

About 7,000,000 acres of land have been surveyed by the Government of Quebec for sale.

Lands purchased from the government are to be paid for in the following manner:—One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low—from 20 cents to 60 cents per acre (10d. to 2s. 5½d. stg.)—that these conditions are not very burdensome.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months of the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two years. He must clear and have under crop, in the course of four years, ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 feet by 20 feet. The letters patent are issued free of charge.

The parts of the province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the Lake St. John district, the valleys of Saguenay, St. Maurice and the Ottawa rivers, the Eastern Townships, the Lower St. Lawrence, Lake Temiscamingue and Gaspé.

The Temiscamingue settlement at the head of Lake Temiscamingue on the Upper Ottawa, consists of a level tract of many thousands of acres of rich calcareous clay.

Twenty-five townships have been surveyed, five of which have been opened for sale subject to settlement and pine tree regulations, at fifty cents an acre, half cash, and balance in two equal annual instalments with interest.

The settlement duties are actual residence on the land purchased for four years from the date of purchase, clearing and having under cultivation and crop at least ten acres for every hundred acres, and building a habitable house sixteen feet by twenty feet.

There are now in Nova Scotia about 1,500,000 acres of ungranted lands, a considerable quantity of which is barren and almost totally unfit for cultivation. Nearly all the best land has been sold or granted. The price of Crown Lands is \$40 (£8 stg.) per 100 acres.

The grants of land to the early settlers in this province contained no systematic reservation of minerals. Gold, silver and precious stones are reserved without any express mention; in the earlier grants iron was not reserved, but for many years coal, iron, copper, lead, &c., were retained for a source of revenue to the Crown.

The Act of Settlement releases to the owner of the soil all gypsum, limestones, fireclay, barytes, maganese, antimony, &c., and any of the reserved minerals whenever the reservation is not specified in the original grants.

It is estimated that there are about 7,000,000 acres of ungranted land in New Brunswick.

Crown Lands may be acquired for actual settlement as follows:—