

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION, 1917 and 1918.

The following Acts are all Acts of the year 1918, except those of Saskatchewan, which are Acts of the second session of 1917.

Acts arising out of War Conditions.—In Saskatchewan, chapter 33 exempts every soldier from school taxation until one year after the end of the war or after his discharge. In Alberta, chapter 24 prohibits proceedings against mortgagors or purchasers prior to August, 1914, without leave from a judge of the Supreme Court, and chapter 40 gives to soldiers and sailors on actual service and to women doing war work overseas relief from liability for taxes on home property until the end of one year after the declaration of peace, if the taxes fell due after December 31, 1917. Chapter 4 of the statutes of British Columbia gives protection to members of the allied forces and to their families in respect of mining claims, interests and licenses. Chapter 80 authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in Council to reserve and buy lands to be leased or granted to members of the allied forces and their widows. Chapter 12 of the Alberta statutes incorporates the Great War Next-of-kin Association. Chapter 27 of the New Brunswick statutes authorizes an assessment of all municipalities for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund. The Minister of Lands of British Columbia is authorized by chapter 2 to cut and take spruce timber for aeroplane construction, giving compensation at rates fixed by the Act, and chapter 3 of the statutes of New Brunswick authorizes municipalities to present aeroplanes to His Majesty's Government and to issue debentures to raise money for this purpose.

Agriculture.—Chapter 20 of Nova Scotia, chapter 23 of New Brunswick and chapter 37 of Saskatchewan are Acts for the encouragement of horse-breeding, and make provisions concerning the enrolment and inspection of stallions. Chapters 26 of Nova Scotia and 46 of Ontario impose taxes on dogs, and provide for the compensation of owners of sheep injured by dogs. Under chapter 21 of Nova Scotia, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may spend a sum not exceeding \$25,000 for the encouragement of the growing and milling of cereals, and in New Brunswick the Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered by chapter 24 to spend not more than \$50,000 in buying sheep for breeding purposes. The Agricultural Representatives Act of Ontario (chapter 19) authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in Council to appoint graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College to be officers called Agricultural Representatives, and provides that in every county, where such a representative is appointed, the Minister of Agriculture shall pay to his credit \$500 in each year for the purposes of his duties, which are to be designated by the Minister. The Municipal Hail Insurance Act of Alberta (chapter 20), which replaces the Crop Hail Insurance Act, is to be administered by a board with offices at Calgary; it provides that the municipal councils of the province shall submit the Act for approval to their electors and that, if not less than forty-five municipalities vote for its adoption, such municipalities shall form the Hail Insurance District. Money is to be raised for the purposes of the Act by a rate on the acreage of crops.