

and the patents issued under the act will be exempt from all fees and charges exacted in the case of any ordinary homestead entry.

The object of chapter 12 is to assist in maintaining an independent and efficient service of telegraphic news from Great Britain for publication in the Canadian press. Under the act sums not exceeding \$9,000 for the period from July 1 1908 to March 31 1909, \$12,000 for the fiscal year ending March 31 1910 and \$3,000 for the period from April 1 to June 30 1910, may be paid by the Minister of Finance to an association or committee representing the proprietors of such newspapers as associate themselves for the purpose of maintaining the service. It is provided that the service must be open on fair and reasonable terms to all newspapers published in Canada, and that not less than one-half of the cost of maintaining it must be paid by the proprietors of the newspapers participating in the benefits. Telegraphic news from Great Britain.

By the Bank act, chapter 29 R.S. 1906, it was provided that in the case of the banks to which the act applied the total amount of the notes in circulation at any time should not exceed the amount of the unimpaired paid-up capital. Amendments to this act made by chapter 7 of the last session provide that during the usual season of moving the crops, viz. from October 1 to January 31, the banks may exceed this limit by issuing notes to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of the combined unimpaired paid-up capital and reserve or rest fund. While its notes in circulation are in excess of the unimpaired paid-up capital any bank must pay interest at such rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum as is fixed by the Governor in Council on the excess notes in circulation from day to day, the interest so paid to form part of the consolidated revenue fund. The object of these amendments is to provide additional financial facilities for the quick transportation of Canadian farm products to the markets of the world. Special provisions apply to the Bank of British North America. Financial facilities for marketing of farm products.

The Proprietary or Patent Medicine act, chapter 56, which comes into force April 1 1909, brings the sale of patent medicines in Canada under strict regulation and control. Sale of patent medicines. Manufacturers and importers of patent medicines with their agents must obtain annual certificates of registration from the Minister of Inland Revenue, and all packages and bottles containing such medicines must be labelled with the registration number, the name of the medicine, the words 'The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act' and the manufacturer's name and address. A proprietary or patent medicine is defined as—

Every artificial remedy or prescription manufactured for the internal use of man, the name, composition or definition of which is not to be found in the British Pharmacopœia, the Codex Medicamentarius of France, the Pharmacopœia of the United States, or any foreign pharmacopœia approved by the Minister [of Inland Revenue], or any formulary adopted by