

settlement there is no competition; the price is 55 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. Settlers by "Labour" are merely required to do work in making their own roads, to the extent of sixty dollars for 155 acres, and to pay the trifling sum of three dollars to the Commissioner who superintends it and renders an account of it to the office. The "grant" or title from the Crown then issues, as soon as it is certified that the party has resided at least one year on his lot, and cleared and cultivated not less than five acres thereof. In 1866, 33,370 acres of land were sold for \$20,431—average price 55½ cents per acre.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

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. During 1866, the colony purchased the Cunard Estates, for £79,500, Island Currency.

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. Only a few acres are annually sold, though \$30,000 to \$40,000 per annum is spent on roads and bridges.

During 1866, an exploration of the Island was made by Mr. Alexander Murray, of Sir William Logan's Staff. Mr. Murray says in his report, respecting the Humber Valley: "Thousands of square miles of country have been laid out in townships, and already partially settled in Canada, either for purposes of lumbering or farming, on the northern shores of Lake Huron and many parts of the Lower Provinces, far inferior in most respects to this region of Newfoundland." Of the land in St. George's Bay, he says: "it is a fine agricultural region, but its present settlement is limited to some straggling farms along the coast." From Mr. Murray's report, we compile the following table of the lands he roughly surveyed:—

Regions.	Sq. miles of Land.	Acres.	Remarks.
Great Codroy River.....	75	48,000	...A large proportion available for settlement.
St. George's Bay.....	192	122,888	.. Do.
Humber arm and river...	429	256,000	.. At least one-half were adapted for raising every kind of agricultural produce.

Sq. miles, 696 Acres, 426,850

Probably half the Island is more or less suited for agricultural purposes, and it is to be hoped its admission into the Union, which can hardly be long delayed, will be the means of directing attention to its lands.

CROWN TIMBER.

The Woods and Forests, following the fate of the Public Lands, on which they stand, have been handed over by the Dominion to the local governments, and it is likely that in some of the Provinces they can be so managed as to contribute a very large share of the Public Revenue, especially as the pine of the Northern States is becoming exhausted, and the American demand for all kinds of timber is yearly increasing.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The *Year Book* for 1867 contains a summary of an article by the Hon. James Skead, on the Lumber Trade of the late Province of Canada, from which it appears that the lumbering districts of the country may be divided into eight parts; the Saguenay Valley, 27,000 square miles, the St. Maurice 21,000, the valleys between the Saguenay and the St. Maurice Valley 8,000, between the St. Maurice and Montreal 9,000, the Ottawa Valley 87,761, the valley between Kingston and the Trent 2,350, the Trent Valley, 6,200, besides 65,000 east of the Saguenay, and 60,000 divided into Lakes Huron and Superior. Total 297,711 square miles. About 25 per cent. of the standing pine is available for squared timber; 40 per cent. more for saw-logs; the remaining 35 per cent. is undergrowth, useless or damaged. The average quantity of timber got out yearly are given by Mr. Skead as follows:—

	Cubic Feet.		Cubic Feet.		Cubic Feet.
Oak.....	1,585,856	White Pine.....	17,665,675	Sent to Quebec....	20,833,333
Elm.....	1,438,707	Red Pine.....	2,566,360	Home Consumption.	20,833,333
Ash.....	149,930			American market..	20,833,333
Birch.....	92,714				
Tamarac.....	987,062	Sawed Planks, 250,000 m. feet	24,486,303	Total.....	86,986,352
		B. M.			

or over one million and three quarter tons.

We refer to the *Year Book* of 1867 for sundry other interesting details, and proceed to give an abstract of the tables in the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1866.

From these we learn that the following amounts were collected in that year by the officers of the Woods and Forests:—