

What part of this property is under the control of your department? Under instructions from the Treasury, dated November, 1826, by which the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands was created, the property placed under his control consisted of the waste lands which have not been surveyed or laid out; waste lands which have been surveyed and laid out, but of which no part has been granted; ungranted lands and Crown reserves in districts, where grants have been made; lands which have been granted in perpetuity upon payment of Quit Rents or other Rents; leases and reserves which have been granted upon leases for series of years upon reserved rents or otherwise. Practically the Commissioners of Crown lands has not had any superintendence of any land which has been granted in perpetuity upon payment of quit rents or other rents.

Under whose management then is the land so granted in perpetuity upon the payment of quit rents or otherwise? The Inspector of the King's domain.

Then in respect to the property in question, the Treasury order of November, 1826, has not been observed? The local Government have not considered the order to apply to that property.

But the property is specifically named, is it not, in the Treasury order? It appears so.

Under whose superintendence are those portions of the Crown property which are not contained in the Treasury order of November, 1827? The Jesuit Estates which have been placed at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature for the purpose of Education, are under the superintendence of a Commissioner called the Commissioner of the Jesuit Estates. The fiefs in the city of Quebec and the town of Three Rivers, as well as the fines upon the alienation of seigniories are under the superintendence of the Greffier du papier terrier.

What is the name of the gentleman holding that appointment? The Honorable F. W. Primrose.

Is he not also inspector of King's domain? Yes.—Neither the forges of St. Maurice, the King's trading posts, nor the King's wharves, are to my knowledge under any special superintendence, but the administration of this property rests with the Governor and Council, who re-let the forges and wharves whenever a lease expires, and determine applications for beach and water lots.

Has any particular office the charge of preventing encroachments upon the beaches and water lots? Not that I am aware of.

In what way can such an encroachment be removed? I believe by indictment for a nuisance.

At whose expense? Generally at the expense of the private prosecutor.

Are you aware of the mode in which the lands of the Crown were originally disposed of by the French Government? I understand that they were granted in fief and seignior. The most intelligible way of expressing it, would be, that manors were created, containing from nine to thirty-six square leagues, and were granted to individuals, to be by them surveyed and subdivided, and conceded to whoever might apply for the same, upon certain conditions of settlement and service, and the payment of a small fixed quit rent, and a fine upon alienation amounting to one-twelfth of the purchase; with a further privilege of *banalité* or the right of compelling all the censitaires or copy-holders to grind their corn at his mill, paying 1-14th for grinding. The seignior has also the right of reserving to himself such a