

## 2.—Provincial Public Lands.<sup>1</sup>

In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the public lands are administered by the Provincial Governments. In Prince Edward Island, all the land is settled.

*Nova Scotia.*—In Nova Scotia there are no free grants of land; but, under conditions prescribed by the Lands and Forests Act of the Legislature (c. 4 Acts 1926), Crown lands, not exceeding in each case 150 acres, may be granted for agricultural or grazing purposes to applicants of not less than 18 years of age, at the price of \$1 per acre, in addition to the expenses of survey. Every such holder must build a house within 2 years from the date of the grant, and if he has resided on the land for 3 successive years and cultivated at least 10 acres shall be entitled to a grant of the land. 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 798,368 acres.

*New Brunswick.*—The area of New Brunswick is about 17,863,000 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 forest industries. Practically all the Crown timber lands are held by license for the cutting of timber, most of these licenses expiring in 1933, subject to a renewal for an additional 10 years. 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. The maximum allowed to any one settler is 100 acres and he is required to reside on the land and cultivate 10 acres of the same for 3 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, 1924, was 8,170,185 acres. During the year ended June 30, 1925, 238,977 acres were surveyed; 77,683 acres reverted to the Crown; 166,598 acres were granted for agricultural and industrial purposes, etc.; adding to the acreage available at June 30, 1924, the area surveyed and the areas that reverted, and deducting sales and grants, there remained, subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1925, 8,320,247 acres. Agricultural lands in 100-acre lots are available for settlement upon prescribed conditions, at 60 cents per acre, on application to the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

*Ontario.*—In Ontario the public lands which are open for disposal are chiefly situated in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, 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

<sup>1</sup>For copies of the detailed regulations governing the disposal of provincial Crown lands, application should be made as follows:—Nova Scotia, to the Secretary for Industries and Immigration, Halifax; New Brunswick, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton; Quebec, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec; Ontario, to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; British Columbia, to the Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria.