

Agriculture.—By c. 30, the Maple Sugar Industry Act, 1930, provisions were made to prevent the manufacture or sale of adulterated maple sugar or syrup. The trade use of the word "maple" was restricted to pure products, while manufacturing or packing plants engaged in interprovincial or export trade in maple products were required to be registered and licensed by the Minister of Agriculture. Inspectors were appointed for carrying out the provisions of the Act and were vested with powers of entry, sampling of goods, examination of books, and seizure of goods, necessary to the enforcement of the Act.

The Canada Grain Act, 1930.—The Canada Grain Act, 1925,¹ as amended in 1929, was completely revised and re-written as the Canada Grain Act, 1930, (c. 5) effective Sept. 1, 1930.

A number of changes and additions were embodied in the new Act, which now sets out very clearly the powers and duties of the Board of Grain Commissioners and permits it to deal with the practical operations of the trade by regulation—a much more elastic means of control than statutory enactment.

One of the principal changes in the Act provides for the complete registration of terminal documents by the Board. It was the practice under the previous Acts to register warehouse receipts as to weight only, but now these documents are registered as to weight and grade and are the first charge against the grain with the exception of liens established for handling and freight in accordance with the Act. Binning of the first four grades of wheat is controlled by the Board through this system of registration of documents, together with annual stock-taking at the end of each crop year.

The constitution of the Committees on Grain Standards, formerly known as Grain Standards Boards, was re-organized to be more in accordance with practical requirements.

In the new Act the general standards for all grains are set out much more fully and in a more practical way than in previous Acts.

The definitions of the various classes of elevators have been changed, the Act now providing for three classes of elevators, namely, terminal, eastern and country. The terminal elevators are further classified as public terminals, semi-public terminals or private terminals and the country elevators are divided into two classes, public country elevators and private country elevators.

Fisheries.—C. 10 confirmed and sanctioned the Convention signed at Washington May 26, 1930, in respect of Canada and the United States, concerning the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries of the Fraser River system. Inconsistent legislation previously existing was amended to conform with the obligations undertaken under the Convention.

The Department of Fisheries Act, c. 21, provided for the organization of the Department of Fisheries as separate and distinct from the Department of Marine (cf. c. 31 under Marine) and also outlined the duties and powers of the Minister.

The Fish Inspection Act (c. 72, R.S.C. 1927) was amended by c. 22 as regards its application to the containers used for packing and marketing certain specified kinds of fish. The Governor in Council is also empowered to extend the applica-

¹ A summary of this Act of 1925, contributed by the Board of Grain Commissioners, was published at pp. 1017-1018 of the 1925 Year Book. The subsequent amendments of 1929 were dealt with at pp. 1047 and 1048 of the 1930 Year Book.