

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

elled specially from England to attend the function. Lord Haldane was the bearer of a gracious message to the lawyers of the United States and Canada from H. M. King George, and his visit had special significance, because the royal permission is necessary before a Lord Chancellor, who is Keeper of the Great Seal, can leave Great Britain. In fact only on one previous occasion has an English Lord Chancellor in office ever done so. Lord Haldane, who was accompanied by Sir Kenneth A. Muir Mackenzie, G.C.B., Permanent Secretary and Clerk of the Crown, had also as fellow travellers across the Atlantic the late Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner, and the late Lady Strathcona, this visit proving to be the last paid by them to Canadian shores. On the same day (September 1) honorary degrees were conferred by McGill University upon ten distinguished lawyers, including Lord Haldane, Lord Strathcona, as Chancellor of the University, presiding.

New Customs Tariff of the United States.—An event likely to modify considerably the trading relations between Canada and the United States was the passing by Congress of the United States of a new Tariff Act. The Act, which was passed on October 3, 1913, and which came into force on the following day, provided for a dutiable list in 14 Schedules (A to N) and for a general free list. It made great reductions in the rates of duties of numerous articles imported into the United States from other countries. So far as Canada is concerned, amongst the most important changes were the placing upon the free list of the following items: cattle, sheep, swine, beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon, hams, milk, cream, wool and agricultural implements. Wheat and potatoes were also made free to countries that admit these products free from the United States; otherwise the duties are 10 cents per bushel for wheat, and 10 per cent. ad valorem for potatoes. The Canadian general tariff duties being 12 cents per bushel for wheat and 20 cents per bushel for potatoes, the United States duties apply to these products when imported from Canada. For horses and mules the duty is fixed at 10 per cent. ad valorem instead of \$30 per head for animals valued at \$150 or less, and 25 per cent. ad valorem for animals valued at over \$150 per head. The abolition of the duties on cattle, sheep, and swine resulted in large purchases of Canadian animals by United States buyers, and from October 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, the numbers of cattle exported from Canada to the United States were 168,731 against 24,090 in the corresponding period of 1911-12. Of sheep the numbers in the same periods were 16,244 against 9,803 and of swine 27,637 against 35. A reduction in the duties on printing paper and the placing on the free list of wood pulp were also important changes.

Industrial Training and Technical Education.—On June 1, 1910, a Royal Commission, consisting of Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G. (Chairman), the Hon. J. N. Armstrong, the Rev. George Bryce, LL.D., M. Gaspard De Serres, Mr. Gilbert M. Murray, Mr. David Forsyth and Mr. James Simpson, with Mr. Thomas Bengough as Secretary and Reporter, was appointed to inquire into the needs and present equip-