

a dwelling house in which he resides and in such case the value of the dwelling will not be computed in calculating the amount of pension payable. The pension authority is entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner the amount of pension payments with interest at 5 p.c., subject to the limitation that no claim shall be made for such recovery out of any part of the estate which passes by will or intestacy to any other pensioner or to any other person who has, since the grant of the pension, or for the last three years during which the pension has been paid, contributed to the pensioner's support.

Secs. 10, 12, 13 and 14 provide for the distribution of the pension burden among the provinces in which the pensioner has resided during the 20 years immediately preceding the grant of the pension. Sec. 11 provides for a reduction of pension where a pensioner has resided for a portion of the 20 years preceding the grant of a pension in a province with which no agreement is in force. Sec. 15 provides for a suspension of the pension where a pensioner has transferred his residence to some place out of Canada. It is provided by sec. 18 that no pension shall be subject to alienation or transfer by the pensioner nor to seizure in satisfaction of any claim against him. The Governor in Council was empowered by sec. 19 to make regulations; pursuant to this section regulations were approved on June 25 and Sept. 26, 1927.

The first province to enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government under The Old Age Pensions Act was British Columbia, where the payment of pensions began on Sept. 1.<sup>1</sup> An Ordinance passed by the Yukon Territorial Council on June 7, 1927, empowered the Gold Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government for the purpose of putting into effect in the Territory or otherwise obtaining the benefit of the Act respecting Old Age Pensions.

In British Columbia, in the four months up to the end of 1927, there were 2,980 applications for old age pensions, or about 30 p.c. of the residents in the province who are over 70 years of age. Many of those who did not apply are ineligible as a result of the provision requiring 5 years residence in the province and 20 years residence in Canada. On account of the possession of property by certain pensioners, the average pension being paid is approximately \$17 per month, or \$200 per year.

### 3.—Provincial Labour Departments and Bureaus.

The rapid industrial development at the end of the nineteenth century in Quebec and Ontario, the leading manufacturing provinces, brought with it the recognition of the need of special provincial offices to safeguard the interests of labour, with the result that the Ontario Bureau of Labour was established in 1900 and the Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour in 1905. In 1904 an Act was passed in New Brunswick providing for a Bureau of Labour, but this never became operative. Some years later, to cope with conditions created by the growth of industry in the West, Acts were passed providing for the creation of provincial Bureaus of Labour in Manitoba (1915), in British Columbia (1917), in Saskatchewan (1920), and in Alberta (1922).

**The Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour.**—This Department is in charge of a Minister, assisted by a Deputy Minister of Public Works and a Deputy Minister of Labour. Its duties include the institution and control of inquiries into important industrial questions and those relating to manufactures,

<sup>1</sup>Announcements made at the opening of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Legislatures for their 1928 sessions foreshadowed the adoption of the Old Age Pensions scheme by these provinces, and legislation to this effect has now been enacted.