

insurance in special cases not otherwise covered (in Part III) and providing for assistance or training during unemployment. Part II deals with the organization of the Employment Service by the Commission, with regional divisions each with a central office co-ordinated under the Commission. Local committees may be established for any such central office for the purpose of advising and assisting the Commission. The Commission is further empowered to advance funds to workers towards meeting travelling expenses incurred in taking up employment found for them through an employment office. Part III relates to unemployment insurance and defines the classes of persons to be so insured, the contributions to be made by employers and by employed persons through such employers, and how payment is to be made. The conditions which qualify a contributor to unemployment benefits are also laid down in detail and disqualification for unemployment benefits by insured contributors. Ordinarily benefits may run for 78 days of continuous unemployment but additional days may be allowed under conditions laid down in the Act. Provision is made for the determination of all questions which might arise concerning the rights of persons and the refereeing of claims. Legal proceedings, when found necessary for various offences under the Act, are provided for, and the management of the Insurance Fund by the Minister of Finance is outlined. An Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee is to be set up to advise and assist the Commission and to perform specified duties. Part IV requires the co-operation of the Commission, as far as practicable, with official public health bodies throughout Canada in matters of health insurance, in relation to the collection of data, and in the making available of assembled information. Part V is concerned with details regarding the general administration of the Act.

By c. 39—the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935—the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, is repealed and revised conditions governing the employment of workmen by the Government, except under the Civil Service Act, are outlined with regard to fair wages, the eight-hour day and forty-four hour week. The latter shall govern except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may provide or except in cases of emergency approved by the Minister of Labour. In all works involving government aid, conditions shall be stipulated in the agreement designed to secure the conditions of fair wages, the eight-hour day and forty-four hour week, except in special or emergency cases.

C. 44 is cited as the Minimum Wages Act and provides for minimum wages in accordance with a convention adopted by the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations. The Minister of Labour is given power to specify rateable trades and to create machinery for the fixing of minimum wages in such trades. The employer and operators, however, must be associated in the operation of such machinery. Under certain conditions the Governor in Council may fix minimum wages where he is satisfied that the particular trade is injuriously affected by the absence of such rates, or that workers are being oppressed.

Under c. 54, the Combines Investigation Act is amended mainly as regards the definitions of "combine", "merger, trust or monopoly" and as regards details concerning the duties of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission and the administration of the Act.

The Limitation of Hours of Work Act (c. 63) provides for the eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week in industrial undertakings as defined in the Act. Where the hours of work on one or more days are less than eight, the limit may be exceeded on the remaining days by sanction of the Governor in Council or by agreement between employers' and workers' organizations or representatives, but in no case