

## ADMINISTRATION.

Mental Hospitals. Reports of the Ministers of Lands, Mines, Public Works, Auditor General, Superintendent of Insurance, Fisheries Commissioner, Provincial Game Warden, Chief Inspector of Machinery, Boys' Industrial School, Girls' Industrial School, Agricultural Department (8th and 9th Reports), Forest Branch (Lands Department), Survey Branch (Lands Department), Water Rights (Lands Department). Agent General for B.C.; Provincial Museum; Public Accounts; Public Schools; Botanical Office; Printing Office; Archives.

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## YUKON TERRITORY.

Ordinary Journals and Sessional Papers of the Territorial Council. The Sessional Papers contain Reports of the Territorial Officers, including those of the Superintendent of Works, Health Officer, Territorial Assayer, Chief License Inspector and Superintendent of Schools.

## XII.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1915.

## DOMINION LEGISLATION.

The fifth session of the twelfth Parliament of Canada was held at Ottawa from February 4 to April 15, 1915. During this session 98 statutes were enacted, 24 of them being public general acts and the remaining 74 local and private acts. The session was largely devoted to measures arising out of the war

**Finance of the War.**—It was inevitable that the sudden outbreak of war, by which imports from hostile countries ceased, should occasion a serious loss of revenue from import duties. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, the revenue totalled \$133,073,482, including war tax revenue amounting to \$98,057, as compared with \$163,174,394 in the previous year; so that the loss of revenue amounted to about \$30,000,000. The Minister of Finance, in his budget speech of February 11, stated that the Government policy had been, in the interest of employment, to maintain as far as possible the programme of public works under construction, but to restrict the undertaking of new works until the financial situation became clearer. He proposed that the full amount required for war expenditures should be borrowed on the ground that these expenditures were being incurred for the purpose of preserving for future generations national and individual liberty and constitutional freedom. In addition to the special war appropriation of \$50,000,000 made in August, 1914 (see Year Book 1914, page 677), for expenses to March 31, 1915, the War Appropriation Act, 1915, assented to on April 15 (chapter 23), provided for a further sum of \$100,000,000 to March 31, 1916, for promoting the defence and security of Canada, the conduct of naval and military operations, the continuance of trade and industry and the prosecution of measures deemed necessary owing to the state of war.