

and the form of which shall be determined by the Minister of Finance. It is also provided that the chief place of business of every licensee shall be inspected at least once a year by the Superintendent of Insurance (or a duly qualified member of his staff) who has also authority to inspect the business of any unlicensed money-lender. Each licensee shall be assessed annually, in accordance with the provisions of the Department of Insurance Act (c. 45, 1932), for the purpose of meeting the expense incurred in connection with the administration of this Act. Part II applies to all incorporated small loans companies as defined by the Act, which may buy, sell, deal in, and lend money on security and may lend money in sums not exceeding \$500 subject to conditions identical with those laid down in Part I in connection with money-lenders. The provisions of Part I respecting licences, inspection, and assessment apply also to small loans companies. Such companies have power to borrow money or mortgage their real or personal property but shall not issue securities nor accept deposits. (The Act came into force on Jan. 1, 1940.)

Justice.—By c. 6, the Penitentiary Act (c. 154, R.S.C., 1927, and amendments) is repealed and the Penitentiary Act 1939 enacted. Under this Act the Minister of Justice and, under his direction and control, a Penitentiary Commission consisting of three commissioners, shall have control and management of all penitentiaries and all prisoners and other persons confined therein and over all matters connected therewith. Such assistant commissioners, not exceeding three, as may be required to assist the Commission may be appointed by the Governor in Council. The staff of the Penitentiary Branch shall be transferred to the Commission and the appointment of wardens and other executive officers, guards and other officers is provided for. It is provided that the Kingston, Ontario; St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec; Dorchester, New Brunswick; Stoney Mountain, Manitoba; New Westminster, British Columbia; and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan penitentiaries, and all lands appertaining and all buildings and property belonging to them are to continue as penitentiaries of Canada. The Commission or any commissioner or, under the direction of the Commission, assistant commissioners shall have free access to penitentiaries and have power to assume control and to investigate the conduct of any employee. The warden of a penitentiary shall have the entire executive control and management of all its concerns, subject to the regulations duly established, and the written instructions of the Commission. Regulations are laid down with respect to: gratuity in the case of retirement or death of an officer and perquisites allowable to officers; conveyance, removal, and confinement of prisoners; documents and certificates respecting prisoners; transfer of incorrigible juveniles to a penitentiary from a reformatory, and of juvenile convicts susceptible of reformation from a penitentiary to a reformatory; insane prisoners; treatment of convicts; discharge or death of convicts; trespassing on penitentiary property. The provision made under the Appropriation Act 1939-40 for the Penitentiary Branch of the Department of Justice shall be interpreted as applying to the Commission. This Act is to be brought into force by proclamation.

By c. 14 the term of office of the Chief Justice of Canada is extended for a period of three years from Jan. 7, 1940, notwithstanding the proviso of the Supreme Court Act (c. 35, 1927) stating that each judge shall cease to hold office upon attaining the age of seventy-five years. The provision for an annuity equal to the salary of the office upon retirement continues to apply in this case.

The Criminal Code (c. 36, 1937) is amended by c. 30. Provisions concerning, among other matters, incitement to mutiny in His Majesty's forces, desertion, fraud