

The Deputy Minister of the Interior reports that during the year 1901 there was an unusually heavy rainfall, so that irrigation was not resorted to in many districts where crops during dry years cannot be successfully raised without the artificial application of water.

The Provincial Crown Lands are situated within the limits of the several provinces, and are controlled by the respective governments, from whom particulars of transactions concerning them can always be obtained. Summaries of the regulations for the disposition of Dominion Lands, Provincial Lands and the lands belonging to the principal railway companies who have received land subsidies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories are given below.

LAND REGULATIONS.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed even-numbered sections (excepting 8 and 26) in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads.

Homestead Entry for one quarter section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, on application to the local agent of Dominion Lands, and on payment of an office fee of \$10.

The homesteader must perfect his entry by beginning actual residence on his homestead, and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof, within six months from the date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his first homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming lands owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to