

found to be falsely marked, the said inspector may efface such false marks and mark the words "falsely marked" in a plain and indelible manner on the package.

3. The inspector shall give notice, by letter or telegram, to the packer whose name is marked on the package, within twenty-four hours after he marks the words "falsely packed" or "falsely marked" on the package.

Cultivated strawberries now come under the Act, and are liable to inspection. The strawberries all through the box have to be of the same quality as those on the surface, but they do not require to have the name of the packer on the box.

DEFINITION OF GRADES OF FRUIT.—Addition of the new grade "Fancy" necessitated a definition of that grade. The definition of grade No. 1 remains practically the same, there being no change, except a slight one in the wording, which makes it better in form. A definition of grade No. 2 was added. The whole section having reference to the definition of grades now reads:

"6. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package upon which is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of—

"(a) 'Fancy' quality, unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of uniform and of at least normal size and of good color for the variety, of normal shape, free from worm holes, bruises, scab and other defects, and properly packed.

"(b) 'No. 1' quality, unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of not less than medium size and of good color for the variety, of normal shape, and not less than ninety per cent. free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

"(c) 'No. 2' quality, unless such fruit consist of specimens of not less than nearly medium size for the variety, and not less than eighty per cent. free from worm holes and such other defects as cause material waste, and properly packed."

REGULATING THE SIZE OF MILK CANS.

An amendment to the Weights and Measures Act, provides for a Dominion standard gallon, which shall be of a capacity of eight gallons, half standard of a capacity of four gallons, and a quarter standard two gallons. All milk cans, or other vessels, are subject to verification under the general provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, and must have the capacity and the name of the maker cast, engraved or stamped thereon. All milk cans or vessels, holding one gallon or over, now in use for the purpose of buying or selling milk, must be presented for verification to the inspector or assistant inspector within three months after this Act has come into force, and all such cans or vessels, which are found to contain other than one gallon, or a multiple thereof, shall be stamped with its capacity to the nearest quart.

Provisions are also made whereby the Department of Inland Revenue, which has control of this Act, may make, from time to time, such regulations as are deemed advisable for the construction and means of inspection of these cans or vessels.

The above provision does not in any way apply to milk sold or bought by weight, but only to that sold or bought by measure.

AMENDMENTS TO THE GRAIN INSPECTION ACT.

On the recommendations made by delegates representing various Grain-growers' and Millers' Associations, which were heard before the Agricultural and Colonization Committee of the House of Commons, the Government decided to appoint a commission to investigate the transportation and other interests connected with the wheat-growing industry of Canada. It is expected that this commission will be able to go fully into this matter and report to the Government, thus enabling the Government to recommend further amendments to the Grain Inspection Act at the next session of Parliament. Meantime, however, for the handling of the grain this season, certain amendments were absolutely necessary. One of these amendments provides for an individual certificate for each car inspected, to be promptly filled out and signed by the weighmaster or assistant, and forwarded to the chief inspector. These certificates must show the number of the car inspected, the initials of the car (meaning the cars of the different railways), the place where weighed, the date of weighing, and the contents. These certificates are then forwarded by the chief inspector to the owners of each car.

Another amendment provides for the insertion of a new variety, the Alberta Red Winter wheat. When the present Act was passed there was scarcely any Red Winter wheat grown in the West; consequently, the Act was founded on the description and characteristics of winter wheat grown in Ontario, and did not at all apply to or resemble the wheat grown in Alberta. Now that Alberta has become such an extensive producer of red winter wheat, it was thought advisable, and only fair, that they should have some recognition. There are three grades provided for, and the definition of each grade is as follows:

"No. 1 Alberta Red Winter wheat shall be hard, pure red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel.

"No. 2 Alberta Red Winter wheat shall be hard, pure red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

"No. 3 Alberta Red Winter wheat shall include

hard red winter wheat, not clean enough nor sound enough to be graded No. 2, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel."

Provisions were also made for the paragraph defining "Extra Manitoba Hard Wheat" to be struck out, and also for striking out the word "plump," in the definition of No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat. This eliminating of the word "plump" from the latter is no reflection on the grade of wheat grown in Manitoba; in fact, quite the contrary. It has been found that as the country is longer cultivated there is a larger quantity of old land on which wheat is grown, and, consequently, the plumpness of the wheat is rather lessened. The wheat now grown is just as good for milling purposes, and weighs just as much per bushel, and produces just as much, if not more, flour to the bushel than wheat which was plump.

MANITOBA GRAIN ACT.

This Act, like the Grain Inspection Act, is likely to have further amendments made to it on receipt of the report of the Grain Commission. In the meantime, an amendment has been made, providing for an equal distribution of cars for the handling of the crop. Under the present law, it is the duty of the station agent to keep a book for the registry of applications for cars during the times of congestion, when all requiring cars cannot be equipped. A practice has grown up for asking for more cars than are really wanted, and by putting the names of applicants down repeatedly on the books. In order to overcome this difficulty, and insure that there may be a more equal distribution of cars, the following amendment was passed:

"59. If there is failure at any shipping point to fill all car orders as aforesaid, the following provisions shall apply to the application for and the distribution of cars:

"(a) Beginning at the top of the list in the order book and proceeding downwards to the last name entered on the list, each applicant shall receive one car as quickly as cars can be supplied.

"(b) When an applicant has loaded or cancelled a car allotted to him, he may, if he requires another car, become eligible therefor by placing his name, together with the section, township and range in which he resides, or other sufficient designation of his residence, at the bottom of the list; and when the second car has been allotted to him and he has loaded or cancelled it, he may again write his name, together with such designation of his residence, at the bottom of the list; and so on, until his requirements have been filled.

"(c) No applicant shall have more than one unfilled order on the order book at any one time."

AMENDMENT TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

This amendment provides an extension of the privilege of free importation of all machinery, and also for structural iron and steel connected therewith, for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of beet-root sugar, until the thirty-first day of December, 1906.

GENERAL.

TELEPHONE AND EXPRESS COMPANIES UNDER RAILWAY COMMISSION.—An amendment to the Railway Act places telephone and express companies under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission, and provides for connection between independent telephone companies and trunk lines.

RESPECTING IMMIGRATION.—An amendment to the Immigration Act gives greater powers to exclude from Canada immigrants that are physically or mentally unsound. Paupers or criminals or persons likely to become a charge on the public are to be excluded. Immigrants, of the pauper or criminal classes, may be returned within two years to the country whence they came, expense of transportation being borne by the railway and steamship companies.

ANTI-USURY ACT.—A popular measure in the House was one to prevent usurers from charging borrowers higher interest than 12% on principal amounting to less than \$500, and 6% from the date of any action to recover.

PATENT MEDICINES.—During the session of Parliament a committee was appointed, composed of members of Parliament of both sides of the House, to investigate and report as to the best means of preventing useless patent medicines being placed on the markets. Considerable evidence was taken, which will be published very shortly, and which will give the Government information to enable them to amend the law governing patent medicines, if deemed advisable to do so.

ADULTERATION OF MAPLE PRODUCTS.—A motion was also made and passed regarding the adulteration of maple syrup and sugar. Inferior and fraudulently marked syrup is being extensively sold through Canada, without any apparent regard of the Adulteration Act. This is being investigated by the Inland Revenue Department at the present time, upon the results of which investigation will depend subsequent action.

LORD'S DAY BILL.

This Bill was not intended to be applied specially to the farmer or the agricultural community. There are, however, some clauses pertaining to the agricultural industry, which it is thought advisable to refer to.

By this Act it is not lawful for any person, on Sunday, except as provided therein, or in any provincial act or law now or hereafter in force, to sell or offer for sale, or purchase any goods, chattels or other personal property, or any real estate, or to carry on or to transact any business of his ordinary calling, or in connection with such selling or for gain, to do or to employ any other person to do on that day any work, business or labor.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any person may on Sunday do any work of necessity of mercy, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the ordinary meaning of the expression "work of necessity or mercy." The following are some of the works of necessity of mercy included, which may be conducted on Sunday:

Any necessary or customary work in connection with divine service.

Work for the relief of sickness and suffering, including the sale of drugs, medicines and surgical appliances by retail.

The conveying of travellers and work incidental thereto.

Loading and unloading merchandise at intermediate points on or from passenger boats or passenger trains.

The caring for milk, cheese and live animals, and the unloading of and caring for perishable produce and live animals arriving at any point on Sunday.

The hiring of horses and carriages, or small boats, for the personal use of the hirer or his family for any purpose not prohibited by the Act.

The conveying of His Majesty's mails, and work incidental thereto.

The deliverance of milk for domestic use, and the work of domestic servants and of watchmen.

All operations connected with the making of maple sugar and maple syrup in the maple grove.

A fuller text of the provisions of the Act will be found on page 1199.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is the list of appropriations to be expended on agriculture, and for the agricultural community at large, during the nine months from the first of July, 1906, to the first of April, 1907:

Development of live stock, dairying and fruit industries, improvement of seeds, and the promotion of the sale of food and other agricultural produce.....	\$150,000
Experimental Farms (experiments and management).....	82,500
Printing and distribution of farm reports.....	5,250
Experimental Farms (establishment and maintenance of additional branch farms).....	20,000
Health of animals.....	325,000
Salaries and contingencies of organized districts and public health in other districts.....	100,000
Tracadie Lazaretto.....	4,500
Public Works Health Act.....	4,500
Winnipeg and St. Boniface Hospitals.....	3,000
Fumigation Stations, for the fumigation of trees and shrubs being imported into Canada.....	3,000
Exhibitions, foreign.....	75,000
Renewing and improving Canadian exhibit at Imperial Institute, and maintenance thereof.....	6,000
Grant for Dominion Exhibition at Halifax.....	50,000
Grant to Charlottetown Exhibition, for 1906.....	10,000
Quintennial Census, Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.....	125,000
Archives.....	20,000
Patent Record.....	12,750
Census and Statistics.....	22,650
Statistical Yearbook.....	4,500
Grant to Canadian Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis.....	2,000

Where Will it End?

An English press despatch, some days ago, stated that a new sort of insurance has sprung up in that country. A company, professing to have funds exceeding £1,000,000, has announced that it is prepared to guarantee the face value of the policies of American life companies for an annual premium of two shillings per £100. What kind of insurance is it that needs to be insured? Here is one more step in the complex development of modern finance. By and bye we shall hear of a company that will insure the insurance on life insurance companies. Will the policyholder be any safer than now? Be sure that his insurance will cost him more. On the last analysis one man pays all charges, and he is the purchaser. The more middlemen and parasites and sharks, the less he gets for his money. The above supposed case merely serves to illustrate an evil rampant in modern finance. Is it not time to teach economics in our public schools?

Denmark offers an object lesson to Canada. Quite a number of private firms in Denmark commenced to ship fresh pork and cured bacon to the English market; it was found on inspection here that some 50 tons of the Danish pork was diseased, and was destroyed. The pork-packing houses in Denmark thereupon unanimously asked the Government to provide adequate and sufficient Government inspection, so that the meats exported, whether cured or fresh, from Denmark, should be right in every particular, and that the trade of the country should not be uselessly imperilled.—John B. Jackson, in weekly report of Trade and Commerce Department.