

LEGISLATION AND PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEARS 1916 AND 1917

teachers and inspectors of the province. Chapter 63 of 1917 constitutes a Board of Parole with powers to release prisoners on parole and to assist them in securing employment.

Manitoba.—Chapter 57 of 1916 authorizes the establishment of an Industrial Farm to which any person convicted of an offence against an Act of Manitoba may be transferred from any jail. Chapter 23 of 1916 makes provisions under which seven or more persons may form a co-operative association, with limited liability on the shares, to carry on business for cash only. Dividends are not to exceed seven p.c., and remaining profits are to be divided among patrons who are shareholders. Under the Initiative and Referendum Act (chapter 59 of 1916) a law may be proposed in a petition submitted by electors numbering not less than eight p.c. of the total votes polled at the preceding provincial general election, and such proposal, if not enacted by the Legislative Assembly, is to be submitted to the people either by a special referendum or at the next general election, unless it is decided by the courts to be *ultra vires* of the Legislature. If a special referendum is asked for it is to be taken not more than six months after the presentation of the petition. On the petition of electors, being not fewer than five p.c. of the votes polled at the preceding general election, any Act of the Legislative Assembly is to be submitted to the people by referendum or at a general election, and no Act of the Assembly is to take effect until three months after the termination of the session unless it is declared to be an emergency measure by a two-thirds vote of the members voting. No grant or subsidy is to be declared an emergency measure.

Alberta.—The Sale of Shares Act, chapter 8 of 1916, regulates the sale in Alberta of shares, bonds and other securities of companies, and provides that securities not in certain specified categories may only be sold in the province under certificate and license of the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners.

British Columbia.—Chapter 43 of 1916 authorizes the Minister of Mines to construct tracks, bridges, etc., to mineral districts. Chapter 11 of 1917 provides for a mineral survey of the province, the appointment of a resident engineer in each of six survey districts for aid to prospectors and others by supply of information, examination of samples, etc., and for the protection of wage earners employed on mines or claims. It also provides for the protection of investors by the notification of false statements about any mineral property. Chapter 54 of 1917 empowers the Minister of Mines to construct and operate such sampling plants, smelters, refineries and the like as may appear necessary.

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H.R.H. The Governor General.—On October 13, 1916, the Duke of Connaught completed five years' service as Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada. Originally appointed for a period of two years, His Royal Highness eventually fulfilled the entire term of five years during which it is customary for the Governors-General of Canada to hold office. Throughout this time the Duke mingled freely with the people of Canada, winning their sincere esteem