

C. 30, cited as the Feeding Stuffs Act, 1937, lays down regulations demanding the registration of certain feeding stuffs (given in Schedule A) offered for sale. Registration may be refused by the Minister in cases where the feeding stuff does not conform with stated analysis specifications and if registration is approved no change may be made in composition or ingredients without the consent of the Minister. Feeding stuffs (Schedule A) and by-products (Schedule B) must be labelled in the different ways prescribed. Provision is made for the appointment of the necessary inspectors and analysts, and offences and penalties under the Act are laid down. The Feeding Stuffs Act (c. 67, R.S.C. 1927) is repealed.

A Dominion guarantee of principal and interest of loans made by any chartered bank and guaranteed by the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, for the purpose of purchasing seed grain and providing other assistance to farmers in connection with seeding operations during the spring of 1937, is provided for by c. 39, the Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Act, 1937. The aggregate principal amount of such loans in Alberta shall not exceed \$1,600,000, in Manitoba \$750,000, and in Saskatchewan \$6,600,000. Guarantees given under this legislation must conform to certain stated terms and meet with the approval of the Governor in Council.

C. 40 is the Seeds Act, 1937, and sets forth regulations regarding the sale of cereal, forage crop, grass, field root, garden or vegetable and other seed under separate categories, the use of established variety names and licences for new names (the Minister of Agriculture has power to refuse or cancel a licence, or change a name). The advertising of seed for sale, the sale of seed for export, the importation of seed, the taking of official samples, etc. is also provided for. Penalties for violation of the provisions of this Act are laid down. This legislation repeals the Seeds Act (c. 185, R.S.C. 1927) as amended in 1928 (c. 47).

Fisheries.—The Fisheries Research Board of Canada is created under c. 31. The constitution of the Board is defined. Members serve without salary but expenses and, in certain cases, emoluments are provided for. The Board is given charge of all Dominion fishery research stations and control of investigations in connection with marine and freshwater fisheries, etc., which work was formerly carried on by the Biological Board. Other work may be assigned to the Board by the Minister of Fisheries. The Biological Board Act (c. 18, R.S.C. 1927) is repealed.

C. 36 is cited as the Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery (Convention) Act, 1937. In the Schedule to this Act is set forth the Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa, Jan. 29, 1937. The Act confirms the Convention and suspends any other inconsistent laws. Powers for carrying out the Convention are vested in the Governor in Council and the apportionment of expenses of the International Fisheries Commission is laid down. A close season is defined for halibut fishing in territorial waters and control measures are set forth. Violations of this Act and penalties therefor are laid down.

Immigration.—By c. 34 a number of minor amendments are made to the Immigration Act (c. 93, R.S.C. 1927). A proviso is added to the section on domicile to the effect that persons absent from the Dominion on business as employees of Canadian organizations or of His Majesty's Government in Canada shall not lose their Canadian domicile on such account. Persons in transit through Canada from and to outside points are included in "non-immigrant classes" and persons suffering from trachoma are included in "prohibited classes" of immigrants. Forms C, F, and G in the Schedule are repealed and new forms substituted. A number of minor