

and respecting all buildings to ensure warmth and comfort to occupants; chapter 72 empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to grant permission to any municipality to erect a municipal hospital. In Saskatchewan, chapter 34 amends the City Act largely for the purpose of meeting after-the-war conditions and to ensure for soldiers further definite concessions by way of exemption from taxation; it also empowers the attorney general to appoint the judge on a commission of inquiry respecting matters pertaining to a city, and exempts from taxation incomes of \$1,500 in the case of married and of \$1,000 in the case of unmarried persons; chapter 35 amends the Town Act in almost the same particulars that chapter 34 amends the City Act; chapter 37 amends the Rural Municipality Act so as to allow the council, subject to approval of the electors, to hire a medical doctor for the municipality; it also defines the powers and responsibilities of rural municipal councils in regulating places of amusement. In Alberta, chapter 50 amends the Town Act so as to empower the Minister to displace and replace any member of the council or the whole council; chapter 51 amends the Village Act by empowering the judge of the District Court embracing any village to oust a member of the council of that village who has been judged to have forfeited his seat; it also empowers the Minister to displace and replace any member or members of a village council or the whole council; chapter 52 amends the Municipal District Act by providing that the residents of an area which they wish to organize into a municipal district may apply to the Minister of Municipal Affairs; it also gives the Minister powers over the councils of rural municipalities similar to those provided in chapters 50 and 51 in the case of Town and Village Municipalities. In British Columbia, chapter 63 amends the Municipal Act by empowering the Council, by by-law passed by a three-fourths majority, to dispose of any lands or personal property acquired by the municipality under tax sale proceedings, etc.; it also provides for the protection of sinking fund monies and makes regulations respecting assessment, taxation, tax sales, licenses and statute labour.

Education.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 2 provides for the taxation of all real property, Charlottetown and Summerside excepted, at from two to three mills on the dollar, and for a poll tax of from \$2 to \$4 for school purposes. In New Brunswick, chapter 30 amends chapter 41 of 1918 by constituting a vocational Education Board and permitting two or more cities, towns or districts to co-operate in establishing vocational schools; chapter 31 amends chapter 50 of 1903 by providing for the assessment of non-residents and empowering the Board of Education to set aside certain sums to provide school privileges in certain districts; chapter 33 provides for the appointment of a Commission in respect of the salaries of public school teachers. In Quebec, chapter 35 provides for the taking of a census of school children and that a statistical report under oath be sent to school inspectors every year; chapter 36 unites all Protestant school boards of the city of Quebec into one body; chapters 37 and 38 refer to temporary loans in Montreal Roman Catholic schools and increase the taxation in Montreal Protestant and neutral schools.