

The Minister of Lands and Forests may grant licences to cut timber on the ungranted land of the Crown, on payment of such dues as may be in his discretion. The cutting licences are subject to regulations and restrictions prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

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. The charge 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, 1930, was 8,463,816 acres. During the year ended June 30, 1931, 64,135 acres were surveyed; 116,325 acres reverted to the Crown; 200,386 acres were granted for agricultural and industrial purposes, etc.; adding to the acreage available at June 30, 1930, the area surveyed and the areas that reverted, and deducting sales and grants, there remained subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1931, 8,443,890 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, Game and Fisheries.

Ontario.—Public lands in the province of Ontario are administered by the Department of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

In Old Ontario, that is that part of the province below the French river and lake Nipissing, which comprises an area of approximately 77,000 square miles, there are still available for the settler public lands suitable for agriculture, but the bulk of the good agricultural land vested in the Crown is in northern Ontario, which has an area of 335,000 square miles. The suitable lands in southern Ontario are chiefly situated in Muskoka and Parry Sound districts and in the counties of Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and Renfrew. In northern Ontario the suitable lands are in Nipissing, Timiskaming, Cochrane, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Kenora, and Rainy River districts.

The Department maintains Crown Land Agencies at different points throughout the districts in which the Crown lands are available for supervision of the settlement of the lands and for the receiving of applications and other duties in connection therewith. A list of the Agents, giving their respective addresses, is found in a Departmental booklet entitled "Settlers' Lands in Ontario", copies of which may be obtained on request from the Department at Toronto.