

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

the purchase money is paid at the time of sale, there is a discount of 20 per cent allowed. Under the Regulations of sales for *bona fide* settlement, there is no competition; the price is 60 cents per acre; the money to be expended in the opening of roads. Settlers may procure land under the Labor Act, by a petition to the Lieutenant Governor; they will be required, in this case, to perform road work in lieu of a money payment, such labour to be performed on the roads near their lots, and to be completed within five years. When the settler has performed the labour, cleared five acres, and resided on his lot for one year, he receives a grant under the Great Seal of the Province, vesting the land in him and his heirs.

In 1865 58,082 acres of land were taken up by 622 applicants, a large per centage being acquired under the above-mentioned Labor Act.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Halifax, who is not a member of the Government, conducts the business of the Department. Mr. S. P. Fairbanks is now Commissioner,

Deputy Surveyors reside in every County, whose duty it is to execute orders issued by their Principal, and to protect Crown property from trespassers; they are furnished with plans of their respective Counties. A list of them is published under the head of "Land Surveyors."

The system of disposing of the Crown Lands is as follows:—

The applicant presents, in person or otherwise, at the Office of the Commissioner a Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying a Grant of a specified number of acres, with a general description of the locality, and at the same time pays into the Office of the Receiver-General a sum of money at the rate of \$44 for 100 acres. The tract that will be granted is limited to 500 acres, except with the special approval of the Governor in Council. No distinction is made in the price between 100 acres and smaller lots, as the difference in cost of the survey is very trifling. The cost of surveys is paid by the Province. Upon receipt of the Petition and money, an order of Survey is forthwith issued to the Deputy Surveyor of the County to survey the lot. It is the duty of the Surveyor to proceed immediately with the survey, and to report every particular descriptive of the lot—whether occupied or vacant, whether improved or otherwise, as well as any objections made to the passing of the Grant, together with remarks of his own. The order of Survey gives but an incipient right to the applicant—the report is for the information of the office and the Government.

Upon a return of Survey and report, a report is drawn up by the Commissioner and submitted to the Executive Committee, consisting of 3 members of the Government, who decide to whom the Grant shall issue, in case the lot is claimed by more than one.

All persons are strictly prohibited by law from entering upon Crown Lands and cutting the wood without authority. The same law applies to the interfering with the mines or minerals.

The Governor in Council is authorized to order Surveys whenever required of large blocks of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres for the accommodation of settlers. This rule is made for the benefit of emigrants. One prosperous German settlement has lately been formed under its operation.

In the event of settlers taking up land under this authorization, they require a Permit, which reads as follows:—

Permission is hereby granted to
land, being Lot No. _____ situate at _____ to take immediate possession of a certain parcel of
and to occupy the said parcel of land on the following conditions:— within the County of _____ containing _____ acres,

1st. That the occupant shall, within _____ months, build a House, and actually reside upon said parcel of land for _____ months every year during all the period of his occupation thereof, and shall clear and cultivate at least _____ acres in superficies during the continuance of this license, namely, _____ acres the first year; _____ acres the second year; and _____ acres the third year.

2nd. The occupant shall neither sell nor cut, nor permit any person whomsoever to sell or cut, any growing Wood upon the said parcel of land, during all the period of his occupation thereof—excepting for the clearance of his land—for his fuel, and the buildings and fences that he may erect upon the same. All wood cut for other objects upon the said parcel of land shall be deemed to have been cut by the occupant, and may be taken and carried away by any person duly authorized by the Government to that effect, without any formality whatever.

3rd. The occupant shall be entitled, in preference to any other, to become the purchaser of the said parcel of land as above described, at the rate of forty-four cents per acre, on paying the said sum by two equal instalments of \$22, the one half in two years from the date of this license, and the other half at the expiration of the third year, with interest.

The Crown Lands Commissioners' report for 1865 supplies the following statistics:—

Acres applied for.	105,756	Receipts from sales, searches and seizures \$44,303
Acres granted.	47,157	Disbursements.
No. of grants.	344	14,328
Amounts paid therefor.	\$44,187	Net proceeds.
		\$29,975

In 1864 the net proceeds were \$18,806. There was considerable activity in 1865, which has continued in 1866, owing to the purchase of lands for the sake of the timber growing on it.

There are no officers in Nova Scotia entrusted with the protection of the fisheries. No territorial licences are issued for fishing stations, either on fresh or salt water. The Government refuse to grant to private parties tracts that have been or are likely to be used as fishing stations.

The mineral lands of Nova Scotia are managed by officers not under the control of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. For an account of the system relating thereto, see article on "Mining."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

All the lands on Prince Edward Island having been granted by the Crown, by lot, in one day, to private individuals who were supposed to have claims to the Royal favor, there are no lands in the hands of the Government except a few estates that have been purchased from private owners.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Until of late no desire has been manifested by the people of Newfoundland to become owners of its soil, but within a few years past the frequent failure of the fisheries has caused more attention to be paid to the land. Several new lines of road have been made, and Mr. John H. Warren, the Surveyor General, reports "much fine agricultural land" as being opened up. Nevertheless, in 1864 through 1865 grants of land were made, they were chiefly of a few roods only, and none covered so much as 50 acres. The total area so granted was only 667½ acres, and the total amount paid for it was only \$552.