

The Nova Scotia Labour Act, 1933, was continued in force until May 1, 1939. This Act forbids any person or corporation employing 25 or more workers to hire any person who has not been a resident of Nova Scotia for at least one year, unless the person hired produces a certificate from the Government Employment Agent or Municipal Clerk in the place where he is to be employed stating that there are no unemployed persons in such place capable of doing and willing to do the work.

The Youth Aid Act of Quebec enables agreements to be made by the Provincial Government with any person, corporation, institution, or government to assist young persons to establish themselves in suitable employment and authorizes a maximum expenditure of \$1,000,000 for this purpose. Provision is also made for agricultural, mining, and textile schools, and for the study of fisheries.

The British Columbia Apprenticeship Act is amended to regulate the employment of minors 16 years of age or over in trades to which the Act applies.

Vocational training may be provided under the Manitoba Public Schools Act and pupils placed under the instruction of any person engaged in trade or industry. Liability of the School District for any injury to such pupils is limited by the Act. The person giving the instruction and his agents are also free from liability unless their negligence or misconduct contributes to the injury or death.

The Trade Schools Regulation Acts of Ontario and Manitoba are to come into force on proclamation. Both laws will require such schools to be registered and inspected. Before issuing a certificate of registration, which must be renewed each year, the Minister must be satisfied that the school has competent instructors and sufficient equipment, and is furnishing proper instruction at reasonable rates. Regulations may prescribe minimum hours of instruction and maximum fees, and designate any vocation as a trade within the meaning of the Act.

Superannuation and Old Age Pensions.—The Municipal Superannuation Act of British Columbia, repeals the Act of 1921, and provides for a contributory pension scheme applying: (a) to certain employees, except pensionable teachers, of municipalities and school boards that have adopted the provisions of the former Act or that adopt those of the new statute by a two-thirds majority of the Council or Board; (b) to permanent employees of certain municipal boards; and (c) to hospital employees (except casual workers to whom the Act is declared to apply by the Provincial Secretary on the joint request of the hospital and a majority of its employees). Provision is made for revising allowances granted under the earlier statute to bring them into line with the new Act and for a superannuation fund made up of contributions from employers and employees. Male employees, other than policemen and firemen, are entitled to pensions at the minimum retiring age of 60 or the maximum of 65 years. Policemen, firemen, and women employees are pensionable at the minimum of 55 or the maximum of 60 years.

The Alberta Old Age Pensions Act is amended to bring blind persons over 40 years of age within its scope in accordance with the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act.

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

A general article on Canadian legislation concerning combinations and monopolies in restraint of trade appears in the 1927-28 Year Book under the heading "Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade", pp. 765-770. In each later issue of the Year Book an annual statement on proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act is included.