

superintendent for such; Chapter 8 provides for the establishment of an institution for the custody, treatment, cure and education of mentally defective persons, including morally defective persons, of a low grade; it also provides for a medical superintendent and staff for such; Chapter 166 changes the name of Halifax Infants' Home to The Infants' Home and Women's Hospital. In *New Brunswick*, Chapter 36 provides for charging for the maintenance of pauper lunatics confined in the Provincial hospitals; Chapters 71 and 79 affect the Victoria Public Hospital and the General Hospital at St. John. In *Quebec*, Chapter 86 authorizes institutions to entrust the custody of foundlings to persons, etc.; Chapter 152 provides for the incorporation of *L'Orphelinat Apostolique de la Malbaie* and Chapter 153 for that of the Educational and Charitable Institute; Chapters 154 to 156 provide for the incorporation of various other institutes. In *Manitoba*, Chapters 30 and 31 amend the Hospital Aid Act by a proviso for definition of "resident," by increasing provincial aid and the amount a hospital may charge against municipality for public patients. In *Saskatchewan*, Chapter 6 amends an Act respecting Sanatoria for the treatment of early cases, and hospitals for advanced cases of tuberculosis, by providing for a board of directors, etc.; Chapter 74 amends the Union Hospital Act by providing for the payment of board, etc. In *Alberta*, Chapter 16 amends the Hospitals Ordinance by providing for grants to hospitals, payments by local authorities and requiring vital statistics; Chapter 40 amends an Act respecting Gaols and Prisons by naming penalties for certain infringements of the rules by employees and by discharged prisoners; it also permits the warden, etc., to examine mail for prisoners.

Labour.—In *Nova Scotia*, Chapter 48 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act, especially section 5, chapter 61 of 1919. In *Quebec*, Chapter 46 is an Act respecting disputes between employers and employees of municipal public services and makes it illegal for an employer to cause a lockout and for employees to strike before submitting question to board of arbitration; it also provides for a board of arbitration fixing the remuneration of its members. The penalty provided for contravention of the Act by the employer is from \$100 to \$1,000 and for the employee between \$10 and \$50 for every day strike or lock-out lasts; the arbitrators are authorized to state which party is to bear the cost of arbitration. In *Ontario*, Chapter 77 amends the Trades and Labour Branch Act by authorizing the provincial government to make regulations affecting employment service councils. In *Manitoba*, Chapter 83 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act by striking out certain limits; by providing that compromises must be approved by the board; that the board may file claim for injured men; that principal is liable for sub-contractor and that an employer may be admitted to compensations. In *Saskatchewan*, Chapter 73 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act with reference to definition of "workman" and by raising the limit of compensation. In *Alberta*, Chapter 30