

**Interprovincial and Territorial Boundary Commissions.** The Manitoba-Saskatchewan Interprovincial Boundary Commission and the Alberta-British Columbia Boundary Commission, each consisting of a commissioner from the respective provinces and the surveyor general of Canada, are at present the only commissions concerned with boundaries between provinces. The latter was established in 1974 by federal and provincial Alberta-British Columbia boundary acts to deal with resurveys of the sinuous (heights of land) boundary, the settlement of problems or disputes, and the establishment, restoration and maintenance of survey monuments. The Manitoba-Saskatchewan Boundary Commission as well as commissions responsible for the borders between Saskatchewan and Northwest Territories; Alberta and Northwest Territories; and British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories were established by various orders-in-council to mark or maintain the respective boundaries. All report to Parliament through the minister of energy, mines and resources.

**Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc.** The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc. was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on November 3, 1978. It operates and maintains the Jacques Cartier and Champlain bridges over the St. Lawrence River at Montreal, Que., on behalf of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. It reports to Parliament through the minister of transport.

**Justice, Department of** (Department of Justice Canada). This department, established by SC 1868, c.39, now operates under authority of the Department of Justice Act (RSC 1970, c.J-2). The minister of justice is the official legal adviser of the Governor General and the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. It is his duty to see that administration of public affairs is in accordance with law, to superintend all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada that are not within the jurisdiction of the provincial governments, to advise upon the legislation and proceedings of the provincial legislatures, and generally to advise the Crown on all matters of law referred to him by the Crown. The minister of justice is, *ex officio*, Her Majesty's attorney general of Canada. In this capacity it is his duty to advise the heads of the departments of the federal government on all matters of law connected with such departments, to settle and approve all instruments issued under the Great Seal of Canada, and to regulate and conduct all litigation for or against the Crown in the right of Canada. The minister also recommends to cabinet the selection of judges for the Supreme Court and the Federal Court of Canada as well as judges of superior, county and district courts. Amendments to the Judges Act now provide that the commissioner for federal-judicial affairs rather than the department is responsible for the administration of the Federal Court of Canada and for the administration of the salaries and pensions of other federally appointed judges. Responsibility for administration of the Supreme Court of Canada rests with the registrar. These matters remain the ultimate responsibility of the minister who submits the estimates for such courts and judges to Parliament. The minister of justice reports to Parliament for the Tax Review Board, the Law Reform Commission of Canada and the Canadian Human Rights Commission.

**Labour, Department of** (Labour Canada). The department was established in 1900 by an act of Parliament (SC 1900, c.24) and now operates under the authority of the Department of Labour Act (RSC 1970, c.L-2). The department administers legislation dealing with fair employment practices; hours of work, minimum wages, annual vacations, holidays with pay, equal wages, group and individual terminations of employment, severance pay and the regulation of fair wages and hours of labour in contracts made with the federal government for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work; government employee compensation, merchant seamen compensation, and employment safety; and transitional assistance benefits for auto workers and adjustment assistance benefits for textile workers and for footwear and tanning workers. It promotes joint consultation with industries through labour management committees and operates a women's bureau. The department issues publications as well as general information on labour management, employment and manpower.

The Merchant Seamen Compensation Board reports to the minister of labour. The department is the official liaison agency between the Canadian government and the International Labour Organization. The Canada Labour Relations Board reports to Parliament through the minister of labour.

**Law Reform Commission of Canada.** This commission was established (RSC 1970, c.23, 1st Supp.) as a permanent body to study and keep the laws of Canada under continuing and systematic review. The commission makes recommendations for the improvement, modernization and reform of federal laws including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing: the removal of anachronisms and anomalies in the law; the reflection in and by the law of the distinctive concepts and institutions of the common law and civil law legal systems in Canada, and the reconciliation of differences and discrepancies in the expression and application of the law arising out of differences in those concepts and institutions; the elimination of obsolete laws; and the development of new approaches to and new concepts of the law in keeping with and responsive to the changing needs of Canadian society and its individual members. The commission reports to Parliament through the minister of justice.

**Library of Parliament.** This library was established by an act in relation to the Library of Parliament (SC 1871, c.21) now the Library of Parliament Act (RSC 1970, c.L-7). The library had been formed initially by