

**Police.**—Under the Attorney-General are the Provincial Police, with general jurisdiction, maintaining order in the unorganized districts, looking after the Indians, lending assistance to local authorities in the pursuit of criminals, and co-operating when need arises with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. There are the usual detective and constabulary forces maintained by the municipalities.

**Agriculture.**—The Department of Agriculture is organized with a minister, a deputy minister and various heads of branches, including a live stock commissioner, provincial horticulturist, instructors in poultry raising, inspectors of fruit pests, market commissioner, veterinary inspectors, dairy commissioner, plant pathologist, and soil and crop experts.

**Land Settlement Board.**—The Land Settlement Board created in 1917, has power to take over from the Crown and to acquire from private owners, either by purchase or compulsorily, land within the Province for agricultural purposes, to develop such land and erect buildings thereon and to sell or lease said lands, etc. Loans may be made for acquiring lands for agricultural purposes, satisfaction of encumbrances on same, clearing, draining, dyking, water storage, irrigation works, erection of farm buildings, purchase of live stock, etc. Loans must be secured by first mortgages on surveyed agricultural lands, and must not exceed 60 per cent of the appraised value of the property with a minimum of \$250 and a maximum to any one borrower of \$10,000. Long dated loans on amortizable plan may be for 15, 20, or 25 years. Short dated loans, straight or amortizable, may be made for not less than 3 years and not more than 10 years, and must not exceed \$5,000 to any individual, or \$10,000 to an association.

**Lands.**—The Department of Lands is under a minister and deputy minister, a surveyor-general, chief forester, geographer, irrigation supervisors, superintendent of soldiers' settlement, and other officials. It maintains a forest protection service, with a staff of rangers to guard against the destruction of timber by forest fires. From time to time areas have been withdrawn from sale and reserved for pre-emption or homesteads. By legislation of 1916, the lands previously sold on deferred payments, on which unpaid amounts remained, reverted to the extent of the amount unpaid for, and are held as homesteads for returned soldiers. Under the provincial returned soldiers' land settlement scheme various concessions are made to returned men taking up land, and this, in conjunction with the Dominion provisions of a like nature, has resulted in the successful placement of many men, sometimes in colonies or groups (as at Merville and Creston) or individually. Similarly, a large number of returned men have availed themselves of the advantages of the Better Housing Act, 1919.

**Fisheries.**—The administration of the fisheries is in the hands of the Commissioner of Fisheries, who is also Minister of Mines. Among other things the department regulates the fish canneries, the inland fisheries, and in co-operation with the federal authorities