

71. An Act to amend the "Taxation Act."
72. An Act to amend the "Town Planning Act."
73. An Act respecting Tug-boat Men's Liens for Towage.
74. An Act to amend the "United Church of Canada Act."
75. An Act to amend the "British Columbia University Act."
76. An Act to amend the "Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Act."
77. An Act to amend the "Vital Statistics Act."
78. An Act to amend the "Noxious Weeds Act."

III.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR, 1927.

The Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.—Early in 1927 Parliament resolved that the Dominion, now finally recovered from the post-war depression, should worthily celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation. By c. 6 of the Statutes of 1927, a committee consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governors, members of the Dominion and Provincial Ministries, and Members of Parliament, together with representatives of leading organizations, was incorporated with the object of making and carrying out "the necessary arrangements in co-operation with the several provinces and other bodies active to that end for an effective celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the Dominion of Canada".

The central celebration took place at Ottawa on Parliament Hill on July 1, when the new carillon in the Victory Tower was heard for the first time. Its notes, together with the addresses delivered at the morning and afternoon meetings, were transmitted by radio throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. The celebrations were continued on July 2, which had been proclaimed a public holiday, and on Sunday, July 3, solemn thanksgiving services were held on Parliament Hill and throughout the country. Besides the national celebration at the Capital, local celebrations were held in almost every city, town and village in the land.

The festivities connected with the Diamond Jubilee were renewed a few weeks later when Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George, together with the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, reached Quebec on July 30 and Ottawa on Aug. 2; this has been the first occasion on which a British Prime Minister has visited Canada during his term of office. On Aug. 3 the Prince of Wales dedicated the Memorial Chamber in the Parliament Buildings to Canada's 60,000 dead in the Great War. On Aug. 7 the International Peace Bridge, connecting Fort Erie with Buffalo, N.Y., was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, in which the Prince of Wales, Prince George, and the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada took part, together with Vice-President Chas. G. Dawes and Governor Smith of New York. Thereafter the Prince of Wales, Prince George and Mr. Baldwin visited Western Canada, though the latter was compelled to cut short his trip and sailed from Sydney, N.S., on Aug. 18. The Prince of Wales and Prince George, after visiting the former's ranch in Alberta, sailed from Quebec on Sept. 7.

The Economic and Financial Year.—On the whole, 1927 was one of the most prosperous years in the history of Canada. The wheat crop, finally estimated at 440,024,700 bushels, was the second largest on record, while the total value of the field crops was \$1,134,192,600, the largest recorded total except in the abnormal years from 1917 to 1920, when the general level of prices and particularly of food prices, under the pressure of war-time necessities, was very much higher than in recent years. Mining, too, reached a new high record of production in 1927, with