to 300 feet in they are but trounded, which top. Between al miles. They vers which drain e as picturesque

country has disit is cleared, the drain off easily v lands cost the

s in the Plain of places are to be an two-thirds of rdinarily known the banks of the al it is the loam is kind of soil is y contains iron, with 1ron-bear-I the soil is soft plain indication why these loams ekwheat, maize, forest contains vo to three feet ite birch of the duces such trees

shes prejudices It is because, er to drain, and is also easier to summer from re drought.

in a marvellous sturage; which the pure water everywhere in

or parts of lots and be left with the timber standing, for firewood and building material, and in the course of time they will come to possess great value. How much land in the old parishes would now be worth double its actual value if it had not been cleared.

To sum up all, the soil has a high value attached to it. This must be so, inasmuch as lots are to be seen, having but a few acres eleared, selling for \$500, \$800 and \$1000.

It no longer astonishes one to hear the Hon. J. A. Chapleau say, when speaking of this country : "When for the first time I looked upon the majestic forms of nature which the Eternal Artist has concealed in this corner of the world, with these refreshing lakes, these numerous streams, these fairy vistas which old Europe would envy,—the destinies of $c^{r_{1}}$ "ace assumed to my eyes a totally different appearance, and I fet that if our Province was to become great, it would be on the North side that it would become so." (To the electors of the County of Terrebonne, 1st February, 1887.)

As to the portion situate between Mattawin and St. Alexis, read the report on it which the Rev. Mr. Mondor makes: "There is still left much land suitable for cultivation between Mattawin and St. Alexis Des Monts; and everywhere woods, magnificent water-powers and even mines." This is what the Rev. Mr. Paradis says of it: "A elimate favorable for the production of all kinds of grain, absolutely none excepted. I see no great difference between the climate of Témiscaming and that of Ottawa, if only to say on behalf of the former that the heat of summer is most agreeably tempered by the proximity of great bodies of water."

We read further in the pamphlet published by the Diocesan Colonisation Societies of Montreal and Ottawa: "Lake Nominingue, which occupies the central position of this region (between Mattawin and the Gatineau), is situate on the same parallel as Three-Rivers, but much further west, which is important to note, for it is known that the climate becomes milder as one proceeds westward." We may conclude from this fact that the climate is milder than at Three-Rivers; it is even in some places more so than Montreal. That the snow falls less deeply and that it begins to melt sooner; these are the facts which the settlers themselves establish to the satisfactien of whomsoever listens to them.

In 1876, says the curé Labelle, "I proceeded 100 miles to the North of St. Jérome, to the last farm on the River Rouge, and the preceding year the seed time and harvest had, on this farm been begun three weeks before our own. It is true that I was still much below the latitude of the City of Quebec."