

of reformatories, etc. In New Brunswick, chapter 6 defines the duties of municipalities in protecting children, in the provision and upkeep of temporary homes, places of detention, Children's Aid Societies, etc., their power to assess rate-payers for expenses thus incurred and to compel parents or guardians to take full share in their responsibilities; it also defines what religious denomination shall have supervision over illegitimate children in homes; and defines what public places children of a certain age may not resort to and the responsibilities of the public in the matter of influence over a child's conduct.

Production and Conservation.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 13 provides for the prevention and suppression of fires, by appointing fire marshals with local assistants to enforce fire regulations, investigate causes, inspect buildings and their means of egress, and keep records and require insurance companies to make reports. In Manitoba, chapter 44 provides for the formation of an Industrial Research Bureau to make research into the natural resources of Manitoba and disseminate the information collected, the members to be without pay, but with powers to appoint paid experts. In Saskatchewan, chapter 89 ratifies on the part of Saskatchewan an agreement between the Dominion of Canada, Manitoba and Saskatchewan to contribute amounts for the purpose of establishing an experimental plant capable of producing 30,000 tons of briquettes from lignite each year, and for research and experimental work. In British Columbia, chapter 73 empowers the province to levy taxes for the construction of works to prevent the encroachment of rivers upon their banks. In Nova Scotia, chapter 24 provides for the appointment of a commission on the hours of labour; chapters 74 and 75 amend coal mining regulations so as to provide for the safety of mines.

Labour.—In Quebec, chapter 11 provides for the appointment of a commission to decide on a minimum wage for women in various industries; chapter 14 provides for the appointment of a Deputy Minister of Labour under the Minister of Public Works and Labour, and in addition to the Deputy Minister of Public Works; chapter 50 forbids the employment of any illiterate boy or girl under sixteen. In Ontario, chapter 22 provides for the establishment of a Department of Labour under the control of a Minister of Labour. In Manitoba, chapter 8 provides for the examination, licensing and inspection of barbers; chapter 43 provides for the appointment of a joint Council of Industry, consisting of five persons,—two to represent employees, two employers, and one to be impartial—to investigate and settle labour disputes, and to investigate the cost of living, the number of persons employed and wages paid, unemployment, housing and living conditions, unfair profits, breaches of contract and violation of laws. In Saskatchewan, chapter 61 provides that contracts between master and servant of over a year's duration shall be in writing and prescribes penalties for violation of this contract by either party; chapter 62 provides that the Bureau of Labour shall establish employment bureaus in certain districts to assist employment and establish-