

The great abundance of good fish in the lake, and the ease with which they may be procured, will, no doubt, prove of importance to the first settlers. Some of the lands, having been burnt over within the last few years, afford a good kind of grass for fodder. These lands might also be planted with such crops as potatoes and turnips, during the first summer of their occupation. Limestone and rocks, of all kinds of construction, are found in the country; salt springs were also met with. Should valuable mines be discovered, as may be reasonably expected from the geological character of the country, a home market will be afforded for farm produce.

"How far is Lake Nipigon from Lake Superior?—Following the course of the river, rather more than 30 miles.

"Is the Nipigon River navigable only for canoes?—If the short current of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  knots an hour at the mouth, could be passed—which appears possible—it might, perhaps, be navigated by suitable steamboats for a distance of about 10 miles from Lake Superior; but above this point it is broken by occasional rapids. One of the Bays of Lake Nipigon comes to within about 12 miles of this point.

"What do you think would be the best means of opening up communication with the habitable lands of the Nipigon country?—I should think by a road or railway through the valley of the Black Sturgeon River, which might connect with steamers on Lake Nipigon, thereby affording immediate and direct access to a large territory, owing to the extensive shore line of the lake, to say nothing of the islands."

This is certainly a very favourable account, and if it is not overdone, it is scarcely possible to over-estimate the importance of the information for the future of the Dominion.

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Government of the Province of Quebec offers facilities for immigration and colonization. It has been particularly active in the opening of colonization roads.

With respect to the exertions made by the Province of Quebec, the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, the Premier of the Province, stated before a committee of the House of Commons, in March, 1870, that Quebec had voted for—

Immigration, including printing, maps, &c.....	\$ 20,000
Colonization Societies.....	20,000
Colonization roads of first class.....	125,000
"    "    second class.....	20,000
"    "    third class.....	15,000
Road from St. Anne des Monts to Fox River, in Gulf division.....	10,000
Colonization railways.....	45,000
Exploration and surveys of Crown Lands.....	24,000
	\$278,000

In past years the stream of immigration has not set so decidedly into Lower Canada as Upper; but the Lower Province has vast tracts of fertile lands to offer to settlers.

"The Province of Quebec comprises a territory of 210,000 miles in round numbers, or 129 millions of acres. 10,678,931 acres of which have been conceded in fiefs and seigniories, 8,950,953 acres of which are held in the townships in free and common socage, and 6,400,359 acres of which are divided into farm lots, which the Government is prepared to dispose of; there remains over 102,969,757 acres of land still to be surveyed."

The soil is extremely fertile and susceptible of very high cultivation. The cereals, hay-root crops, fruits, &c., grow in abundance and perfection.

We take the following facts from official reports and publications, and an admirable pamphlet by Mr. Le Sage, issued under the authority of the Government of Quebec; some of the statements are made from the personal knowledge of the editor:—

The Province of Quebec now offers for colonization 6,400,000 acres of lands, divided into farm lots, nearly half of which are accessible by good roads, and more than two-thirds of which are fit for settlement. The price of these farms varies from 20 to 60 cents per acre. (That is from 10d. to 2s. 5½d. stg.) The conditions of sale are simple and easy, and precisely the same for the home colonist as the new settler who comes into the country. One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid at the date of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two years. He must clear, in the course of four years, at least ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 by 20 feet. The letters patent by which the sale is finally ratified are granted free of charge.

On eight of the great Colonization Roads lands are set apart to the extent of 84,050 acres, in grants of 100 acres each, and the Lieut.-Governor in Council may increase the quantity of