

The Workmen's Compensation Acts of Alberta and Ontario were also amended following the reports of special bodies appointed to inquire into their operation. In Alberta the Workmen's Compensation Board was authorized to enter into agreements with the boards of other provinces to provide for compensation to workmen employed partly in Alberta and partly in another province. In the case of dependants or a workman suffering from permanent partial disability who wishes to reside outside Canada, the Board may, in lieu of commuting at the capitalized value of the payments, award such lesser sum as will in its opinion permit the same degree of comfort as full compensation in Alberta. Restaurants and retail shops were added to the establishments covered by the Act.

Changes in the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act included the stipulation that in case of injuries to a minor unlawfully employed, the unlawful employment shall not affect the right of the claimant, and the employer may be made individually liable for the payment of compensation. Dental treatment was included in "medical aid". The following were added to the schedule of industrial diseases: infected blisters, bursitis, dermatitis and cancer arising from the manufacture of pitch and tar.

In all provinces except Prince Edward Island, legislation was enacted enabling those provinces to take advantage of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act passed by the Parliament of Canada during the 1931 session. The Quebec Legislature enacted a law providing that the wages of workmen employed on unemployment relief works carried on under certain Dominion and Provincial Statutes should not be seizable for debt.

A Nova Scotia Act provided for the settlement of unemployed coal miners on farms. In Quebec an Act was also passed to promote land settlement.

The Employment Bureau Act of Quebec was amended to provide for the abolition of private fee-charging employment bureaus.

In Nova Scotia an Act was passed to provide for a Department of Labour.

A section added to the Ontario Department of Labour Act empowers an inspector employed by the Department to order immediate cessation of any work to which any Act administered by the Department applies and which he considers dangerous to life or property.

In Ontario and Manitoba the laws providing for old age pensions were amended to enable those provinces to take advantage of the 1931 amendment to the Dominion Act, which increased the amount of the Dominion contribution from 50 to 75 p.c. of provincial disbursements.

### Section 13.—Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade.

A general article on Canadian legislation concerning trade combinations and monopolies against the public interest will be found at pp. 765-770 of the 1927-28 Year Book under the heading "Legislation respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade". The article outlines the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act and reviews the principal cases dealt with under the Act up to Mar. 31, 1927. A brief statement of the provisions against combines as contained in the Criminal Code,<sup>1</sup> the Customs Tariff,<sup>2</sup> the Excise Act<sup>3</sup> and the Patent Act<sup>4</sup> is included. A

<sup>1</sup> R.S.C., 1927, c. 146, ss. 496-498.

<sup>2</sup> R.S.C., 1927, c. 44, s. 15.

<sup>3</sup> R.S.C., 1927, c. 60, s. 27.

<sup>4</sup> R.S.C., 1927, c. 150, s. 40.