

43. An Act respecting a Minimum Wage for Male Employees.
44. An Act to amend the "Motor-vehicle Act".
45. An Act to amend the "Moving Pictures Act".
46. An Act to amend the "Municipal Act".
47. An Act to amend the "Local Improvement Act".
48. An Act to amend the "Village Municipalities Act".
49. An Act to amend the "Pacific Great Eastern Railway Taxation Exemption Act".
50. An Act to ratify an Agreement bearing Date the Thirtieth Day of January, 1929, between the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company and the Corporation of the District of West Vancouver, and to authorize the Discontinuance of Railway Service upon the North Shore District Line of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.
51. An Act to amend the "Produce Marketing Act".
52. An Act to regulate the Working of Quarries.
53. An Act to amend the "Revenue Act".
54. An Act respecting the Corporation of the City of Rossland.
55. An Act to amend the "Public Schools Act".
56. An Act to amend the "Sheep Protection Act".
57. An Act to amend the "Succession Duty Act".
58. An Act to amend the "Sumas Drainage, Dyking, and Development District Act".
59. An Act to amend the "Superannuation Act".
60. An Act for granting certain sums of money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.
61. An Act to amend the "Taxation Act".
62. An Act respecting Teachers' Pensions.
63. An Act to amend the "Trustee Act".
64. An Act to amend the "University Endowment Lands Administration Act".
65. An Act to amend the "British Columbia University Act".
66. An Act to amend the "Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Act".
67. An Act to amend the "Water Act".
68. An Act to amend the "Noxious Weeds Act".

Section 3.—Principal Events of the Year, 1929.

The Economic and Financial Trend.—Since the close of 1924 the economic trend in Canada has been strongly and consistently upward, assuming during the past two years the proportions of a pronounced and general expansion. The ultimate basis must be sought in world conditions, more particularly in credit enlargement in the United States, but conditions in Canada, in and by themselves, have materially contributed. Beginning with 1925 a succession of four exceptionally favourable harvests, each greater than the preceding, culminated in 1928 in yields which set new high records. The agricultural situation from 1925 to 1928 thus gave exceptionally firm support to the Canadian economic structure, promoting in particular a succession of "favourable" trade balances which have successfully liquidated current Canadian obligations abroad, besides representing some export of Canadian capital.

On these foundations, there took place a resumption of the process of developing the unexploited natural resources of the country as a source of raw materials. The necessary capital came in large amounts from outside, but was also raised to an unprecedented extent within Canada itself. Development took, during the immediate past, a somewhat different direction than in former periods. Whereas previous large scale expansion, particularly during the early years of the century, had for basis the vacant agricultural lands of the West, the recent activity, despite a steady and material increase in crop acreages, was largely in the northern forested and mineral regions of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. As a vast increase in grain production was the major result of earlier expansion, so the present has borne fruit in increased hydro-electric power installation, increased pulp and paper production, and a record mineral output. Significantly, newsprint has become the second largest export of Canada, ranking next to wheat.