

Dominion Labour Legislation.—The Technical Education Act of 1919 was amended to make available, until Mar. 31, 1934, any unexpended portion of the \$10,000,000 appropriated under the Act for the extension of technical education.

Two Dominion Orders in Council deal respectively with the payment of fair wages on water-power development and with the prohibition of the entry of contract labour into Canada except by permit of the Minister of Immigration. Farmers, farm labourers and houseworkers are exempt from the provisions of the latter Order.

Provincial Labour Legislation.—A Quebec Order in Council of April, 1929, provides for the insertion in all contracts let by the Provincial Government of a clause requiring the payment of the rate of wages current in the district.

In British Columbia an Act was passed for the inspection and regulation of quarries. An amendment to the Coal Mines Act of the same province provides that a Court constituted under the Act to inquire into the competency or conduct of an employee may cancel or suspend the certificate of any person found guilty of negligence leading to or resulting in loss of life or serious injury to any employee.

The Ontario Mining Act was amended by the addition of a number of rules for the prevention of fires and accidents in mines.

A new Ordinance in the Yukon makes provision for an eight-hour day in placer mining operations for all employees, except those engaged by the month. Overtime may be worked on written agreement between employer and employee.

The British Columbia Hours of Work Act was amended to provide that emergency overtime shall only be allowed so far as is necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking. Regulations of the Board no longer require to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act was the subject of a number of amendments, some of which merely restore provisions that were formerly included in the Act but were omitted or altered in the statute revision of 1927. New provisions include one for the payment of overtime worked by any child, youth, young girl or woman, with or without a permit from the inspector. The Minimum Wage Board was authorized to establish a wage rate therefor, and a clause was added to the Minimum Wage Act permitting the Board to perform this duty. Paint and varnish shops were added to the schedule of establishments to which the Act applies.

Laws relating to children included an amendment to the Manitoba Child Welfare Act requiring the owner of any circus or place of public amusement to obtain a licence and pay an annual fee of \$20 therefor, before employing a child.

The Saskatchewan law providing for a minimum wage for women was amended to forbid an employer to discharge an employee who has been in his service for six months or more without giving her at least one week's written notice. This provision does not apply to discharge for certain specified causes.

The British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act was re-enacted with a number of changes following a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1928 declaring an Order governing the lumber industry to be invalid. The law applies as formerly to all employees in the province except farm-labourers, employees in the fruit and vegetable industry, and domestic servants. Provision is now made