

LEGISLATION AND PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEARS 1916 AND 1917.

the board. The Alberta Act (chapter 10 of 1917) provides for the making of loans on mortgage by a board established for the purpose, money being advanced to the board by the Provincial Treasurer. In British Columbia, under chapter 10 of 1917, a Land Settlement Board is to be formed to replace the former Agricultural Credit Commission and to have powers, among others, to make loans on mortgage for the acquiring and development of land and for the purchase of live stock, machinery, etc. Smaller credits are dealt with in Manitoba by chapter 73 of 1917 and in Alberta by chapter 11 of 1917, which make provisions for the formation of local co-operative credit societies among farmers. A Manitoba Act (chapter 80 of 1917) permits municipalities to borrow limited amounts of money for the purchase of seed grain; chapter 8 of 1917 in Alberta regulates the making of loans for seed grain purposes and authorizes the Provincial Treasurer to guarantee payments for seed grain to bankers and others making such loans. For the encouragement of live stock in Manitoba chapter 3 of 1916 authorizes the Government to buy and to raise animals and to sell them conditionally to settlers, reserving the right to inspect such animals and to resume possession thereof in certain cases; milk and cream not used by the owners of the animals are to be sent to a Government co-operative dairy. The Live Stock Commissioner of Alberta is empowered by chapter 9 of 1917 to make loans for the purchase of animals. In Nova Scotia, by chapters 11 and 12 of 1917, the Government is empowered to appropriate money to assist and encourage the purchase of agricultural machinery.

Other Agricultural Legislation.—Chapter 6 (1917) of Nova Scotia is an Act for the prevention and treatment of diseases among bees. Of the Manitoba statutes of 1917, chapter 24 authorizes the establishment and operation of demonstration farms under the direction of the Provincial Minister of Agriculture; chapter 44 prohibits the killing or taking of certain insectivorous birds and the taking of their eggs; and chapter 65 deals with the suppression of noxious weeds. The protection of sheep from injury by dogs is dealt with by chapter 82 (1917) in Manitoba, and chapter 14 (1917) in British Columbia. Chapter 16 of the statutes of British Columbia for 1916 requires the licensing of creameries, dairies, etc., and their inspection by licensed inspectors. Chapter 18 (1916) orders, under penalty, the marking of eggs according to grades. Chapter 15 of 1917 provides that brands and sale-marks of cattle and horses shall be registered and certificates of registration issued, a board of commissioners being appointed to administer the Act.

Forestry Legislation, 1917.—In Ontario the Forest Fires Prevention Act (chapter 54) provides for the appointment of a provincial forester in charge of its enforcement. The portion of the province lying north of a line running approximately from the southern end of Georgian bay to the upper Allumette lake in the Ottawa river is included in so-called fire districts. In these districts special fire regulations apply during a close season from April 15 to September 30, which may be extended by regulation. The main requirement of these regulations is the taking out of a permit before setting-out fire for clearing land, destroying debris, or any industrial purpose. By subsequent regulation, this requirement is confined to a district including mainly the Clay Belt