

period is, whenever possible, to fall upon The Lord's Day as defined in The Lord's Day Act. Regulations may authorize exceptions after consultation has been had with employers' and workers' associations and must provide as far as possible for compensating periods of rest.

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which is to come into force on May 1, 1936, repeals the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930. The Act, like its predecessor, provides for fair wages and an eight-hour day on construction work undertaken by the Government of Canada directly or by contract. It also provides for a forty-four hour week on such works, and extends the Dominion Government policy of fair wages and an eight-hour day to works towards which a grant of public money is given by the Government, including works carried out by a provincial or municipal authority. Financial assistance may be given without this stipulation, however, if the exception is made by statutory authority or by agreement with the Government of Canada. The Act does not apply to such contracts or works as are, by Order in Council made before the execution of the contract, declared to be excepted from it.

An amendment to the Criminal Code declares the employment of any person at a wage less than the minimum fixed by any law in Canada or the falsification of an employment record, or the placing of more than one employee's wage in the same envelope with intent to evade the provisions of any law of Canada, or the employment of a child or minor contrary to law, to be an indictable offence punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The Economic Council of Canada Act provides for an honorary advisory council consisting of the Prime Minister as chairman and fifteen members appointed by the Governor in Council. The latter, of whom not more than seven are to be civil servants, must possess special knowledge of social and economic problems.

The Dominion Housing Act appropriates \$10,000,000 for the purposes of the Act and authorizes the Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to make contracts with approved lending institutions or local authorities for loans to assist in the building of houses under certain conditions. The Economic Council, when required by the Governor in Council, is to make inquiries and give advice on housing problems.

Provincial Labour Legislation.—The Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia, which consolidates and amends the laws relating to metal mines and quarries, raises the minimum age for the employment of boys below ground from 12 to 18 years, and fixes 15 as the minimum in other cases. Hoisting machinery operators must be at least 22 years of age, instead of 18, and hold a certificate of physical fitness. Hours are limited as before to eight a day for persons employed in mines and metallurgical works, but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on recommendation of the Minister of Mines, may amend or repeal the provisions as to hours and prescribe hours of employment. The eight-hour day also applies to quarries. The Act lays down rules for safety and health and authorizes the making of additional regulations for that purpose.

Under the Quarries Regulation Act of Alberta, which will come into force on Proclamation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the safety of workers and prescribe minimum ages for employees, hours of labour, and matters regarding the payment of wages.

The Saskatchewan Coal Mining Industry Act empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to license all coal operators and to formulate codes and standards after consultation with employers and workpeople. In particular, he may establish minimum prices for coal products and standard hours of labour and minimum wages for workers, provided they do not interfere with any interprovincial business.