

possible) for industrial workers including municipal employees. Certain exceptions are made which are specified in the Act. The law applies only in cities, but it may be extended to other parts of the province by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who may also withdraw industries from its scope.

The Industrial Establishments Act of Quebec was amended to reduce the maximum normal working hours of women and girls and of boys under 18 years of age from 60 hours to 55 hours per week.

In Quebec workshops forming part of commercial establishments were brought within the scope of the Women's Minimum Wage Act and the Minimum Wage Commission was given power to fix the number of hours per week for which the minimum wage is payable, and to fix overtime rates. The Minimum Wage Act of Alberta was made applicable to the whole province.

A law providing for a minimum wage for women was enacted in New Brunswick and will come into effect on proclamation. This Act applies to all female employees who work for wages except farm labourers and domestic servants. The board of five members has power to fix minimum wages, and the number of hours per week for which such wages shall be paid, as well as overtime rates, and special rates for handicapped workers and apprentices.

A new Mechanics' Lien Act in Alberta is broader in scope and simpler in language than its predecessor.

Laws providing for mothers' allowances were enacted in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The New Brunswick Act comes into force on proclamation. Both Acts provide for the payment of an allowance, not exceeding \$60 per month, to a mother who is a widow with two or more legitimate children under 16 years of age and who is eligible under the conditions as to character, income and residence in the province. The mother of one child under 16 is eligible if she is herself an invalid or if she has an invalid child over 16 years of age residing with her.

The Child Welfare Act of Manitoba was amended to provide for the payment of an allowance in respect of any child within the prescribed age who is born in Canada whether or not the father of such child is a British subject by birth or naturalization. An amendment to the Saskatchewan Child Welfare Act provides for the granting of an allowance to a mother whose husband has not been heard of for seven years.

A clause added to the Children's Protection Act of Nova Scotia empowers the councils of cities and incorporated towns to pass by-laws regulating and controlling children under 16 years of age engaged as express or dispatch messengers and as vendors of newspapers and smallwares. Such by-laws must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council before having the force of the law.

Under the Ontario School Attendance law power to grant certificates relieving children from school attendance during employment is now given only to school attendance officers. The Vocational Education Act of Ontario was re-enacted with a number of changes, including the provision for instruction of children who reside in districts where the desired courses are not provided and the withdrawal of the optional system of administration, the single vocational committee method alone being retained.