

2.—Loans Approved under the Canadian Farm Loan Act and Appraised Values of Security, by Province, Year Ended Mar. 31, 1952

NOTE.—Figures for previous years are given in the corresponding table of former Year Books beginning with the 1940 edition.

Province	Loans Approved					Appraised Values of Security at Time of Loan		
	First Mortgage		Second Mortgage		Total Amount	Land	Buildings	Total Amount
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount				
		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	
Newfoundland.....	1	2,500	1	500	3,000	7,520	7,520	15,040
Prince Edward Island.....	76	180,700	8	4,400	185,100	265,010	186,237	451,247
Nova Scotia.....	34	79,900	4	1,900	81,800	104,930	72,024	176,954
New Brunswick.....	64	161,450	13	7,950	169,400	229,424	169,991	399,415
Quebec.....	131	345,450	41	24,700	370,150	500,928	349,564	850,492
Ontario.....	295	937,600	70	44,150	981,750	1,323,644	881,494	2,205,138
Manitoba.....	156	443,550	93	65,250	508,800	920,003	394,633	1,314,636
Saskatchewan.....	381	1,065,950	210	129,350	1,195,300	2,253,775	670,964	2,924,739
Alberta.....	178	393,450	34	18,450	411,900	864,202	271,642	1,135,844
British Columbia.....	121	318,950	20	12,250	331,200	533,434	322,794	856,228
Totals.....	1,437	3,929,500	494	308,900	4,238,400	7,002,870	3,326,863	10,329,733

*The Farm Improvement Loans Act, 1944.**—The Farm Improvement Loans Act is designed to provide intermediate-term credit and a type of short-term credit to farmers to enable them to equip, improve and develop their farms. There is scarcely anything a farmer wants in the way of mechanical aids for his farm operation or for his home for which a loan may not be made. Assistance may also be obtained for the purchase of live stock, principally foundation or breeding stock; for installation or repair of farm electric systems; for repair, alteration or construction of farm buildings, including the home; and for fencing, drainage and other development projects. The Act is intended to assist the farmer who previously has not been able to obtain adequate credit for such purposes. Moreover, credit is provided on security and terms that are convenient and suited to the individual borrower. The Act is administered by the Department of Finance.

The chartered banks are the lending agency under the Act. The legislation, originally operative for three years, has been extended from time to time for three-year periods. The Government guaranteed each bank against loss up to 10 p.c. of the total loans made by it during the period. Under the Act, the guarantee was limited by a provision stating that it would not apply to any loan made after the aggregate of all loans made by all banks in a given period reached an amount fixed by statute. When, in February 1951, the Act was extended for another three years, the amount fixed was \$200,000,000. Within two years the loans almost totalled this amount, and a further extension of the Act was made for three years from Apr. 1, 1953. The aggregate of loans for this three-year period, affected by the guarantee, was set at \$300,000,000. By Dec. 31, 1952, 80 claims amounting to \$38,383 had been paid under the guarantee.

Loans may be obtained for terms up to seven years with interest not to exceed 5 p.c. The maximum amount to be advanced to a borrower at any one time was increased to \$4,000 by the legislation of 1953. The borrower himself must provide 20 p.c. to 33 p.c. of the cost of his project.

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