

4. Means of Communication.—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 wharfage accommodation, and ocean-going vessels of 4,000 tons can be moored alongside the quays.

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

6. Mines and Fisheries.—Gold, lead, silver, iron, copper, platinum, &c., &c., 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.

7. Wages, Prices, Manufactures.—The remarks made in the case of the province of Ontario will apply to Quebec also.

(D.) NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. Free Grants of Land.—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 labour 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.

2. Soil and Production.—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.

3. Manufactures.—Shipbuilding is one of the staple industries of the province, but its manufactories generally are increasing rapidly. There are manufactories of woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, leather, carriages, wooden ware, paper, soap, hardware, &c., &c.