

Compulsory school attendance laws are in effect in all the provinces but New Brunswick and Quebec, and employment of children of school age during school hours is prohibited. In New Brunswick special legislation requires attendance up to 14 years in six cities and towns; in the remainder of the provinces attendance at school is compulsory only at local option. The school-leaving age is 12 in rural New Brunswick if a by-law requires attendance, 13 in Prince Edward Island, 14 in Nova Scotia and Manitoba and in Fredericton, Saint John, Newcastle, Chatham, Marysville, and Edmundston in New Brunswick, 15 in Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan, and 16 in Ontario, in the towns and cities of Nova Scotia and in such urban districts of New Brunswick as adopt a by-law to that effect. Higher ages may be fixed by the district in Manitoba and in rural Nova Scotia. In Manitoba a child who is not employed must attend school until 16 years of age. Exemption from school attendance for a certain period or after a certain age is permitted under all the provincial laws but that of British Columbia. In Ontario no child between 14 and 16 years of age may be employed between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. and in Quebec no child under 16 may be employed unless he can read and write fluently or is attending night school.

*Mining and Factory Laws.*—In all the provinces but Prince Edward Island, provision is made for inspection with a view to the safety and health of those employed. The Factory Acts give general powers to the inspectors to order proper measures to be taken. Only in Quebec and Ontario have special regulations been made. In the former province regulations have been made concerning ventilation, temperature, humidity, sanitary conditions, dust, etc., and prohibiting the employment of women and young persons in certain hazardous trades. In Ontario, by regulation, occupational diseases are required to be notified, containers of lead and benzol labelled, medical examination of workers may be required and special precautions must be taken to control dust. All the Mining Acts, in addition to giving general authority to inspectors to direct dangerous conditions to be remedied, lay down detailed regulations to ensure safe conditions of work.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—Compensation is provided in all the provinces but Prince Edward Island for accidents occurring in the course of employment and for certain industrial diseases. In Prince Edward Island railway workers are taken care of in this respect by a Dominion statute and are eligible for compensation at the same rate as in New Brunswick. Each province except Prince Edward Island has set up a board to administer an accident fund made up of contributions from employers who are classified according to the hazard of the industry and assessed accordingly. Employers in each class are thus collectively liable for accidents in the industries within the class and assessments are based on their accident record. In Ontario and Quebec public authorities, railway and shipping companies, and telephone and telegraph companies are individually liable for compensation. The industries covered vary from one province to another but in all provinces the most hazardous industries are within the scope of the Act, including mining, lumbering, manufacturing, construction, and transportation by rail and water. In Alberta and Saskatchewan certain classes of railroad employees are within an earlier employer's liability law.