

toba empowered the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to regulate the age, sex and hours of labour of miners. The laws of all these provinces provide for the health and safety of mine employees.

*Factory* legislation in Canada dates from the enactment in 1884 of the Ontario Act. A minimum age for employment in industrial establishments is fixed by all the provincial statutes except that of New Brunswick, and hours of labour for women and young persons are limited, the eastern provinces in general permitting longer hours than the western. Exemption from the normal hours may be permitted by the inspector, but in all the provinces except Alberta the period of exemption is limited to 36 days. Fourteen is the minimum age for boys and girls in industrial employment in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario and for boys in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 15 being the minimum age in Alberta and British Columbia and for girls in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Nova Scotia and British Columbia give special exemption to the fish and fruit industries and in New Brunswick the Factory Act does not apply to fish and fruit canneries. A 10-hour day and 60-hour week is permitted for women in New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec (a 55-hour week in cotton and woollen mills in Quebec). This limitation also applies to boys under 16 in Ontario and boys under 18 in Quebec. In Manitoba there is a statutory 9-hour day and 54-hour week for young persons and women, and in Alberta for all factory employees except certain classes in towns of less than 5,000. The Saskatchewan law restricts factory hours of young persons to 48 a week and the British Columbia law to 8 hours a day and 48 a week. In Nova Scotia there is now no restriction imposed on working hours, except that a permit must be obtained when longer hours are worked than are customary in the industry. All the factory laws prescribe measures for the safety and health of the employees, giving particular attention to women and young persons. Provision is made for regular inspection and notices regarding the provisions of the law are required to be posted.

*Shops.*—In Ontario and Alberta a minimum age of 14 and 15 respectively is fixed for employment in shops. Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia regulate the working hours of young persons in shops, but in these provinces, as in the others, these limits are further restricted by municipal by-laws under the Early Closing Acts. In Quebec no child under 16 unable to read and write fluently, unless attending night school, can be employed in any trade or business.

*School attendance* laws affect also the employment of children, school attendance being compulsory throughout all the provinces except Quebec and New Brunswick. In the latter province, attendance is compulsory in Fredericton, Saint John, Newcastle, Chatham and Marysville, but in the rest of the province the matter is left to municipal councils, or, in rural parts, to the school district. The school-leaving age in British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan is 15, 14 in Manitoba and in the rural districts of Nova Scotia and in the above-named towns of New Brunswick. In Ontario the minimum age is 16, except for children in the country districts who are working at home, or for children in urban centres, who may be given special permits if over 14 years of age. In cities and towns of Nova Scotia and in those towns of New Brunswick where attendance is compulsory by by-law, the school-leaving age is 16. In districts in Manitoba having an attendance officer, the school-leaving age is 15, or 16 if the child is not regularly employed.

*Children's Protection Acts or Child Welfare Acts* contain clauses regarding children in street trades or places of amusement. Legislation of this kind is found