

before a statutory holiday, and from Dec. 14 to 24, was amended to limit their hours of work to 10 per day and 60 per week. The section providing for inspection of houses where articles of clothing, etc., are being made under contract was extended to make similar provision for the manufacture of any household article. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to make Regulations for the protection of workers in contact with benzol or other industrial poison.

In Prince Edward Island, the Electrical Inspection Act provides for the inspection and regulation of electrical installations.

By an amendment to the Shops Regulation Act of British Columbia, the working hours of children under 16 in shops were limited to 8 per day and 48 per week.

Sections added to the Highway Traffic Act of Manitoba empowered the Municipal and Public Utility Board to regulate the hours and rates of wages of employees of persons operating public service vehicles.

The Ontario Public Commercial Vehicle Act was amended to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to regulate hours of labour for drivers of such vehicles.

The scope of the Quebec Minimum Wage for Women Act was extended to include commercial establishments. Two members of the Minimum Wage Commission are to represent the female employees. The Commission was authorized to fix a special scale of wages for seasonal workers.

The Ontario Minimum Wage Act was amended to require employers to keep records of the names, addresses, rates of wages, hours of labour, actual earnings and actual time spent in work of all female employees, together with the ages of those under 18 years of age.

An amendment to the Alberta Child Welfare Act widened the term "neglected child" to include any girl, any boy under 12, or any boy between the ages of 12 and 14 who engages in any street trade unless he has the consent of his parent or guardian.

The Ontario Apprenticeship Act was amended to provide for an Apprenticeship Board of three members, in place of the tripartite committee established by the principal Act, and for the appointment of inspectors in addition to the Chief Inspector. The Board was authorized to make inquiries as to the opinions of employers and employees in the designated trades with regard to suggested changes in the Act and Regulations, and no changes may be made without written notice to the employers and employees concerned.

The New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act was revised and amended following the report of a commission appointed in 1931 to inquire into its operation. Clerical workers were brought within the scope of the Act. A clause was added which provides that where the accident arises out of employment, unless the contrary is shown, it shall be presumed to have occurred in the course of employment and *vice versa*. When a workman is engaged on work that is performed both within and without the province, the employer must include the workman on his pay roll submitted to the Board and notify the Board that he will be so engaged. Should the employer fail to do so, he is individually liable for compensation unless it can be claimed under the laws of the place where the accident happened. Application for compensation must now be made within six months, instead of one year, after the accident or within six months of death. "Medical aid" was extended to include artificial members and apparatus. The Board was authorized to expend up to \$15,000 per annum in order to rehabilitate injured workmen.