

Forestry.—In Quebec, chapter 26 amends the Revised Statutes of 1909 regarding the protection of forests from fires by compelling every leaseholder to have his limits patrolled from May 1 to November 1 by rangers paid by him but appointed by the minister; monthly returns of fires and of the number of fire rangers are prescribed; offenders against this and other fire-protective regulations may be tried summarily before a justice of the peace. In Ontario, chapter 11 provides that the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines may authorize the export of poplar pulpwood in an unmanufactured state. In British Columbia, chapter 44 amends the Forest Relief Act so as to exempt, up to March 31, 1920, from penalties for neglect of renewal, ex-service men holding special timber licenses. Chapter 45 amends the Forest Act by placing lease holders on renewing their licenses, under the same conditions as the holders, of special timber licenses; under certain conditions special timber licenses are made exchangeable for pulp licenses; the close season for fires is extended to October 1.

Buying and Selling.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 11 defines the mutual rights and obligations of buyers and sellers of goods, the formation and performance of contracts between them, the rights of unpaid sellers against the goods and the power of the parties to a sale to negative by agreement any rights, duties or liabilities legally implied. In New Brunswick, chapter 4 is similar to chapter 11 of Prince Edward Island; chapter 5 defines the rights and obligations of factors and agents. In Manitoba, chapter 33 requires all vendors of farm implements to list their prices of implements and repairs annually with the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and forbids them to sell above the price list; it also provides safeguards for purchasers in making contracts. In Saskatchewan, chapter 80 embodies the present rules of court respecting executions against land and goods, seizures of mortgages and sale by the sheriff of personal property and growing crops; it also contains the provisions of the English law, enabling a judgment creditor to charge government securities, bonds, etc., in possession of the debtor with the amount of judgment and interest.

Assessment.—In Ontario, chapter 50 provides for the assessment of land acquired for cemetery purposes, but not yet used as such, of receipts from long distance business, of restaurants, municipal electric railways, structures, rails, etc., and the exemption or part exemption of dwelling houses.

Child Welfare.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 49 requires a license from the Superintendent of Neglected and Delinquent Children to enable any person to receive or keep a child under twelve who is not a relative, apprentice, pupil or ward; chapter 63 amends the Children's Protection Act of 1917 so as to empower the Lieutenant Governor in Council to prescribe the territorial jurisdiction of any Children's Aid Society and to make the municipality, city or town, within which a child apprehended under the provisions of the Act has a settlement, liable for the expenses in connection with the apprehension and maintenance of such child, and fixes a sum to be paid by municipalities, and by the provincial treasurer, for the maintenance