

the average yield per acre in New Brunswick is greater than in the State of New York or Ohio. Wheat averages 20 bushels per acre; Barley 29; Oats 34; Rye 9½; Buckwheat 14; Indian Corn 25; Potatoes 96; Turnips 88; and Hay 1½ tons. And he gives the following averages of weights of grains per bushel; Wheat 60 11-13 lbs; Oats 38 lbs.; Barley 50 lbs.; Rye 52½ lbs.; Buckwheat 48 8-11 lbs.; Indian Corn 59½ lbs.; Potatoes 63 lbs.; Turnips 66 lbs.; Carrots 63 lbs.

The Govt. do not, in terms, offer free grants of lands to settlers; but they give what is nearly equivalent to the same thing: "All male persons, eighteen years of age and upwards, can select, from tracts laid out and surveyed for settlement, such quantity as they may require for themselves and their children. There are no free grants, but for \$20 they can procure 100 acres, subject to the conditions that the settlers shall take possession of the same and commence improving the land; and the \$20 so paid shall be expended in the construction of roads and bridges in the neighborhood; or he may, instead of paying the price named, perform works on the roads to the value of \$10 a year, for a period of three years, which is to be considered an equivalent for a money payment. He is required to build a house of not less dimensions than 16 by 20 feet, reside therein, and clear and cultivate ten acres within three years; and when these conditions are complied with, a grant under the Great Seal of the Province is issued, vesting the land in him and his heirs. There is a further provision, that should the means of the settler be limited, he may, from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from his farm, in order to procure the means of support for himself and family, without forfeiting his claim."

There has not hitherto been any vigorous immigration policy pursued. But the indications are that greater efforts will be made to secure immigration in the future. Any poor man who is willing to work in New Brunswick is sure to get on.

The Province is for the most part heavily timbered, and lumbering is one of the great industries. It gives employment to a considerable part of the population, especially in the winter. The large quantity of timber furnishes facilities for ship building which is largely carried on; and this leads to a considerable trade with the West Indies.

The mining resources of the Province are extensive; but they have not hitherto been much developed.

The fisheries are very rich and valuable. They are among the finest in the world.

MANITOBA.

This Province was received into the Confederation by Act of Dominion Parliament, 1870. It comprises that part of Rupert's Land between 9° and 99° west long. and the U. S. boundary line and 50° 38' north latitude. Area 9,008,640 acres, equal to 360 townships of 23,040 acres each—with a reserve of 1,400,000 acres. These figures are exclusive of a very liberal allowance for roads. Population in 1871, by the Census which has just been taken, 11,945.

From a pamphlet on "Manitoba and the North West," &c., &c., by Mr. Thomas Spence, Clerk of the Legislative Council of that Province, and approved for "reliability and practical correctness" by a Joint Committee of both Houses of the Manitoban Legislature,

we extract some statements on the capabilities and resources of the Province. "The SOIL is an alluvial, black, argillaceous mould, rich in organic deposit, and resting for a depth of 2 to 4 feet, on a tenacious clay soil. The measures of heat are ample for the development of Indian Corn, considerably improving westward.

"Wheat is the leading staple of the upper belt of the temperate zone. The limestone sub-strata of this region with its rich deep calcareous loam and retentive clay sub-soil, are always associated with a rich wheat development, while its hot and humid summers fulfil all the climatological conditions of a first rate wheat country. Some fields at Red River have been known to produce 20 successive crops of wheat without fallow or manure, the yield frequently being 50 to 60 bushels to the acre." 40 bushels is set down as the average crop, while Minnesota only gives 20, Wisconsin 14, Pennsylvania 15, and Massachusetts 16. This is spring wheat. Winter wheat has not been tried, but in one or two instances. Mr. Spence, however, is of opinion that it can be successfully grown. He says the success of winter wheat depends peculiarly in having a moderate and sure covering of light snow, not condensed by thaws, and packed close by warm winds. These are the decided characteristics of our winters." "The group of subordinate cereals, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, POTATOES, &c., follow wheat, growing 5 degrees beyond wheat in the McKenzie river valley to the arctic circle." Barley yields enormous returns in Manitoba, with a weight of from 50 to 55 lbs. a bushel. Oats thrive well. Potatoes are particularly successful, unsurpassed in quality and the yield remarkably prolific. Turnips, carrots, &c., do nearly as well as potatoes. Cabbages attain enormous size as do also cauliflowers, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c. Fruit culture has not been tried. Wild fruits, strawberries, currants, raspberries, cranberries, &c., abound and are very fine. Some young FAMEUSE APPLE TREES have been imported from Montreal and are doing well. FLAX and HEMP were tried, and are of excellent quality.

For raising cattle and horses, Manitoba is equal to Illinois, for sheep-raising superior. The beef and mutton are of superior excellence. The richness and luxuriance of the native grasses, the great extent of unoccupied land affording a wide range of pasturage, and the remarkable dryness and healthfulness of the winter, make Manitoba peculiarly fitted for stock raising and wool growing. Since the introduction of sheep 40 years ago into Red River, no case of disease attacking them has been heard of. Well fed ewes give fleeces of from 2 to 3½ lbs., and wethers 6 to 8 lbs. of wool of good quality.

The liability to frosts is not greater than in many parts of Ontario, and the peculiar dryness of the atmosphere allows a much lower range of the temperature without injury to vegetation than in moister climates. From a meteorological register for 1850, kept by the Hon. Mr. Gunn, we find that in that year the ice broke up on the 8th April, and on the 25th wheat was sown. On the 20th June strawberries were ripe. Reaping was commenced on the 24th August, and finished on the 15th September. The climate is subject to sudden changes, there being a great variety of climate in the Province. But the crops are sure and the quality good. The winters are healthful and invigorating. The mean for the three months is 6° 85'. In April it rises to 39° and in May to 58°. The winter climate grows rapidly milder as we go westward. The Saskat-