

for the application of the Factories Act to all laundry establishments. C. 45 amends the Government Liquor Act regarding licenses and fees, restriction of sale, penalties and disposal of profits. C. 48 permits the practice of chiropractic in the province. C. 57 provides for the maintenance of parents by their children, c. 60 for the establishment of a "Provincial Home for Incurables" and c. 86 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act regarding payments by employers, procedure in cases of default and the jurisdiction of the Board.

Mining.—C. 36, the Iron-ore Deposits Examination Agreement Ratification Act, sets out the powers of the Minister of Mines relating to the entry and occupation of lands, mines, mineral claims and mining property and the carrying out of trenching, drilling, etc. The expenditure of \$50,000 is authorized under the Act.

Miscellaneous.—C. 5 treats of the assignment of book accounts, their registration, mortgaging and re-assignment. C. 7 sets out regulations *re* boiler inspection, principally the duties of inspectors. C. 59 regulates the publication and distribution of all official documents by the King's Printer. C. 70 provides for special surveys by order of the Attorney-General, the defraying of costs incurred, and reports. C. 82, the Warehouses Lien Act, has regard to notices of sales, their contents and advertisement and the disposition of proceeds.

Municipalities.—C. 51 amends the Municipal Act mainly with respect to assessment and the purchase of lands by municipalities, while c. 52 amends the Village Municipalities Act.

Public Utilities.—C. 8 provides for the regulation of rates chargeable by the British Columbia Electric Railway, by commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. C. 23 authorizes the appointment of inspectors of electric equipment and c. 28 incorporates the Greater Victoria Water District.

Taxation.—C. 75, the Taxation Act, sets out, in its sixteen sections, detailed provisions for assessment and taxation in the province.

III.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEARS 1922 AND 1923.

General Economic Conference.—A General Economic Conference was held in Genoa from April 10 to May 20, 1922, with Premier Facta of Italy as chairman. Canada was represented by Sir Chas. B. Gordon.

Sir R. S. Horne, chairman of the sub-committee on finance, outlined the great goal of the conference as: first, to establish an agreement on the financial programmes of all governments; secondly, to achieve the financial equilibrium of the budgets of all states; and, thirdly, the establishment of the gold standard as an effective monetary unit. The real interest of the conference, however, centred in the question of the relations with Russia. France insisted on the full payment of Russia's war debts and the restoration of private property to foreigners; Great Britain favoured a reduction in Russia's war debt and the granting to former foreign owners the use of their property, instead of a return of actual ownership.

After prolonged discussions of the payments to be made by Russia, no settlement was reached and the question was referred to the Hague Conference in June, 1922, for settlement.

Conference at Washington *re* Perpetuation of the Rush-Bagot Treaty.—The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and the Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of National Defence, represented Canada at a conference held in Washington on July 13, 1922, *re* the perpetuating of the Rush-Bagot Treaty, a pact which has operated to limit naval armament on the Great Lakes during the