

\$44,500, while from 1872 to 1882 the average per year was 168 miles of road built and 329 miles of road repaired at an average annual cost of \$98,564. In other words, during the latter period as compared with the former, there were three times as much road built and three times as much road repaired per year, at an average annual cost of little more than double the amount expended in the former period.

COLONIZATION ROADS IN MUSKOKA.

Muskoka and Parry Sound being one of the best known sections of the Free Grant country, it may be interesting to know what was done in the way of building and repairing Colonization roads and bridges in that district between 1868 and 1871, under the administration of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, and also what has been done since that time under the present Government.

During the former period there were 120 miles of new road built, 113 miles of road repaired, 7 bridges built, and 1 bridge repaired, the total cost of the work being \$60,355. During the latter period there were 818 miles of new road built, 1,094 miles of road repaired, 54 bridges built and 15 repaired, at a total cost of \$452,955. That is to say, between 1868 and 1871 there were on an average 30 miles of road made, 28 miles of road repaired, and 2 bridges built per year, at an annual cost of \$15,100, while from 1872 to 1882 there were on an average 75 miles of road made, 99 miles repaired, and 5 bridges built, at an annual cost of \$41,178.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The number of licenses issued (in duplicate) from 1868 to 1871 was 754, or 188 per annum, but from 1872 to 1882 they numbered 4,640, or 422 per annum.

Increase, 124 per cent.

TIMBER RETURNS.

Saw logs and square timber returns received and checked :

1868 to 1871.....	5,525 or 1,381 annual average.
1872 to 1882.....	42,778 or 3,889 " "

Increase, 182 per cent.

FREE GRANTS—A COMPARISON BETWEEN MUSKOKA AND MANITOBA.

The area set apart as Free Grant Territory covers about 10,750,000 acres, and of this there is now surveyed about 9,000,000 acres. The rate at which the population of the Free Grant Territory is increasing, notwithstanding the prominence which has been given to other parts of Canada—notably to Manitoba—as a desirable field for immigrants, and the consequent withdrawal of a part of the stream of immigration which would