

I do not speak here of what may be hoped for from the more southern districts of Canada, where we have noted that the soil produces naturally the same kinds of trees and crops as does Provence. It also has a climate of nearly the same atmospheric temperature, while the altitude of the Pole is not very different.

We mention at present only the changes that have been wrought in this country since the arrival of the [11] Troops, which have of themselves contributed greatly to its development, and helped to open it up in many places—especially on the Richelieu River, where the forts that have recently been erected are surrounded by fields cleared of woods, and covered with very fine grain.

But two things, among others, materially aid the plans that have been formed for the good of New France, namely,—in the first place, the Villages built in the neighborhood of Quebec, as much to fortify it by peopling its vicinity, as to receive families which have come from France. To these are assigned lands already brought under cultivation, some of which were this year covered with grain, to serve as a first store for the settlers' [12] sustenance. This practice will be followed in the future, with all the care given to it at the beginning.

And, secondly, the settling in the country both of Officers—Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, who unite themselves with the country by Marriage, and secure fine grants, which they cultivate—and of Soldiers, who find good matches, and become scattered in all directions. Both the former and the latter recognize the advantages mentioned above.

We cannot omit, without extreme ingratitude, the acknowledgment due not only to his Majesty's