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 for the unpaid balance, which are payable at various times under the different options, and bear interest at six p.c. before, and eight p.c. after maturity. The department holds a lien on all animals sold and their progeny, and also has the right to inspect the animals and to re-possess them in case they are not properly cared for. Where a purchaser is a patron of a creamery, amounts not exceeding 50 p.c. of the value of his dairy products sold to the creamery may, on his order, be deducted, until the whole liability for stock purchased is discharged.

Alberta.—The Alberta Farm Loan Act (chapter 10 of 1917) creates a body corporate called the Alberta Farm Loan Board, of not less than three nor more than five persons, to whom salaries may be paid. A Commissioner of Farm Loans, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is to be the general manager of the board's business. The board may make loans for 30 years, on first mortgages of farm lands, for acquiring land for agricultural purposes, for purchasing live stock and equipment, for erecting buildings and making improvements, for discharging liabilities and for any purpose which will in the opinion of the board increase the productiveness of the land.

No loan is to be for an amount greater than 40 p.c. of the appraised value of the land which is mortgaged as security, nor for more than $5,000 to any one person, nor is a loan to be made to any person who is not actually engaged in or intending to be engaged in farming. Every borrower's mortgage shall contain a covenant to pay off the capital and interest of the loan by equal annual instalments, and the rate of interest is to be sufficient to cover the interest payable by the board, the cost of raising the money and the board's expenses. The mortgager has the right of paying off the loan after one year with a bonus of six months' interest, or after five years without bonus.