

The Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act was amended in 1934 to require that, in reckoning compensation in disability cases, average earnings may not be rated below \$10 per week where the workman's weekly wages would have amounted to at least \$10 if he had worked six days a week. Medical aid is not to be supplied for more than 30 days during a period of 60 days from the date of disability. Formerly, the workman was entitled to medical aid only during the period of 30 days from the date of disability.

During the period under review all the provinces except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island made statutory provision for continued co-operation with the Dominion Government in dealing with unemployment. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, laws enacted in 1931 continued to be effective for that purpose.

An amendment of 1933 to the British Columbia Forest Act authorized the Minister of Lands, as from Nov. 1, 1932, to grant to any municipality or organization charged with the care of unemployed or needy persons a permit entitling the holder to cut timber free of stumpage or royalty to be sold as cordwood, on condition that only persons who are unemployed and in need of relief shall be employed in the cutting and that the proceeds of the sale shall be used for unemployment relief.

Designed first to provide only for the settlement of unemployed coal miners on the land, the Nova Scotia Miners' Land Settlement Act, 1932, now the Nova Scotia Land Settlement Act, was extended in 1933 to unemployed persons who have been engaged in manufacturing or transportation. The Land Settlement Board is given power to provide for the training and re-establishment of the unemployed and their dependants and to aid in settling suitable men on farms.

In Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, legislation enacted in 1933 ratifies agreements between the Government of Canada and the Governments of these provinces for the relief of selected families by placing them on suitable farms. One-third of the expense, not to exceed \$600 per family, is to be borne by the Dominion Government, the remainder by the province and the participating municipalities in the proportions agreed upon between them.

The Alberta Department of Trade and Industry Act, 1934, which came into force on Oct. 18, 1934, provides for a Department of the Government to inquire into conditions in any trade or industry which appear to be detrimental to the trade or the public; to promote conferences of those engaged or employed in any such trade so as to remedy harmful conditions; to promote trade associations for the same purpose and to collect information regarding the various trades of the province and its resources. The Act applies to wholesale and retail dealers, druggists, printers, restaurant keepers, dry cleaners, barbers, hairdressers, and plumbing, heating and sanitary engineers. Other trades may be brought under the Act by Order in Council on petition to that effect. Provision is made for the formulating of codes, setting up standards of ethics and practices, including standards of minimum wages and hours of labour, for any trade which, if approved by 66 p.c. of the persons engaged in, or by persons holding 66 p.c. of the capital invested in that trade, may be made binding on all persons carrying on the trade. If the representatives of a trade fail to agree on a code or if a code is not approved as required, the Minister, with the assistance of an advisory Board, may draw up a code which may be made binding on all persons engaged in the trade by Order in Council. Inquiries may be made into wages and conferences arranged between