

ment of industries; chapter 85 provides that no employer, unless licensed to do so, shall require a white female employee to reside in a restaurant or laundry. In British Columbia, chapter 58 amends the Coal Mines Regulation Act by providing for the constitution of a board with powers to fix a minimum wage for coal miners.

**Highways.**—In Nova Scotia, chapter 1 regulates the load of vehicles on public highways; chapter 64 amends the Public Highways Act so as to define "Common and Public" highways, their width and boundaries and their freedom from any form of private control. In New Brunswick, chapter 14 amends the Act to provide funds for building permanent highways and authorizes the Government to borrow from time to time, sums up to \$150,000 for constructing permanent highways. In Quebec, chapter 6 contains amendments to the Good Roads Act of 1912 which authorize municipalities to contract temporary loans up to the amount supplied by the Government for the work in question; chapter 66 permits borrowing by railways at a rate of interest up to 6 p.c. In Ontario, chapter 17 amends the Provincial Highways Act in matters pertaining to fencing and the keeping open of highways; chapter 18 amends the Highways Improvement Act by setting aside \$5,000,000 for the improvement of highways; chapter 19 amends the Ontario Highways Act by authorizing taxation by municipalities for sidewalks, etc.; chapter 20 amends the Toronto and Hamilton Highways Commission Act, giving power to issue debentures for 40 years for the purpose of constructing certain works. In Manitoba, chapter 38 amends the Good Roads Act of 1914 so as to empower municipalities to issue debentures for their portion of the cost of bridges and culverts; it also empowers the minister to repair roads and collect one-third of the cost from municipalities affected. In Saskatchewan, chapter 65 amends the Highways Act, defining "Main Highways" and providing for grants to the amount of \$500 a year to each municipality of nine townships, and a proportional amount to larger or smaller municipalities, for the maintenance of highways.

**Prohibition and Temperance.**—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 4 amends the Prohibition Act, by providing for forms to be used by physicians when prescribing for liquor; it also provides for increasing the penalties for violation of the Act, for permitting physicians and dentists to use liquor as stimulant and for cancelling vendors' licenses heretofore granted, and defines rights of appeal; chapter 5 provides for a referendum to the electors on the question of the Prohibition Act of 1918 and amendments. In Nova Scotia, chapter 73 amends chapter 87, 1918, by forbidding under penalties the sale of liquor, drinking in public places, and obtaining prescriptions under false pretences; it also provides for the protection of inspectors in carrying out their duties. In Quebec, chapter 18 enacts the Quebec Prohibition Law, forbidding the sale of any liquor of more than 2½ p.c. of proof spirits, except that license may be issued to authorized vendors. In Ontario, chapter 60 amends the Ontario Temperance Act, permitting Board to deal in liquors, to take over stocks of licensed vendors, acquire leases of licensed premises, to