

spectively, to the Commission for each resident of the district. Residents who are wage-earners are to pay \$2.01 per month, and casual labourers one cent per month for each hour of employment. The employer will contribute for each employee who is a resident of a medical district 81 cents per month in the case of a salary-or wage-earner, and one-half cent per month for each hour of employment for a casual worker. Income-earners other than wage- or salary-earners are to pay on demand to the municipality in which they reside \$33.83 per annum, or \$2.82 per month. The term "income-earner" does not include a married woman whose income, apart from her husband, does not exceed \$100 per annum, a female domestic servant whose remuneration over and above board and lodging is not more than \$12 per month, or a male person under 18 who is related to, and resides with, an income-earner but receives no remuneration for services other than board and lodging and has no other income. Benefits are provided for all residents as defined in the Act and include medical, surgical and dental treatment and supplies and hospital and nursing services. A resident may consult any medical practitioner or dentist in the district, who is to be paid by the Commission according to the conditions laid down. The doctor is to decide as to the necessity for benefit, but a patient may appeal from his decision to the local advisory board. The Commission may conduct clinics for the promotion of the public health in medical districts and provide any services for the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease. A sum not exceeding ten per cent of all moneys received is to be appropriated to defray expenses of the Commission; two per cent of the moneys received from each medical district is to be kept in a separate contingency fund for that district to be used only for dealing with emergencies; and the balance received from each district is to be used for payment of benefits in that district.

Sections added to the Alberta Town and Village Act enable the municipal council, on the approval of two-thirds of the property-owners, to pass a by-law providing for a contract with a medical practitioner for the medical care of its residents.

In Manitoba, the Pensions for the Blind Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to authorize the payment of pensions to blind persons between 40 and 70 years of age in accordance with the conditions laid down in any Dominion statute that may be enacted.

The Ontario Mothers' Allowances Act provides for an allowance to a widow or the wife of a man who is permanently unemployable through mental or physical disability, or who has deserted her and has not been heard of for at least three years. Formerly the period of desertion was five years and provision for the families of mentally disabled persons was restricted to persons who were inmates of an institution. An allowance in respect of one child may now be granted, whereas formerly it could be paid only where there were two or more children.

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

A general article on Canadian legislation concerning trade combinations and monopolies against the public interest will be found at pp. 765-770 of the 1927-28 Year Book under the heading "Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade". The article outlines the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act and reviews the principal cases dealt with under the Act up to that time. A brief statement of the provisions against combines as contained in the Criminal Code, the Customs Tariff, the Excise Act and the Patent Act is included. 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.