

British Columbia Prohibition Act by limiting the quantities which a physician may prescribe or a druggist may sell; chapter 93 provides for a temperance plebiscite, giving the electors the opportunity to decide between the prohibition Act and the sale of liquor by government vendors.

Public Health.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 66 amends the Public Health Act of 1918 by making each municipality and town responsible for the expenses of the health clinics set up therein, and appointing a health officer; it also authorizes health authorities to enter schools and carry out medical inspection of the children; it also empowers a local board to use any available unoccupied house for isolation purposes in the case of contagious diseases; it also authorizes the province to set aside as a game preserve a watershed from which a town or city derives its water supply. In Quebec, chapter 56 amends the Act of 1909 respecting venereal diseases by instructing the Superior Board of Health to give its attention to the protection of the public against venereal diseases and authorizing it to appoint a committee of three which may establish free dispensaries and laboratories and promote an educational propaganda. In Ontario, chapter 81 amends the Public Health Act by incorporating the name of the Provincial Board of Health, by protecting water supplies against pollution and making health regulations in territory without municipal organization; chapter 82 amends the Venereal Diseases Act by making regulations where person inspected is under sixteen years of age.

Civil Service Reform.—In Quebec, chapter 20 provides that employees in the revenue branch of the revenue department shall be deemed to have formed part of the civil service from date of appointment to outside service. In Ontario, chapter 4 provides for the establishment of a fund for the superannuation of civil servants formed of contributions from the salaries of the employees of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent of salary and equivalent contributions by the government, fund to bear interest at 5 per cent compounded annually; every employee who has served ten years continuously and has attained the age of seventy or is retired for some other reason than misconduct is entitled to superannuation allowance calculated upon the average yearly salary during the last three years of service, but not exceeding $1/50$ of such multiplied by years of service up to 30 years and not to exceed \$2,000; married employees are required to carry life insurance to the amount of \$5,000; retirement is compulsory at seventy and optional at sixty-five; over age employees who have been less than ten years in the service are paid a lump sum equivalent to one-tenth of annual salary multiplied by number of years of service; employees who are over age at the time of the commencement of the Act and have served ten years are entitled to one half the salary received immediately previous to superannuation up to \$2,000. In Manitoba, chapter 16 amends the Civil Service Act especially by fixing the minimum and maximum salaries paid to the respective classes ranging from \$720 minimum and \$960 maximum, in the case of the lowest to \$2,400 minimum and \$3,600 maximum in the