

together as man and wife; prosecutions under this section are limited in time to a period of one year after commission of an offence. C. 56 amends s. 235 of the Criminal Code as regards race meetings and trotting or pacing races, as regards the duration of such meetings and races in any year; the Minister of Agriculture is also empowered to make regulations governing betting, pool-selling and book-making. Amendment is also made to the subsection of s. 236 relating to the conduct of gambling devices; to s. 405 by making untrue or misleading statements given to procure passports an indictable offence; to s. 406 whereby the publication of a false statement regarding the efficacy of any product, which statement is not based on adequate tests, is made an indictable offence except where such statement is accepted in good faith and in the ordinary course of business by the person publishing such advertisement—"adequate and proper test" is defined; to s. 415 by the addition of a section making the employment of persons at lower rates than the minimum wage fixed by law an indictable offence, as well as the falsification of records and certain other deceptions; to s. 431 in minor details; to s. 498 by making stated discriminations against competitors in trade an indictable offence, except that co-operative societies are allowed to distribute to members surpluses made in trading operations; to s. 970 regarding the removal of feeble-minded or mentally ill prisoners to places of safe keeping and their disposition when not liable to return; amendments also extend to other minor matters.

The Juvenile Delinquents Act (c. 46, 1929) is amended by c. 41. Probation officers are now put under the control of the judge of the court with which connected in all provinces including Alberta, and, with regard to the liability of adults who contribute to the delinquency of children it shall not be valid defence if the child is of too tender years to understand the conduct of the accused. Other minor amendments are also included.

**Labour.**—The Relief Act, 1935 (c. 13), enacted for a period of one year, continues the powers vested in the Governor in Council by previous legislation to make agreements with the provinces respecting unemployment relief measures; to take all means deemed advisable to maintain peace, order and good government, and to provide special relief works.

C. 14 is the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act and provides for a weekly day of rest in accordance with a Convention adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations. In every period of seven days, a period of rest of at least 24 consecutive hours shall be granted to the whole of the staff employed in any industrial undertaking as defined by the Act. Such period of rest shall be granted simultaneously to the whole staff and shall be the Lord's Day, whenever possible. These provisions, however, do not apply to persons employed in industrial undertakings, as defined, who hold positions of supervision or management, nor to persons employed in a confidential capacity. The Governor in Council may make regulations for total or partial exception in special cases with compensatory periods of rest, as far as possible. Penalties are imposed for breaches of the Act.

The Employment and Social Insurance Act (c. 38), is an Act to establish an employment and social insurance commission, provide for a national employment service, for insurance against unemployment, and for other forms of social security. The Act is in five Parts and three Schedules are appended. Part I relates to the organization, duties and powers of the Employment and Social Insurance Commission: the Commission shall undertake investigations, based upon which, proposals are to be made to the Governor in Council with regard to providing unemployment