

pamphlet, giving three phases of a settler's life. No. 1, correctly represents the "shanty in the bush;" that is the first log house the settler makes upon his first clearing. No. 2, represents the state of things in "15 years after;" and No. 3, is a representation of the way in which matters would stand at the end of "30 years." The settler in the forest should have means to live over one year, until his first crop comes in. He must be prepared for a great deal of hard work. But in the words of the Earl of Dufferin, late Governor-General, he will find this toil sweetened by the reflection that he owns no master, and that he is constantly improving his own estate. There are hundreds and thousands of men all over the country, who began in poverty in such a scene as is represented in view No. 1, who have risen to independence, and educated and comfortably settled their families.

Improved farms may be bought in many parts of the Townships at very moderate prices by tenant farmers from the United Kingdom who have a little capital, and it is this class specially that is invited to settle in the Eastern Townships. The actual purchase money of an improved farm is about the same as the rent of a good farm in England. The soil itself of the Canadian farm, and the Canadian climate are actually superior to those found in England. By the term "improved farm" is meant a farm with a house, barn, stables, fences, and cultivation, ready at once to enter upon.

It may be explained here that the reason why improved farms in Canada can be obtained on such moderate terms, is owing to the fact that there is a constant tendency along the whole of the north eastern face of the American continent, on the part of a class of settlers, to undertake pioneer life, or to commence anew, in order as well to obtain a larger field than the old homestead, for the sake of the settlement of their sons, and for the love of adventure and of the life with which they started for its own sake. It thus happens that conditions are afforded especially favourable for the tenant farmer from the United Kingdom, with a little capital, to acquire a farm, on which his previous habits of life have adapted him to work; while the older settler of the country has more special adaptation for the pioneer life than the newly arrived immigrant. But newly arrived immigrants of intelligence very soon become acquainted with what may be called the specialties of the country.

At the date of the last published pamphlet of the Quebec Government there were over 900,000 acres of wild or forest land for sale in the Eastern Townships. Some of these have since been disposed of, but there are yet large areas available; and there are also lands held by the British American Land Company. The Government lands are sold at from 50 to 60 cents—from 2s. 4½d. to 3s. stg.—per acre, on condition of settlement.