

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1915.

Saskatchewan.—The judicial system is remodelled by the Court of Appeal Act (chapter 9) and the King's Bench Act (chapter 10). The Supreme Court of Saskatchewan is abolished, and the Court of King's Bench is given all the jurisdiction, excepting appeals of the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals is to consist of the Chief Justice and three other judges, who are also judges of the King's Bench. It is to sit at Regina and is to have all the powers hitherto possessed by the Supreme Court sitting *en banc* as an appeal court from all other courts of the province. The Farm Implement Act (chapter 28) regulates the sale of such implements. Vendors are required to file with the Minister of Agriculture descriptions and prices of implements which they offer for sale, and forms of contract for such sales are specified in the Act. The municipal law of the province is consolidated and amended by chapters 16 to 21 inclusive. Under the Act respecting homesteads (chapter 29) no sale or mortgage of a homestead shall be valid without the signature of the owner's wife, if any, and the wife may file a caveat to protect her rights in the homestead. The Liquor License Act (chapter 39) prohibits the sale of liquor at all places other than stores established by the Act. These are to be under the general management of a specially appointed commissioner, and no person is to be employed in them who has been in the liquor business during the five previous years. The quantity of liquor to be sold to any one purchaser is limited, and sales are to be made only for cash and only in sealed packages. No liquor shall be drunk in a store, in a public place or on a train nor anywhere but in a dwelling house. The commissioner may issue to physicians and druggists permits to sell liquor for medicinal purposes. The manufacture of liquor is not prohibited. A provincial referendum is to be taken not later than 1919 to decide if the system established by the Act shall be continued. The Hotel Act (chapter 40) authorizes municipalities to appoint boards to consider questions of public accommodation, to license hotels and to remit taxes on hotels. Until the provincial referendum on the Liquor Act, municipal councils may lease premises for public accommodation; after the referendum they may purchase. No intoxicating liquors are to be kept or consumed in public hotels. A provincial office is established by the Act to be in charge of a Director of Public Accommodation.

Alberta.—Under the Married Women's Home Protection Act (chapter 4), a married woman may cause a caveat to be filed forbidding the registration of a transfer, mortgage or encumbrance of a homestead. The Public Utilities Act (chapter 5) creates a Board of Public Utility Commissioners with jurisdiction in questions respecting railways and street railways, tolls and charges for public utilities, the use of roadways for wires, pipes, etc., and disputes between public utilities and municipalities. By the Stock Inspection Act (chapter 11) the Minister of Agriculture is given power to appoint special inspectors of stock shipped in the province; shipment without inspection is forbidden, and butchers and hide dealers are required to take out licenses and to keep records. The Irrigation District Act (chapter 13) requires the Minister of Public Works on petition of a majority of owners in an area to make it an irrigation district under the direction of three elected trustees. Loans