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nada without Letters of Exchange, or good Security. From hence, and the Loss of Value in the Beaver, it follows, that it was necessary to fend into France all the Money of Canada to procure Goods: So that there has been a Time, when perhaps there were not a thousand Crowns of Specie in the Country. This Defect was supplied by Paper Money, and it is needless to repeat the Inconveniences of this Money, and the

Reasons there were to suppress it.

Messieurs Raudot, after having thus set forth the Condition of New France down to the Year 1706, with regard to its Commerce and general Stock, exhibit the Means which they imagine may render it more flourishing. This Colony, say they, may make a Trade of its Provisions, and other Productions and Manusactures which will enrich it. The Provisions are salt Flesh, and Cod: The other Productions and Manusactures are, Mass, Planks, Timber for Building, Necklaces, Pitch and Tar, Oil of Wholes, Porpoises, and Grampusses, Hemp and Flax; to which may be added, Iron and Copper. There wants nothing but a Vent for all this, and the Means of a little lowering the Wages of the Workmen.

The Difficulty upon this last Article proceeds from the Indolence of the Inhabitants, and the Dearness of French Goods. At a Time when there is little Work, the Workman will do nothing under 25 Sols a Day, because he wears out more of his Cloths and Tools than he can be able to replace at a less Price, and at the same Time maintain himself. On the other Side, the Goods of Europe are as dear again in Canada as they are in France. This seems exorbitant: But