

lands, besides a vast amount of land yet unsurveyed, covered with valuable timber, and awaiting only the hand of man to clear, when there will be presented to the agriculturist some of the richest and best of soil.

"I would not, however, recommend British emigrants, as a rule, to take up free grants of land in Ontario, and that for several reasons. In the first place the land has almost invariably to be cleared of heavy timber, and is remote from settlement. The ordinary Canadian, having been brought up to handle an axe from his boyhood, is much better adapted to this kind of work than the Old Country settler.

"If you do not wish to go out to the West, where you can get land free from the Government all ready for the plough, you can usually buy improved farms at a moderate price, and upon easy terms of payment. Perhaps you may think, if that is the case, farming cannot be a success, or the original owners would not leave. The fact of their leaving is to be accounted for by the fact that the pioneering instinct is strong in the average Canadian, and he is ever anxious to move on to new and unexplored lands.

"The province of Quebec is the oldest and the largest of the provinces of the Dominion. It covers an area of something like 210,000 square miles, or, in other words, is nearly twice the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

"It has a population of about 1,360,000, of whom over 1,000,000 are of French origin. Agriculture is, of course, the principal industry, but the fisheries and timber are a source of immense wealth, and give employment to large numbers of men. Quebec is also very rich in minerals, but, like Ontario, it has not any coal. There is still a large amount of free-grant land to be taken up in the province of Quebec; but to the English emigrant I would say of this, as of the free-grant land of Ontario, leave it to the Canadian pioneer, and yourself either purchase improved farms or push on to the West and take possession of the land already cleared by nature, and ready for your use. The province is well watered, and large numbers of cattle are raised. Fruits grow in great profusion, and in some parts of Quebec, as in Ontario, grapes ripen in the open air.

"The two principal cities are Quebec, the capital, with a population of 63,000, and Montreal, with a population of 150,000. The latter is very advantageously situated on the river St. Lawrence, and is the commercial capital of the Dominion. Crowds of shipping lie along the heavily-built stone wharves, and vessels of 6,000 tons burden can come up to the city. A vast amount of capital is centred in Montreal. There are very large manufactories, and many wholesale warehouses quite as imposing in appearance as those of Manchester and London. The scenery round Montreal is very beautiful.

"We next come to the Maritime provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick lies to the east of Quebec, and is 210 miles in length by 180 in breadth, having a coast line of about 500 miles. It is essentially a farming, timber, and fishing country. Shipbuilding is an important industry. Many valuable minerals are found in considerable quantities, and coal is very abundant.

"The province of Nova Scotia is a peninsula, lying between 43° and 46° lat.