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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, Revenue and Expenditure.

Reports from the Gold Commissioner, the Crown Timber and Land Agent, and the Comptroller and Director of Surveys are contained in the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. Pamphlet "Yukon Territory, Its History and Resources", published by the Department of the Interior.

XIV.—LEGISLATION IN 1917 AND 1918 AND PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1918.

DOMINION LEGISLATION, 1917.

The seventh session of the twelfth Parliament of Canada was held at Ottawa from January 18 to September 20, 1917, in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of George V. At the opening of the session on January 18, 1917, Mr. Egdar N. Rhodes, M.P. for Cumberland, N.S., was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in succession to the Hon. Albert Sévigny, appointed Minister of Inland Revenue; and on February 1, 1917, Mr. J. H. Rainville, M.P. for Chambly-Verchères, P.Q., was elected Deputy Speaker. From February 7 to April 19, 1917, Parliament was adjourned to permit of the attendance at Imperial Conferences in England of the Prime Minister and of colleagues accompanying him. By the Military Voters' and War Time Elections Acts, described below, the parliamentary franchise was, for the first time in Canada, conferred upon women. During the session, forty-one public general acts and sixty-four local and private acts were passed. Of the latter, nineteen were railway companies' acts, eight were insurance companies' acts, fifteen were acts respecting other companies and associations, five were acts respecting patents and seventeen were divorce acts.

Finance.—There were four Appropriation Acts (chapters 1, 5, 40 and 41) in addition to the War Appropriation Act, 1917 (chapter 2) which authorize expenditure to the amount of \$500,000,000 for purposes connected with the war and the raising of the necessary money by loan. The Public Service Loan Act, 1917 (chapter 3), authorizes the raising by loan of a sum not exceeding \$100,000,000, in addition to sums previously authorized but unborrowed, for paying obligations and for general expenditure. The Act to amend the Business Profits War Tax Act (chapter 6) provides for a tax on all businesses of 50 p.c. on the profits in excess of 15 p.c., but not exceeding 20 p.c. per annum; and a tax of 75 p.c. on profits in excess of 20 p.c. per annum. (See chapter 10 of 1918.) The Income War Tax Act (chapter 28) imposes a tax of 4 p.c. on incomes in excess of \$1,500 in