

said diseases. Provision is further made giving the Minister the power to add to or remove diseases from the list. The Minister is also empowered to add or remove material from Schedule B to the Act. The importations, sale, etc., of compound vinegar, vinegar or substitute for vinegar is also prohibited. Acetic acid found in the possession of a food products manufacturer is liable to seizure and the manufacturer to fine and imprisonment, and the acetic acid shall be forfeited to the Crown.

C. 14 amends the Precious Metals Marking Act by consolidating and revising the Act as it stands at present for the purpose of bringing it into harmony with the changed conditions in the particular trades and branches of business affected by the Act. It does not introduce any radical changes.

Miscellaneous.—C. 37 amends the Inquiries Act by adding to it a new part entitled Part IV. This gives to the Governor in Council the right to confer upon an International Commission all the power which may be conferred upon commissioners under Part I of the Act. Such powers are to be exercised in Canada subject to such limitations as the Governor in Council may impose.

C. 7 extends the agreement between His Majesty the King and the city of Ottawa, dated Mar. 30, 1920, for a period of one year from July 1, 1933.

Section 3.—Provincial Legislation.

A list of the public Acts of the Provincial Legislatures usually appears at this place in the Year Book. In order to conserve space, it has been decided to refer the reader to the different provincial authorities for information in this connection. It is felt that whatever is lost to those readers who are interested in having all provincial legislation brought together and listed under one head, is more than offset by the information of more general interest which it has been possible to include in the limited space available, but which would otherwise have had to be omitted.

Section 4.—Principal Events of the Year.

Subsection 1.—The Economic and Financial Years 1933-1934.

The great depression which had since 1929 involved the whole world in deepening gloom reached its lowest point in North America in the first quarter of 1933. Canadian industrial production was at its minimum for the post-war period in February, and that of the United States in March. Improvement, at first seasonal, but later on more than seasonal, commenced with the advent of spring, continued throughout the summer, and persisted in the autumn when the normal trend of activity in Canada is downward. There were comparatively small declines in employment even in the winter of 1933-34, and improvement was resumed in the spring of 1934 and continued, though at a slower rate, throughout that year. The general gain in activity is shown in the diagram on p. 829, indicating the fluctuations in employment.

The resumption of activity in the spring and summer of 1933, considerable though it was, was not sufficient to prevent that year from being the lowest of the depression. Thus the general index number of employment, which had averaged only 87.5 p.c. of the 1926 base in 1932, fell further to 83.4 on the average of 1933, but rose substantially to 96.0 in 1934. Thus the last completed year, 1934, was distinctly better than either 1932 or 1933, although there was still considerable ground to be covered before a return to normal conditions could be considered as having been effected.