

Section 12.—Labour Legislation in Canada in 1936.

A summary of the labour legislation in force in Canada at the end of the year 1928 was given in the Canada Year Book for 1929 at pp. 755-762, and each subsequent Year Book gives a summary of the labour laws passed in the year preceding its publication. Those for 1935 appearing at pp. 784-786 of the 1936 Year Book. Labour laws enacted during 1936 are contained in the Report on Labour Legislation in Canada, 1936, issued by the Department of Labour. The following is a *résumé* of the principal enactments.

Dominion Labour Legislation.—The National Employment Commission Act provides for a Commission of not more than seven members to carry out, in co-operation with provinces, municipalities, and public and private bodies, a national registration and classification of persons on relief, and to advise the Government on matters connected with unemployment and unemployment relief. Special committees on the employment of women and young persons were provided for, and the Act also makes provision for local advisory committees.

The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act which is to remain in force until Mar. 31, 1937, gives authority to the Governor in Council to carry out such works as may be deemed in the general interest of Canada. Where the Dominion Government contributes to works under provincial jurisdiction, contracts must be approved by the Minister of Labour and the work supervised by an engineer in the service of the Dominion Government. The Act also provides for financial assistance to any province and empowers the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces respecting relief measures and to take other measures to encourage industrial expansion and to provide relief.

The Veterans' Assistance Commission Act provides for a Commission of three members under the Department of Pensions and National Health to ascertain the extent of unemployment among war veterans, and recommend methods of caring for them and of finding employment for those who are unemployed, particularly those who are handicapped.

Section 98 of the Criminal Code, dealing with unlawful associations, was repealed. Section 133 of the Code which deals with sedition was amended to provide that, without limiting the generality of the meaning of the expression "seditious intention", everyone is to be presumed to have a seditious intention who publishes or circulates any writing or printing in which is advocated, or who teaches or advocates, the use, without the authority of law, of force as a means of accomplishing any governmental change within Canada.

Provincial Legislation.—Legislative action was taken in British Columbia to deal with the problem of silicosis. The Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act was amended to require workmen employed in ore-crushing or rock-crushing operations, other than those in which the ore or rock is kept constantly moist, to be certified as free from disease of the respiratory organs. Silicosis occurring in these occupations or in other industries specified by the Workmen's Compensation Board, is made compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia. Another addition made to the industrial diseases compensated in British Columbia is that of infected blisters due to employment in any process involving friction or