

enable regulations to be made to grade dairy produce and for withholding grade certificates where necessary. The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act of 1923 was amended by c. 15, with regard to the exclusion from the stockyards of offenders against the Act, the provisions to be included in the by-laws, and licenses for commission merchants. By c. 17, the Meat and Canned Foods Act was amended to provide that canned fruit or vegetables shall be offered for sale only in prescribed containers. The Dairy Industry Act of 1914 was amended by c. 40 and the Fruit Act of 1923 by c. 44, which empowers the Minister of Agriculture to prescribe additional grades for individual kinds of fruit, and abolishes combination grades for apples, crabapples and pears.

Banking.—C. 45 authorized the payment of an amount not exceeding \$3,000,000 to certain creditors of the Home Bank, but not to exceed 35 p.c. of their claims. Governments, corporations and banks are excluded from the benefits of the Act, as are Senators and Members of the House of Commons. Approved claims of not more than \$500 may receive the 35 p.c. without special investigation by the Government's Commissioner.

Civil Servants.—By c. 23, the Act of 1918 authorizing rearrangements and transfers of duties in the public service, was amended to enable the legal duties and powers of the Minister or the Department from which a transfer is made to be exercised by the Minister or the Department to which the transfer is made.

The Civil Service Act of 1918 was amended by c. 18, regarding the conditions which shall apply when post office employees, not previously under the Civil Service Act, are to be brought thereunder. By c. 36, the period during which a civil servant may elect to become a contributor under the Civil Service Superannuation Act of 1924 was extended to July 19, 1926. By c. 37, the Act regulating the provision of compensation where employees of His Majesty are killed or injured while performing their duties, was amended to include medical and hospital expenses under "compensation."

Commerce.—By c. 23 the products of Finland are to enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada as long as Canadian products enjoy similar treatment in Finland. The Netherlands Convention Act (c. 19) granted most-favoured-nation treatment to the produce or manufactures of the Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçoa), when imported into Canada, Canadian goods to receive most-favoured-nation treatment in the Netherlands and its dependencies. The Australian Trade Agreement Act (c. 30) provided for concessions by each Dominion to the other. Canadian fish, gloves, machinery and paper receive the benefits of the British preferential rates in force in Australia, and certain Canadian articles of apparel, goloshes and vehicles (parts), receive the Australian intermediate rates. Canada granted special treatment to Australian meats, lard, tallow, eggs, butter and cheese, tomatoes and other vegetables, onions, apples, pears, raisins and dried currants, canned fruits and sugar, glue, essential oils and oil of eucalyptus.

*Canada Grain Act, 1925.*¹—Following the presentation of the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, the Canada Grain Act, 1912, was entirely revised, new provisions added and the whole presented to Parliament for consideration, with the result that the Canada Grain Act, 1925, replaces that of 1912 on the Statute Book.

¹ Contributed by the Board of Grain Commissioners.