

In Manitoba, the Workmen's Compensation Act was also amended to provide for compensation for silicosis occurring in mining and in iron, steel, and non-ferrous metal foundries.

In Quebec, an injured workman was given the right to choose his own physician and to take action at common law against any person other than his employer, even if compensation had been obtained under the Act. The Nova Scotia Act was amended as regards the liability of the principal when work is done by a contractor and sub-contractor.

In Alberta, the Workmen's Compensation Board was authorized to establish different assessment rates for different employments in the same class and to fix a special rate for an establishment in which the hazard is greater than the average.

Changes in the Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act require employers in restaurants to keep registers of the women and young persons employed, and extend the section authorizing regulations for the protection of persons employed in processes involving the use of lead or benzol to include processes in which other dangerous or harmful substances are used. The sections governing home-workers were strengthened to require such workers and their employers to obtain permits, which may be issued only to employers who satisfy the inspector that they are likely to comply with the Minimum Wage Act and to workers who maintain proper sanitary conditions. Provision is made for inspection of employers' and workers' premises and of the registers of home-workers which employers are required to keep.

Sections relating to home-workers were added to the British Columbia Factories Act and are similar to the new Ontario provisions. Other changes in the British Columbia statute include slight changes in the list of holidays, provision for a short day on days other than Saturday, and for a minimum fine of \$50 and reduction of the maximum term of imprisonment from six months to three.

The Special Income Tax Act of Manitoba was amended to increase the amount of wages which entitled persons with dependants to exemption from payment of the two per cent tax. Exemption is now granted to a married person receiving 50 cents an hour, \$4 a day, \$100 a month or \$1,200 a year.

The Male Minimum Wage Act of Alberta, which is generally similar to that of British Columbia, applies to all adult male employees except farm labourers and domestic servants. The Act which was passed at the first session of the Legislature originally provided for its administration by a Minimum Wage Board authorized to fix minimum wages, with special provision for certain classes of employees including those who are handicapped and those who are under 21 years of age. At the second session of the Legislature the Act was amended to provide for its administration by the Board of Industrial Relations appointed under the Hours of Work Act passed during that session, and to permit the Board to fix overtime rates for time worked in excess of the maximum number of hours permitted by the Hours of Work Act.

The Minimum Wage Act of Saskatchewan was consolidated and amended. As before, the Act applies to female employees in shops and factories in cities, and the Board is empowered with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to extend its provisions to other parts of the province and to male employees in