

for the appointment of a Minimum Wage Board of three members, which may, on complaint of at least ten employees engaged in a common occupation, or of its own motion, conduct an inquiry and fix a minimum wage.

The Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation law was the subject of a number of changes. The definition of "employer" was amended to make inclusion of the Crown as represented by the Province permissive instead of obligatory. The maximum amount of compensation payable to dependants on the death of a workman is raised from 55 p.c. to 60 p.c. of average earnings, and the maximum amount payable in case of disability is raised from 55 p.c. to 60 p.c. of average earnings or diminution of average earnings as the case may be. The new scale does not apply to the fishing industry. The amount payable for funeral expenses is raised from \$75 to \$100.

A clause added to the Ontario Vocational Education Act provides for the appointment of qualified officers to give vocational guidance to pupils in vocational schools.

The Ontario Silicosis Act, which comes into force on proclamation, sets forth the measures to be taken for the prevention of silicosis among granite workers. The application of the Act may be extended to workers in stones and substances other than granite.

In Ontario, provision was made for mariners to vote by proxy in provincial elections, while Nova Scotia made provision for advance polls in municipal elections. In Prince Edward Island the maximum amount of wages for which a minor may sue was raised from \$150 to \$300. An amendment was made to the Quebec law dealing with exemption of wages from seizure. New laws included an Alberta Act governing the operation of boilers and pressure vessels, and a Saskatchewan statute providing among other things for the licensing of supply houses, contractors, journeymen and electricians, in the electrical contracting industry. Laws relating to the licensing of chauffeurs were amended in Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Alberta.

Section 13.—Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade.

In the 1927-28 edition of the Canada Year Book at pp. 765-770 a general article on Canadian legislation concerning trade combinations and monopolies against the public interest will be found under the heading "Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade". In addition to an outline of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, and a review of the principal cases dealt with under this Act, the article includes a brief statement of the provisions against combines as contained in the Criminal Code¹, the Customs Tariff², the Excise Act³, and the Patent Act⁴. A further section of the article summarizes former Canadian legislation for the investigation of combines, including the Combines Investigation Act of 1910 and the Combines and Fair Prices Act of 1919.

The Combines Investigation Act in 1928-29.—Decision to test the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act, by means of a reference to

¹R.S., 1927, c. 146, ss. 496-498. ²R.S., 1927, c. 44, s. 15. ³R.S., 1927, c. 60, s. 27. ⁴R.S., 1927, c. 150, s. 40.