

Provisions are much cheaper than in England or in the United States. Beef, veal, and mutton are from 3d. to 6d. per lb.; pork, 4d. to 5d.; bacon, 6d. to 8d.; bread (best), 4½ to 5d. per 4 lb. loaf; butter (fresh), 1s.; salt, ditto, 7d. to 8d. per lb.; potatoes, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per bushel; tea, 2s. per lb.; brown sugar, 4d. to 4½d. per lb.; milk, 3d. per quart; beer, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon; and tobacco, 1s. to 2s. per lb.

QUEBEC.

Upon eight of the great colonization roads, every male colonist and emigrant being 18 years of age may obtain a free grant of 100 acres. The conditions are that at the end of the fourth year a dwelling must have been erected on the land, and twelve acres be under cultivation. Letters patent are then granted.

Crown lands can also be purchased at 30c. to 60c. an acre.

The Province has a homestead law exempting from seizure, under certain conditions, the property of emigrants.

The soil is of very good quality, and its productions are similar to those of other parts of Canada.

Gold, lead, silver, iron, copper, platinum, etc., etc., are found; but mining in this Province is only yet in its infancy. Phosphate mining is becoming an important industry. Its value as a fertilizer is recognised in England and France, and large quantities are being exported.

The fisheries are abundant, and in 1876 the yield was of the value of \$2,097,677.

The principal cities are Quebec and Montreal, and there are many large towns.

The remarks made in the case of the Province of Ontario will apply to Quebec also.

This is afforded by railways and by the River St. Lawrence. This Province contains the two great ports of shipment—Montreal and Quebec, both of which have extensive wharfrage accommodation, and ocean going vessels of 4,000 tons can be moored alongside the quays.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A grant of 100 acres may be obtained by any person upon the following conditions:—

On payment of \$20 cash to aid in construction of roads and hedges, or labor of the value of \$10 per year for three years.

A house to be built within two years. Ten acres to be cleared and cultivated in three years. Proof of residence on the land.

The soil is fertile, and produces all the fruits generally found in England. Wheat averages about 20, barley 29, oats 34, buckwheat, 33, rye 20, Indian corn 41, potatoes 226, turnips 456, bushels to the acre. The potatoes and fruits command good prices in the English market.

Shipbuilding is one of the staple industries of the Province, but its manufactories generally are increasing rapidly. There are manufactories of woolen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, leather, carriages, wooden ware, paper, soap, hardware, etc., etc.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Grants of land in this Province can be obtained for \$44 per hundred acres (about £9).

The soil produces good crops of cereals and roots, and large quantities of apples are grown for export.

The value of the fisheries in Nova Scotia in 1876 was upwards of £1,000,000 sterling, consisting of cod-fish, mackerel, halibut, herring, lobsters, etc.

Nova Scotia contains large tracts of woodland which produce timber for shipbuilding and lumber chiefly for export.

Gold, iron, coal and gypsum are found in large quantities.