

of the Minister of Labour, the agreement was arrived at by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees. The Minimum Wage Board is to enforce the Act and the agreed wages and hours for violation of which penalties are provided. A joint board to hear complaints and assist in enforcing the agreement may be set up by the parties to an agreement in any industry.

The New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act was amended to ensure the better enforcement of the purposes of the Act, and to give the Commission power to intervene without application from the employer or employees in a dispute as to the payment of the wage scale established by the Commission.

Changes made in the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act permit payment of compensation from the first day if disability lasts seven days or longer, and raise the age up to which dependent children or orphans receive compensation from 16 to 18 years. The minimum compensation for total disability is restored to \$12.50 per week, the rate in force prior to 1933 when it was reduced to \$10. The Civil Code of Quebec was amended to prohibit any civil action on account of an industrial accident against an employer within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, but if the workman has recourse under the Code against a third person he may exercise such right or claim from the employer under the Compensation Act. A third person is prohibited from receiving in any way any part of the compensation due to a workman or his representatives.

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia increases the minimum compensation for total disability from \$5 to \$10 per week or average earnings.

Under amendments to the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act, stricter provision is made for records and reports from employers, including special provision for operators of sawmills.

Changes in the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act extend the period in which claims may be made from six months to a year from the date of the accident, permit the Board to re-open cases and amend decisions and provide for a medical appeal board in case of dispute as to the physical condition of a workman.

The Apprenticeship Act of British Columbia, similar to the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, 1928, provides for an Inspector of Apprenticeship to promote the purposes of the Act and to supervise its execution. Local apprenticeship committees, and a Provincial Committee, are to advise the Minister on apprenticeship matters. The Act applies to certain designated trades: carpentry, painting and decorating, plastering, sheet-metal working, plumbing and steamfitting and electrical work. Other trades may be added on petition of employers or of a collective agreement or on recommendation of the Minister. No minor under 16 years of age may be employed in a designated trade, and no minor over that age may be employed for more than three months except under an approved contract of apprenticeship unless he be a common labourer or has completed his apprenticeship. Regulations may be made dealing with the establishment and duties of committees, the length of apprenticeship, the number, education, training, and working conditions of apprentices and the assessment of employers.

The Alberta Health Insurance Act which will come into force on Proclamation provides for a scheme of health insurance for the residents of any "medical district" who vote for the scheme. A Health Insurance Commission of three members, including one medical practitioner, is to administer the Act, assisted by an advisory board for each district and medical boards of reference. The scheme is to be financed by contributions from the municipality, the province, employers, and residents. The municipality and the province are to pay \$11.28 and \$3.22 per annum, re-