

and 25,623 in 1914. In 1921, 1,477 entries were made in Manitoba, as against 795 in 1920, 1,209 in 1919, 873 in 1918, 1,618 in 1917, 2,616 in 1916, 4,113 in 1915 and 4,252 in 1914; 2,729 in Saskatchewan against 1,726 in 1920, 1,840 in 1919, 1,273 in 1918, 2,957 in 1917, 4,519 in 1916, 6,349 in 1915, and 9,752 in 1914; 2,936 in Alberta, against 2,794 in 1920, 3,464 in 1919, 2,163 in 1918, 3,982 in 1917, 5,169 in 1916, 6,584 in 1915 and 10,722 in 1914; and 204 in British Columbia against 120 in 1920, 110 in 1919, 69 in 1918, 211 in 1917, 264 in 1916, 486 in 1915 and 847 in 1914.

Pre-emptions.—The privilege of making pre-emptions or purchased homestead entries was withdrawn by Order in Council, from 20th March, 1918, confirmed by chapter 19 of the Statutes of 1918, assented to May 24, 1918.

Provincial Public Lands.—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 Crown Lands Act of the Provincial Assembly (10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 4, s. 26), and an amending Act of May 3, 1912, 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. 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 808,329 acres.

New Brunswick.—The area of *New Brunswick* is about 17,143,000 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 lumbering industries. Practically all of the Crown timber lands are held by license for the cutting of timber, most of these licenses expiring in the year 1933. While it may be safely 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. One hundred acres is the maximum allowed to any one settler, and he is required to reside on his land and cultivate the same for three years before obtaining a grant of same. For some of the best lands \$1 per acre is asked from settlers 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. With the possible exception of *British Columbia* and

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.