

Women's Institutes and by making regulations to govern associations holding government loans.

Forestry.—In New Brunswick, chapter 30 amends the Forest Act of 1918, by regulating the examination of forestry officials, by appropriating a sum of money to meet expenditures in carrying out the Act and by imposing a tax on timber license holders. In Quebec, chapter 21 makes regulations in respect to timber cut without permission; chapter 24 amends the Act of 1919, adding articles referring particularly to the seizure of timber cut without permit. In British Columbia, chapter 44 or the Forest Amendment Act, 1920, increases the forest protection tax and makes regulations governing licenses, royalties, timber scaling, etc.

Buying and Selling.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 11 regulates the nature of partnerships, the relations of partners to persons with whom they deal and to one another, the consequences relating to the dissolution of partnerships, the registration of co-partnerships, and the effect of non-registration; chapter 13 regulates contracts in relation to goods in the possession of agents and others, the dispositions by mercantile agents and by sellers and buyers of goods and the transfer of titles. In Ontario, chapter 40 or the Sale of Goods Act, 1920, codifies the law relating to the sale of goods. Among the many provisions of the six parts of the Act may be mentioned the following:—

(1) Obligation on the part of infants or minors and others incompetent to contract to pay a reasonable price for necessaries sold and delivered to them; (2) Legality, subject to the provisions of the Act or any Statute, of a contract of sale in writing, or by word of mouth or partly in writing or word of mouth or by implication from the conduct of the parties; but if the value of the goods is forty dollars or more the sale shall not be enforceable unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods or has committed himself by some writing relative to the purchase; (3) Agreement of sale to be void if goods contracted for perish through no fault of the buyer or seller before risk is transferred to the buyer; (4) Regulations as to 7 CONDITIONS (the breach of which renders the whole sale or contract void) and 4 WARRANTIES (the breach of which renders the parties liable to damages, but does not render the whole sale void) implied in a contract; among these there is an implied CONDITION that the seller has a right to sell the goods, and an implied WARRANTY that the buyer shall enjoy quiet possession of the goods and that the goods shall be free from any charge or incumbrance in favour of any third party not declared or known to the buyer when or before the contract is made; (5) When goods are sold by a person who is not the owner and without the consent of the owner the buyer acquires no better title to the goods than the seller had; (6) The provisions of the Act do not apply to bills of sale, mortgages, pledges, charges or other security.

In Manitoba, chapter 41 amends the Farm Implements Act by rendering void at the option of the buyer the sale of second hand implements represented as new. In Saskatchewan, chapter 65