

money payable for the milk and cream to payment for the animals sold to the farmer.

Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act (chapter 25, 1st session, and chapter 65, 2nd session of 1917) enacts that there shall be appointed a Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, consisting of a commissioner and two other members, the commissioner to be the salaried managing member of the board. The working capital of the board is to consist of money advanced by the Provincial Treasurer, and, for this purpose, the Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized to raise by loan not more than \$10,000,000. Loans are to be made by the board on first mortgages only, for amounts not exceeding 50 p.c. of the board's valuations of the properties on which the loans are made, and for a term, in each case, of thirty years. Repayments are to be made in equal annual instalments, and the interest charged is to be such as will pay the interest on and the cost of raising the money obtained, together with the board's expenses.

Loans are to be expended on permanent improvements to the property mortgaged, on productive purposes connected with its development, on the payment of liabilities incurred for such purposes, or, with the special approval of the board, on the acquisition of land for agricultural purposes.

By the Municipalities Seed Grain Act, 1917 (second session, chapter 47), which amends and consolidates the Acts of 1912 and later dates, municipalities are authorized to borrow money for the purchase of seed grain to supply to farmers who are unable to procure it. Sums not exceeding \$2,000 may be raised for this purpose under the authority of a resolution of the municipal council, but for larger sums a by-law must be submitted to the electors. The grain is to be issued, against promissory notes of the farmers, in quantities of not greater value than \$250 for each quarter section. Money is not to be advanced to farmers for the purchase of grain. A municipality is to have a lien on the crops grown with the seed, and any sum unpaid by a farmer is to be a charge on his land. The price of the seed grain is to be enough, but not more than enough, to cover the cost of the grain and the expenses of purchase and distribution. A municipality may also borrow money to supply feed to farmers on the same terms as seed grain, but in quantities of value not greater than \$75 per quarter section.

The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act, passed in 1913, gives power to the Department of Agriculture to purchase cattle, sheep and swine. These animals are re-sold to farmers at cost under eight different options, varying according to the class of stock and the amount of cash paid down. An applicant for stock under the Act must be a member either of the local grain growers association or of an agricultural society, a shareholder of a co-operative creamery or of a registered agricultural co-operative association, and his application must be approved by the president and secretary of the organization of which the applicant is a member, recommending him as a suitable person to whom stock may be supplied. Notes are taken