

addition to the expenses of survey. Leases and grants of Crown lands may also be obtained upon conditions prescribed. The total area of the Crown lands in Nova Scotia is approximately 795,644 acres.

New Brunswick.—The area of New Brunswick is about 17,143,000 acres. Of this the Crown holds about 7,500,000 acres, most of which is timber land. The province is essentially a wooded country, and will in all probability always derive a large part of its revenue from lumbering industries. Practically all the Crown timber lands are held by license for the cutting of timber, most of these licenses expiring in the year 1933. While it may safely be said that the bulk of the Crown lands are better suited to lumbering than agriculture, yet there are still some Crown lands well suited to mixed farming, which may be taken up by prospective settlers. One hundred acres is the maximum allowed to any one settler, and he is required to reside on the land and cultivate ten acres of the same for three years before obtaining a grant. For some of the best lands there is a charge of \$1 per acre in addition to the settlement duties already referred to. The Crown controls the right to hunt and fish within the province. Hunting of migratory birds and fishing in tidal waters are, however, under the control of the Dominion Government.

Quebec.—In Quebec the area of public lands subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1921, was 8,025,703 acres. During the year ended June 30, 1922, 107,871 acres were surveyed; 65,818 acres reverted to the Crown; 221,362 acres were granted for agricultural and industrial purposes, etc.; the receipts from village lots, as well as from the Jesuits' estates and the Seigniory of Lauzon, etc., amounted to \$18,029. Adding to the acreage available at June 30, 1921, the area surveyed and the areas that reverted, and deducting sales and grants, there remained, subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1922, 7,978,030 acres. Agricultural lands in 100 acre lots are available for settlement, upon prescribed conditions, at 60 cents per acre.

Ontario.—In Ontario the public lands which are open for disposal are chiefly situated in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Timiskaming, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River, and in the counties of Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and Renfrew. In northern Ontario, which comprises the territory lying north and west of the Ottawa and French rivers, the townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres, or sections of 640 acres, and a half lot or quarter section of 160 acres is allowed to each applicant at the price of 50 cents per acre, payable one-fourth cash and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at 6 p.c. The applicant must be male (or sole female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age. The conditions of purchase include actual occupation by the purchaser, the erection of a house, the clearance and cultivation of at least 10 p.c. of the area, and three years' residence. Proxy regulations enable an individual to purchase a half lot of 160 acres and place an agent in residence, but the duties to be performed before issue of patent are double those required in ordinary purchases.

Free grants are available on lands within the districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Rainy River and Kenora, and between the Ottawa river and the Georgian bay, comprising portions of the counties of Renfrew, Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, Peterborough and Haliburton and the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. Grants of 160 acres are made to either single or married men in free grant territories where the land is subdivided in sections of 320 acres. In the Huron and Ottawa territory an allowance for waste lands may increase the