

by regulations and to require employers to file statements giving the names and addresses of employees, their hours, wages, and duties, and any other information that may be required.

Two statutes amend the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec. The first empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint an officer to administer the Accident Fund and a medical board of three members to review the medical evidence. The other Act brings within the scope of the principal Act infectious silicosis and the similar condition resulting from inhalation of dust from asbestos.

In Ontario provision is made for the payment of an additional sum, not exceeding \$125, for necessary expenses of transferring the body of a workman from the place where death occurs to the place of interment in Ontario.

An amendment in the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance of Yukon extends from six months to twelve, the maximum period during which compensation for temporary disability may be paid.

Safety Measures.—The Ontario Department of Labour Act is amended to authorize regulations *re* the construction of coffer dams and crib work and amendments are made in the Nova Scotia and British Columbia Coal Mines Regulation Acts, the New Brunswick Mining Act, the Steam Boilers Act of Saskatchewan, and power is given to the British Columbia Public Utilities Commission to make regulations for safety and health. In Nova Scotia there are new rules for the use of machinery and the amount of combustible matter permitted in the dust of a mine which is not naturally wet or treated with water is reduced from 50 to 35 p.c.

In British Columbia coal miners may select one of their number to inspect, with the mine manager or inspector, the scene of an unusual occurrence or fatal accident.

In New Brunswick the Act contains new rules for timbering and the use of explosives, and requires any person in charge of a working face to have had at least one year's experience underground and to hold a certificate of a specified character. Power is given to an inspector to enter a mine at any time and, by written order, to require the discontinuance of any dangerous practice or condition.

In Saskatchewan the Canadian Interprovincial Regulations for the construction and inspection of boilers and machinery may be adopted with or without change as regulations under the Steam Boilers Act. Certain amendments are made in the recognized qualifications laid down for engineers.

Unemployment.—In Alberta and Saskatchewan, statutes providing for co-operation with the Dominion Government in dealing with unemployment are continued in force for another year, and the Unemployment Relief Loan Act of Manitoba, which authorizes the raising of loans for relief purposes, is also extended until 1939; provision is made that relief expenditures might be met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund as well as by loan.

In Alberta provision is made in the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare Act for committees of not more than three members to investigate relief problems presented to the Agricultural Committee on Relief. The section requiring a municipality to provide relief in urgent cases for persons who are not residents but who are living there temporarily applies now only to employable persons.

In British Columbia, an amendment to the Residence and Responsibility Act enables a person who has moved from one local area to another to be granted, by the latter area, unemployment or poor relief or other social assistance on the same terms as residents. Unless the regulations provide to the contrary, the costs of such assistance are to be paid by the area of which the person is a resident.