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Indian corn. In some parts, *grapes* and *tomatoes* ripen in the open air. Large quantities of *tobacco*, *hemp*, and *flax* are raised. *Potatoes* are extensively grown. In the Eastern Townships *apples* are very plentiful.



Tobacco Plant.

The forests of Quebec are practically inexhaustible. They cover nearly the whole of the province north of the St. Lawrence and the Appalachian region to the south.

White pine is found chiefly in the counties along the Ottawa. *Spruce* is very common. Large forests of *maple* and *birch* intermingled exist in the western part of the province.

INDUSTRIES.—The majority of the people of the province are engaged directly or indirectly in *farming*. *Dairy farming* is extensively carried on, much of the province being well adapted for grazing. *Stock-raising*, in all its branches, is carried on with profit, the nearness to the shipping ports and to the United States ensuring a ready market.

Lumbering is the chief commercial industry of the province. The innumerable streams that lead to the main artery, the St. Lawrence, afford everywhere excellent and ready means of transportation for forest products. The chief lumbering regions are Lake St. John district, north of Quebec, the large and very valuable tract of country towards the sources of the Ottawa, and a small area in the Appalachians.

Fishing is an important industry, confined, however, to the eastern part of the province; on Gaspé Peninsula, the north shore of the St. Lawrence and the Magdalen Islands. The fisheries of the St. Lawrence are very valuable, consisting chiefly of *cod*, *mackerel*, *herring*, *salmon*, and *seals*.

The *manufactures* of Quebec, like those in Ontario, are mostly for home consumption or use, few manufactured articles being exported. In the Eastern Townships there are many cheese factories. The

other principal manufactures are: *flour*, *refined sugar*, *boots and shoes*, *fur goods*, *soap*, *locomotives*, and *maple sugar*.

TRADE.—Quebec is well situated for trade, for through its ports must pass, not only its ocean commerce, but also that of all the Dominion to the west. As the rapids on the St. Lawrence obstruct navigation for large sea-going vessels beyond Montreal, that city has become the trade centre of the west. The great drawback to this trade is the long



The Citadel, Quebec.

period during which no vessels can ascend the river on account of the ice. Through what Canadian ports would the winter trade pass?

ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES.

How does the climate of Quebec differ from that of Ontario? Where are the Eastern Townships? Where is the farming region of Quebec? Where are the lumbering regions? Why has Montreal become the great commercial city of Canada?

34. Cities and Towns.

QUEBEC, the capital, the oldest city in Canada, and one of the oldest in America, stands on a high bluff at the junction of the St. Charles river with the St. Lawrence. Near the city

are the Plains of Abraham, famous for the battle which won Canada for the British, in which both commanders, Wolfe and Montcalm, were killed. Quebec is the third commercial city of Canada. It is the great centre of the ocean lumber trade. The chief industries are: the sawing of lumber, ship-building; manufactures of tobacco, fur, soap, and



In the Sugar-bush.