

by the provincial Government in each province where loans are made. The Canadian Farm Loan Board will have authority to issue farm loan bonds to the limit of 20 times the paid capital stock subscribed by the borrowers, the loans to be made only on the security of first mortgages on farm lands up to 50 p.c. of the appraised value of the land and 20 p.c. of the permanent insured improvements. The maximum loan is \$10,000, and the rate of interest is to provide for the expenses of operation and reserves for losses, in addition to the interest on the farm loan bonds. Loans may extend for any period up to 35 years and are to be repaid in equal annual or semi-annual instalments of principal and interest.

Of the net earnings, 25 p.c. are to be carried to a reserve fund until this fund equals 25 p.c. of the paid up capital stock, and thereafter 10 p.c. Farm loan bonds are made eligible investments for Dominion insurance and trust and loan companies, and the Dominion Government may purchase and hold such bonds to the extent of not more than \$15,000,000 at any one time.

The Agricultural Pests' Control Act (c. 40) was passed during the session. The object of the Act is to regulate the sale and inspection of agricultural economic poisons. It provides for the registration of all poisons employed against fungi or insects, or for destroying rodents, weeds or other plants or animal pests affecting agriculture, and will have the effect of protecting purchasers of poisons, chiefly those used for spraying orchard or field crops.

An amendment to the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act was passed in 1927 (c. 60). It enacts that a live stock exchange shall be established in connection with each stockyard operated under the Act. Every co-operative association, commission merchant and dealer doing business at the stockyard must become a member of this exchange unless he holds a special license from the Minister of Agriculture.

By c. 9, a grant of \$35,000 a year for 20 years was authorized for the erection and equipment of a building at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto. By c. 57, the Fruit Act of 1923 was amended with regard to inspection and certificate of fruit intended for export.

Civil Servants.—The Civil Service Superannuation Act of 1924 was amended by c. 48, which among other provisions extended the time for coming in under the Act. Under c. 74, annuities were provided for the widows of certain civil servants who died or retired from the service before Jan. 1, 1925, and who at the time of their death or retirement were contributors under Part I of the Superannuation and Retirement Act. By c. 49, the compensation to employees of the Crown injured or killed in the performance of their duties in Prince Edward Island is to be the same as if the accident had occurred in New Brunswick.

Commerce.—The Grain Act of 1925 was amended by c. 41, with respect to the use of stored grain as security, and the issuance of warehouse receipts. The Trade Mark and Design Act was amended by c. 71, safeguarding the rights of labour unions to the exclusive use of their union labels.

Diamond Jubilee.—Under c. 6, The Diamond Jubilee of Confederation Act, a large and representative committee was appointed and incorporated to make the arrangements, in co-operation with provincial Governments and other organizations, for the appropriate celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation. In this connection Saturday, July 2, 1927, was declared a public holiday.

Elections.—The Dominion Elections Act was amended by c. 53, in respect of the appointment of a successor to the Chief Electoral Officer.