

regulations require 5 years residence to acquire a patent. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

QUEBEC.

On June 30, 1902, about 6,623,507 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 during two years from the date of the sale. 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 the Saguenay, St. Maurice and Ottawa Rivers, the Eastern Townships, the Lower St. Lawrence, Lake Temiscamingue, Gaspé and Metapedia Valley.

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.

OTHER PROVINCES.

There are now in Nova Scotia about 1,500,000 acres of ungranted lands, a considerable quantity of which is unsuited for cultivation. Most of the best land has been granted and is now occupied, but a very large area of the province has been granted for lumbering purposes, and is now being used by lumbering establishments.

The price of Crown lands is \$40 per 100 acres. Until April, 1764, the only reservations of minerals on Crown lands were gold, silver, precious stones and Lapis Lazuli. From 1764 to 1807 the mineral reserves included gold, silver, Lapis Lazuli, precious stones, lead, copper and coal. After 1807 the reserves included coal, gold, silver and other mines and minerals. After 1808 iron was reserved. In 1892 it was provided that all minerals and ores should be reserved, excepting limestone, plaster and building materials.

In 1899 it was provided by statute that lands for lumbering purposes should be leased instead of granted absolutely. The lease to be for 20 years with right to renew for another 20 years. Price of lease, 40 cents per acre and 40 cents per acre upon renewal.

If the lease is for the cutting of pulp wood which enables the lessee to cut timber not less than five inches in diameter, the charge is 50 cents per acre rented. Timber leases at 40 cents per acre only permit the cutting of timber 10 inches or more in diameter.

In 1901 a provision was made requiring all leases to contain a proviso that the Government may at any time during the term of the lease, grant any portion of the land so leased, not exceeding 200 acres, to any one who satisfies the government that he proposes to become a *bona fide* settler, erect a dwelling and cultivate and improve the land so granted. Upon