

Sec. 5 of the Act provides that before any such agreement is made with the province, the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed to be adopted by the province shall be approved by the Governor in Council, and that no change in such scheme shall be made without the consent of the Governor in Council.

Sec. 8 reads as follows:—

(1) Provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension:—

- (a) is a British subject, or, being a widow, was such before her marriage;
 - (b) has attained the age of seventy years;
 - (c) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;
 - (d) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;
 - (e) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;
 - (f) is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$365) a year, and
 - (g) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.
- (2) The receipt of a pension shall not by itself constitute a disqualification from voting at any provincial or municipal election.

Sec. 9 provides that the maximum pension payable shall be \$240 yearly, subject to reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of \$125 a year. The pension authority may accept a transfer of the pensioner's interest in a dwelling house in which he resides, in which 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 contributed, since the grant of the pension or for the last three years during which the pension has been paid, to the pensioner's support.

Secs. 10, 12, 13 and 14 provide for the distribution of the pension burden among the provinces where 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 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. 16 that a pension shall not be subject to alienation or transfer by the pensioner or to seizure in satisfaction of any claim against him.

The Governor in Council was empowered by Sec. 19 of the Act to make Regulations pursuant to this section. Existing Regulations were revised and approved by an Order in Council dated Feb. 1, 1932.

During 1932 no additional provinces availed themselves of the provisions of the Dominion Act, and old age pensions continued to be paid in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan, and in the Northwest Territories. The New Brunswick Legislature, at its 1930 session, passed an Old Age Pensions Act, while similar legislation was enacted in 1931 by the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, each Act to come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation. The Gold Commissioner of Yukon was given authority, by a Yukon Territorial Council Ordinance passed in 1927, to enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Old Age Pensions Act for residents in the territory. No proposed scheme of administration for adoption in Yukon has been submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council. An Act was assented to by the Quebec Legislature in 1930 providing for the creation of a commission to study a system