or the formation of fever-breeding marshes.

### *Water-ways*

We have already spoken of the St. Lawrence and of the great facilities it affords to navigation since steamers of the largest tonnage are able at all times and without delay to ascend it as far as Montreal. The St. Lawrence has three principal tributaries which are themselves really all large rivers.

1°. THE OTTAWA.—Which takes its rise in lake Capmechigama falls into the St. Lawrence near Montreal after a navigable course of nearly 800 miles.

The extent of land watered by the Ottawa and its tributaries is about 60,180 miles, of which 19,957 are in the Province of Ontario, and 50,324 in the Province of Quebec, which figures united together represent a superficial area of 38,451,200 acres.