

**Licensing of manufacturers and registration of brands.** In future no commercial feeding stuff or fertiliser may be sold without an annual license from the Minister of Inland Revenue. Every brand must be registered by the Minister, and must have assigned to it a permanent registration number which shall constitute the means of its identification. A statement giving the registration number, the name of the brand, the name and address of the manufacturer and a guaranteed analysis must be furnished to the Minister, and a similar statement containing also a notice to the purchaser respecting the analysis of samples by the Department of Inland Revenue must be attached to every package sold. Foreign manufacturers must file with the Minister the name of an acceptable agent or representative in Canada.

**Guaranteed analysis.** The guaranteed analysis furnished by the manufacturer must in the case of commercial feeding stuffs show the percentage content of protein, fat and fibre and in the case of fertilisers the content of phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. Where any feeding stuff or fertiliser offered for sale does not contain, subject to certain marginal allowances, the percentage of constituents indicated by the guaranteed analysis, or where the provisions of the acts have not otherwise been complied with, the manufacturer or his agent is rendered liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$50 for the first offence and for each subsequent offence to a penalty of \$100, and in default of payment of such penalty to imprisonment for 30 days.

**Analyses obtainable by purchasers.** Purchasers of registered commercial feeding stuffs and fertilisers may obtain analyses of samples from the Minister of Inland Revenue. Such samples must be taken according to the directions prescribed, and in the presence of the vendor or of his representative.

**Fees.** The fees payable by manufacturers are \$2 for registration and \$5 for the license. The fee to purchasers for analyses is \$1 for each sample.

**Administration.** The two acts, which came into force on January 1 1910, are administered by the Department of Inland Revenue in conjunction with the Adulteration act, R. S. 1906, c. 133. The Fertilisers Act of 1890, R. S. 1906 c. 132, is repealed.

**Prevention of illicit or secret commissions.** The Secret Commissions act (chapter 33), described as an "act to prevent the payment or acceptance of illicit or secret commissions and other like practices," is framed upon the lines of a similar enactment of the Imperial Parliament, viz., the Prevention of Corruption act 1906 (6 Edw. VII, c. 34), which came into force on January 1 1907. It renders guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction on indictment to two years' imprisonment or to a fine not exceeding \$2,500 or to both, and upon summary conviction to imprisonment for six months with or without hard labour or to a fine not exceeding \$100 or to both, everyone who being an agent corruptly accepts or everyone who corruptly gives to an agent any gift or consideration