

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION, 1916 AND 1917

tions by candidates and the conveyance of voters in vehicles to the polls, and provides that a candidate's expenses shall not exceed \$750 in Winnipeg nor \$500 elsewhere, and that the total electoral expense of the central committee of any political party shall not exceed \$25,000. Saskatchewan, under chapter 4 of 1916, is to be divided into 59 instead of 54 electoral divisions. Chapter 73 of the British Columbia statutes of 1917 authorizes any municipality to adopt "proportional representation" in municipal elections if it is so decided by a plebiscite, which is to be taken on the petition of five p.c. of the electors.

Temperance and Prohibition Acts.—Most of the provinces have passed strict temperance legislation during the last two sessions, and practical prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors, excepting for medical and scientific purposes, is now in force in all provinces except Quebec. The New Brunswick (chapter 20 of 1916), Ontario (chapter 50 of 1916) and Manitoba (chapter 112 of 1916) Acts, which are very similar, take the form of licensing Acts, but are "intended to prohibit and shall prohibit transactions in liquor." Intoxicating liquors may be sold for export only, and may be consumed only in private dwelling houses. The Alberta (chapters 4 of 1916 and 22 of 1917) and British Columbia (chapter 49 of 1916) Acts provide that vendors may be licensed to sell liquors for medical, scientific, etc., purposes, but that no other liquor shall be kept for sale, nor kept elsewhere than in a private dwelling house, excepting for export. A British Columbia Act (chapter 83 of 1917) orders that the Prohibition Act shall come into force on October 1, 1917. In Saskatchewan chapter 23 of 1917 repeals the Liquor License Act of 1915 and confines the sale of intoxicating liquors to physicians and druggists, to whom permits may be issued. Under chapter 24 brewers or distillers licensed by the Dominion Government, but no-one else, may keep liquors for export. The Prince Edward Island Acts (chapters 5 and 6 of 1917) make provisions for the better enforcement of the existing prohibition law. In Quebec, under chapter 17 of 1916, the number of licenses to be allowed in each city in the province is to be reduced, hotel bars are to be prohibited after May 1, 1918, treating is prohibited, increased duties are to be paid on licenses and limitations are put on the quantities of liquor which may be kept and sold by druggists.

Agricultural Credit.—In Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, Acts were passed in 1917 empowering the provincial governments to provide money for loans to farmers. The Ontario Act (chapter 25 of 1917) authorizes the Provincial Treasurer to lend money to a township corporation against debentures of the township, to enable the corporation to make loans to farmers, principally for permanent improvements. In Manitoba, a Farm Loans Association directed by a board of five members is created by the Act (chapter 33 of 1917) with a capital of one million dollars in shares which can be held only by the Provincial Government and borrowers under the Act. The board may lend money on mortgage to the amount of not more than fifty p.c. of the value of the land mortgaged. The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board, created by chapter 25 of 1917, is to consist of a commissioner and two other members, and may make loans for thirty years of not more than fifty p.c. of the property mortgaged, the interest to be fixed by