

deceive; or makes false statements or omissions, forges passports, or other official documents, or falsely represents himself to be a person holding office under His Majesty; or who has unlawful dealings with such dies, seals, or stamps as aforesaid; or who interferes in the vicinity of any prohibited place with officers of the police or members of His Majesty's forces; or who knowingly harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing to be a person who is about to commit or who has committed, an offence under this Act; or who attempts to or incites others to commit offences against the Act. The Minister of Justice may require (by warrant under his hand) any person who owns or controls any telegraphic cable or wire, or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy, used for the sending or receipt of telegrams to or from any place out of Canada, to produce the originals and transcripts of all or of certain telegrams sent to or received from any place out of Canada and all other papers relating to any such telegram; and any person who, on being required to produce any such original or transcript or paper as aforesaid, refuses or neglects to do so shall be guilty of an offence prosecutable by summary conviction and shall be liable to imprisonment, or a fine, or to both. It is also provided that any person who is suspected of having committed or of being about to commit an offence against this Act may be arrested without a warrant, but no further proceedings may be taken without the consent of the Attorney General. Except in cases deemed to be of great emergency by an officer of the R.C.M.P. not below the rank of Superintendent, a warrant must be obtained from a justice of the peace for the searching of premises or persons found therein. If a corporation or company is found guilty of an offence against this Act, every officer and director of such corporation or company is guilty of the same offence unless he proves that the act or omission constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent. Penalties in connection with these offences are laid down, and Sects. 85 and 86 of the Criminal Code (c. 36, R.S.C. 1927) as well as the Official Secrets Act, 1911, of the United Kingdom, in so far as it is part of the law of Canada, dealing with information illegally obtained or communicated, are repealed.

**Pensions.**—The Pension Act (c. 157, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) is further amended by c. 32. Appeal Boards of the Commission are established in lieu of the Pension Appeal Court. The power vested in the Canadian Pension Commission to cancel awards shall not extend to awards of entitlement granted by an Appeal Board of the Commission. Before a pension is cancelled or reduced, however, due to change in the basis of entitlement, a pensioner shall be afforded an opportunity of appearing before such an Appeal Board instead of a quorum of the Commission as previously. Quorums of the Commission having power to hear and adjudicate upon applications are replaced by Appeal Boards of the Commission, each consisting of three members. The decision of an Appeal Board is final and all appeals undisposed of by the Pension Appeal Court prior to July 1, 1939, when this Act comes into force, shall be heard and determined by Appeal Boards, no member of which shall adjudicate upon any case if he has previously been a member of the Commission. It is provided that the person now holding the office of Registrar of the Pension Appeal Court be appointed as a permanent employee of the Department of Pensions and National Health. The time for application for pension is extended to Jan. 1, 1942, for members of the forces who saw service in a theatre of actual war. Other amendments are also made.

**Trade and Commerce.**—The Food and Drugs Act (c. 76, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) is further amended by c. 3. The definition of "drug" is revised to include cosmetics and any material that may be used for disinfection or control of