

chiefly as to matters of administration, were made by chapter 44 to the British Columbia Forest Act.

Production and Conservation.—Chapter 16 of the statutes of Nova Scotia authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make orders and regulations, notwithstanding the provisions of the Mines Act, to secure an increased output of coal. In Ontario, chapter 12 puts natural gas under the control of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, which may make orders for the purpose of conserving the supply of natural gas, and chapter 13 authorizes the appointment of a Fuel Controller or a Fuel Control Commission of Ontario to investigate sources of fuel supply and make orders respecting the purchase, use and prices of fuel. The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines may acquire property and erect and operate plant for the production of fuel. Chapter 39 in Ontario empowers any municipality to use or permit others to use vacant land, without compensation to the owner, for raising crops during the war, and chapter 49 authorizes the Government to provide for the taking and selling of fish from Ontario waters. Under chapter 58 of the statutes of British Columbia, the council of a municipality may, after five days' notice, take and use unutilized land within its boundaries for raising food and fodder crops.

Planning and Development.—Acts of Prince Edward Island (chapter 7) and Saskatchewan (chapter 70) provide for the appointment of officers to deal with matters of planning and development. Under chapter 48 of the statutes of Alberta, improvement districts may be formed in any unorganized part of the province, to be assessed and administered under the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Chapter 42 of British Columbia amends the Land Settlement and Development Act and authorizes the establishment of settlement areas, to be administered by the Land Settlement Board under the provisions of the Act. In Saskatchewan, chapter 69 gives effect to an agreement between the Dominion and the province concerning the drainage and reclamation by the provincial government of public lands vested in the Dominion.

Elections.—Chapter 2 of the statutes of Nova Scotia amends and consolidates the Nova Scotia Franchise Act and enacts that the qualifications of voters shall be the same for males and females. In Ontario, chapter 4 provides that the existing Legislative Assembly shall continue until one year after the return of the last of the Canadian forces serving overseas, and under chapter 33, which is to apply to any municipality which adopts it by by-law, railway employees who expect to be absent from the municipality on the day of a municipal election may vote on any one of the three preceding days. Chapter 7 of Saskatchewan makes females as well as males eligible as members of the Legislative Assembly.

Public Service.—The Audit Act of New Brunswick (chapter 28) creates a Treasury Board, consisting of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and two other members of the Executive Council, and a Comptrolling and Audit Branch in the Treasury Department under a Comptroller-General, who is to take over the duties of the Provincial Auditor. By chapter 20 of the Quebec Statutes, a Department