

The general welfare of all the citizens of Canada must be 'safeguarded'.

"For these reasons the Court holds that the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act comes within the limits of the general clause 'Peace, Order and Good Government', section 91 of the British North America Act and is *intra vires*. Therefore, Order-in-Council 7414, passed pursuant to section 4 of the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, continuing after the 31st of December, 1945, in full force and effect Orders and Regulations made under The War Measures Act, is valid.

"Each accused contravened the Orders mentioned in the Information and will be convicted."

On the first charge Meunier was ordered to pay a fine of \$2,500 and costs or in default to serve six months' imprisonment; Combaluzier to pay a fine of \$1,500 and costs or four months' im-

prisonment. The second charge against Combaluzier was dismissed, but Meunier was ordered to pay a fine of \$200 and costs or in default to serve 30 days' imprisonment.

Charged with Supplying Butter Without Obtaining Ration Documents, Lepofsky was arraigned before the same court on March 29, represented by E. Murphy, K.C., Toronto, and pleaded not guilty. J. D. Arnup again appeared for the Crown. The accused was found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of \$4,000 and costs or in default to serve three months' imprisonment.

In all cases the fines were paid, a total of \$8,200. It is to be hoped that these penalties, the heaviest imposed in Ontario for black market activities in rationed foods, will be a deterrent to similar flagrant breaches of the law in future.

R. v. Lafortune

False Pretences—Advertising Racket

Periodically, business establishments and manufacturing concerns are cautioned by law-enforcement agencies and Better Business Bureaux to get all the facts before taking out advertising in any publication. There should be no hesitancy in asking advertising solicitors for credentials, for *bona fide* salesmen usually are in a position to provide full particulars respecting the publication they represent—advertising costs, circulation and so on, and sometimes even specimen copies—, and they welcome the opportunity to produce proof of their integrity, if for no other reason than that legitimate pursuits always will stand investigation.

If approached by an unknown canvasser, business houses would do well to question him closely before entering into any advertising transaction with him, to make sure that they are dealing with a responsible person and not one of the petty racketeers with which the advertising field seems to be plagued.

In the light of the repeated warnings,

it is astonishing how many people fall victims to high-pressure salesmanship. In most of the instances, it is true, they become prey to fraudulent promoters who pose as philanthropists in a good cause and base their appeals on loyalty and patriotism. In these post-war days of thanksgiving, this approach has gained wide vogue, and its success is perhaps understandable, but the *Quarterly* lends its voice in warning the business world to take due precautions against being duped.

On May 6, 1946, the R.C.M.P. detachment at Deloraine, Man., received a complaint that Joseph Lucien Lafortune of Montreal, Que., had mulcted merchants in Elgin, Man., of \$120 by soliciting advertisements for an official publication of a Canadian military association. The first intimation that the canvasser was an imposter had come when a merchant, after subscribing \$30, changed his mind; Lafortune had left town, so the merchant got in touch with the association's headquarters in Toronto, Ont., only to be