

Brief mention may be made of a variety of other acts of parliament which were passed during the session of 1906. Chapter 5 amends the criminal code of 1902 by providing that with the consent of the Attorney General judges of superior or county courts may appoint commissioners to take the evidence upon oath of persons resident out of Canada. Chapter 8 provides for the redemption of light coin. Chapter 15 amends the Fruit Marks Act of 1901 and Chapter 18 the Grain Inspection Act of 1904. Chapter 23 repeals an act of 1890 for the collection and publication of labour statistics. Chapter 24 deals with the disease of leprosy, including the formation and regulation of lazarettos for lepers and the apprehension and segregation of leprosy persons. Chapter 33 contains fresh legislation as to the six penitentiaries of Canada, their control, limits, administration and the treatment of convicts. The salaries and wages payable to the wardens, officers and other employees are scheduled, and previous acts are repealed. Chapter 39 regulates placer mining in the Yukon. Chapter 42, consisting of 35 sections, amends the Railway Act of 1903 and chapter 43 authorizes the granting of certain railway subsidies in lieu of subsidies granted under previous acts.

Evidence upon oath of persons outside Canada.
Light coin, Fruit Marks and Grain Inspection acts.
Repeal of act for collection of labour statistics.
Leprosy.
Penitentiaries.
Placer mining in the Yukon.
Railways and railway subsidies.

The industrial disputes during 1906 numbered 138 as compared with 87 in 1905 and 103 in 1904. The months showing the greatest industrial disturbance were May, August and September, there being 28, 17 and 15 disputes respectively in these months. There was consequently a large increase in the number of employees affected. This increase was, however, emphasized by several cases in which, though the disputes were but of short duration, several thousand workmen were involved. Examples of such were the strikes of rolling mill hands at Montreal, involving 1,175 employees, of coal miners at Spring hill, N.S., involving 1,500 employees, and of building trades at Winnipeg and Toronto, involving 4,000 and 1,800 workmen respectively. A strike of coal miners at Lethbridge, affecting 500 employees, commenced on March 9 and continued until December 2, and a strike of about 600 piano workers at Toronto continued for four months. A strike of coal miners, occurring in Fernie and Michel, B.C., and involving about 1,600 employees, lasted from September 22 to November 13. In all about 26,000 work people were involved in trade disputes during the year, and the loss of time to employees through these

Industrial disputes of the year.