

New Brunswick.—Amendments were made to the Labour and Industrial Relations Act, the Mining Act, the Factories Act, the Health Act, and the New Brunswick Co-operative Associations Act. The Industrial Standards Act is generally similar to like Acts of other provinces, but applies only to the construction industry. The Early Closing Act repeals a similar Act of 1917 and contains a number of new provisions. The Municipal Improvements Assistance Enabling Act empowers municipalities to take advantage of the Dominion Act of the same title.

Quebec.—Amendments were made to the Collective Labour Agreements Act, the Fair Wage Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Quebec Mining Act, the Electricians' and Electrical Installation Act, the Youth Aid Act, the Needy Mothers' Assistance Act, the Blind Persons Aid Act, and to those sections of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to exemption from seizure of certain salaries and wages. New legislation includes an Act respecting the Arbitrating of Disputes Between Certain Charitable Institutions and their Employees, an Act to Promote Unemployment Insurance, an Act to Establish a Board of Economic Reconstruction, an Act to Increase the Powers of Municipal Corporations with Respect to the Building of Sanitary Houses, an Act to aid Co-operative Agricultural Associations, and an Act to Promote the Organizing of Fish Co-operative Federations. Another statute provides that expenditure for works to relieve unemployment is to constitute capital expenditure.

The Act to Promote Unemployment Insurance is contingent upon the establishment of such a system by the Dominion and Provincial Governments and authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the Dominion, in conformity with the constitutional rights of the Province.

The Act respecting labour disputes in charitable institutions is designed to prevent the interruption of service in institutions providing medical or other treatment for the indigent and makes it illegal for the staff or employees of any such institution to strike and provides for the establishment of an arbitration council to adjust any disputes respecting emoluments, salaries or wages, or hours of work.

The Act respecting the Board of Economic Reconstruction names the Provincial Treasurer and the Ministers of Roads, Public Works, and Labour as a Board to administer unemployment relief and funds for relief works. The objects of the remaining Acts are fairly well described by their titles.

Ontario.—Amendments were made to the Factory, Shop, and Office Building Act, the Mines Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Industrial Standards Act, the Apprenticeship Act, the Unemployment Relief Act, the Mechanics' Lien Act, the Municipal Act, (respecting the licensing of electrical workers and the establishment of pension funds for civic employees), the Old Age Pension Act, the Companies Act (with respect to employees' pension schemes and empowering insurance companies to make loans under the National Housing Act). The Co-operative Credit Societies Act was amended to change its title to Credit Unions Act and to bring its provisions into accord with present practice. A new Act, the Unemployment Insurance Act, enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into arrangements with the Governor General in Council to carry out, within Ontario, the provisions of any Dominion Act providing for a general scheme of unemployment insurance.

Manitoba.—Amendments were made to the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Shops Regulation Act, Government