

**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 licence for the cutting of timber, most of these licences expiring in 1933, subject to a renewal for an additional 10 years; or pulp or paper licences may be issued for a term of up to 50 years where the licensees have undertaken to erect or enlarge pulp or paper mills within a specified period. 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 three years and cultivate ten acres of the same 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. This may be paid in four annual instalments. The Provincial Government controls hunting throughout the province and angling in non-tidal waters within the province. Fishing in tidal waters, is however, under the control of the Dominion Government.

**Quebec.**—In Quebec the area of public lands subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1928, was 8,248,129 acres. During the year ended June 30, 1929, 119,332 acres were surveyed; 107,130 acres reverted to the Crown; 147,399 acres were granted for agricultural and industrial purposes, etc.; adding to the acreage available at June 30, 1928, the area surveyed and the areas that reverted, and deducting sales and grants, there remained, subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1929, 8,327,192 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, Timiskaming, Cochrane, 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, except in the districts of Timiskaming and Cochrane, 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 require 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. In the districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming a unit of 80 acres, more or less, is the limit to which one individual is entitled; the residence duties are the same as in other parts of the province, but the area to be cleared and put under cultivation amounts to 15 acres. After a purchaser has 50 acres cleared and under cultivation on his lot he may purchase an adjacent 80 acres upon which he is required to clear at least 30 acres before the issue of patent, but on this second parcel no buildings or residence are required.