

Governments concerned. The agreement marks an advance in our dealings with some 2,100,000 British subjects producing commodities which do not come into competition with our own products.

Industrial Disputes.—The only serious industrial dispute in 1925 involved about 12,000 coal miners in Nova Scotia from Mar. 6 to Aug. 10, and resulted from a proposed reduction of 10 p.c. in wages by four subsidiaries of the British Empire Steel Corporation, operating at Glace Bay and its neighbourhood, Sydney Mines, Stellarton and Thorburn in Pictou Co., and Springhill in Cumberland Co. In view of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act could not be applied to the dispute, and mediation of the Minister of Labour, the Provincial Government and various persons failed to bring about a settlement, which was not achieved until after the provincial general election, when the new Government proposed an arrangement which was accepted and work resumed on Aug. 10. The wage scale of 1923, 6 to 8 p.c. lower than that of 1924, was accepted for 6 months, pending a thorough-going inquiry by a Royal Commission. Out of a total time loss in 1925 of 1,744,000 days in all industries throughout the Dominion, 1,479,000 were lost in Nova Scotia, or almost 85 p.c. of the total, while the coal production of Nova Scotia, which was 6,180,000 tons in 1923 and 4,973,000 tons in 1924, fell to 3,288,000 tons in 1925, according to the statistics of the Provincial Royal Commission, which made its report on Jan. 8, 1926.

Formation of the United Church of Canada.—On June 10, 1925, the union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, authorized, so far as the Dominion Government is concerned, by c. 100 of the Statutes of 1924, became effective, after enabling Acts had been enacted in all the Provincial Legislatures except that of Quebec. A few of the Congregational and a considerable number of Presbyterian congregations, principally in Ontario and Quebec, voted not to enter the union. The latter have organized themselves as "The Continuing Presbyterian Church in Canada." The approximate strength of the United Church of Canada is stated as 8,806 congregations, 4,500 ministers (including 650 foreign missionaries), and 693,000 members. The Continuing Presbyterians are estimated to number about 980 congregations, with 150,000 members.

Obituary, 1925.—March 3, Hon. William Pugsley, K.C., D.C.L., Sussex, N.B., Chairman of Reparations Commission, former Premier of New Brunswick, Member of the Laurier Cabinet, 1907-1911, later Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. March 6, Hon. Patrick C. Murphy, Tignish, P.E.I., Senator. March 10, Dr. William McInnes, B.A., LL.D., Director of the Victoria Memorial Museum and former Director of the Geological Survey of Canada. March 15, Hon. William H. Bennett, K.C., Midland, Ont., Senator. April 4, Aylmer B. Hunt, M.P. for Compton, Quebec. April 6, S. Frank Glass, London, Ont., ex-M.P. for East Middlesex. April 10, Robert Stewart, ex-M.P., Ottawa, Ont. April 24, Sir Augustus Nanton, Toronto, Ont., President of Dominion Bank. May 5, William James Stewart, Ottawa, Ont., Chief Dominion Hydrographer, Department of Marine and Fisheries. May 11, Colonel Ernest John Chambers, Ottawa, Ont., Gentleman Usher of Black Rod. May 16, Hon. Honoré C. Pelletier, Quebec, Que., former Judge of the Superior Court at Quebec. May 17, Thomas H. Thompson, Madoc, Ont., M.P. for East Hastings. May 20, Major-General George S. Ryerson, Toronto, Ont., Surgeon-General and Colonel-in-Chief of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. May 24, John D. F. Drummond, M.P., Ailsa Craig, Ont. May