

LEGISLATION AND PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEARS 1916 AND 1917.

the person or company that is liable. A schedule is given of industries to which the Act applies, and it is provided that in other industries the workman shall be compensated for injuries due to defects of equipment, etc., and to the negligence of other employees. The British Columbia Act (chapter 77 of 1916) provides that compensation is to be paid from a fund to be raised by assessment of industries, which are divided into classes for the purpose. Wages at mines must be paid at intervals of not more than two weeks in Ontario under chapter 12 of 1916, and in British Columbia, under chapter 75 of 1917, wages must be paid at least semi-monthly to employees in manufacturing industries, mining, lumbering and fishing.

In Ontario a Trades and Labour branch of the Government service is formed by chapter 13 of 1916 to deal with labour statistics, the distribution of employment, employment bureaux, conditions of labour, wages, etc. Chapter 121 (1916) of Manitoba creates a Fair Wages Board which is to act on information of the Bureau of Labour, investigate the wages of men employed on public works and report to the Minister of Public Works. Chapter 68 (1917) of British Columbia establishes a Department of Labour, under a Minister, to administer laws affecting labour, control the distribution and conditions of labour, collect statistics and information, establish employment bureaux, etc. The Alberta Factory Act (chapter 20 of 1917) makes provisions regarding the inspection of factories, conditions of labour, sanitary regulations, employment of women and children, etc. In Alberta, chapter 7 of 1917 makes regulations for the safety of workers in electrical industries; and in British Columbia, chapter 75 of 1916 requires the closing of shops, with certain exceptions, on one afternoon in every week.

Laws Concerning Children.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 2 of 1917 establishes a special court for juvenile delinquents, constitutes the office of Superintendent of Neglected and Delinquent Children, provides for the formation of Children's Aid Societies, and regulates the hours of employment of young persons. Chapter 54 of 1916 in Ontario orders the establishment of a Juvenile Court wherever the Juvenile Delinquents Act is in force, and chapter 62 of 1916 deals with the attendance at school of adolescents. Under chapter 97 of 1916 in Manitoba every child between the ages of seven and fourteen is to attend school, with certain exemptions, and no child under fourteen is to be employed in school hours, unless, if over ten, exempted by a magistrate for agricultural or household work during not more than six weeks in any school term. In Saskatchewan, under chapter 19 of 1917, no child under fourteen is to be employed during the school session unless excused by certificate of the trustees. A British Columbia Act (chapter 18 of 1917) makes provisions as to the appointment, rights and duties of guardians of infants and gives husbands and wives equal rights in the guardianship of their children.

New Government Departments.—In addition to the new Departments mentioned under Labour Legislation, a Bureau of Municipal Affairs is created for Ontario by chapter 14 of 1917 to superintend the accounts, liabilities, revenues, etc., of public utilities and municipalities. Chapter 72 (1916) of Manitoba authorizes the appoint-