

calculation and payment, deductions, fines, etc., prices charged for articles sold to employees, and for transportation, medical and other services, hours of labour, sanitary conditions, food, and work hazards. The above information was required to be posted at the camp and any employee paid lower wages than those reported might claim the difference in a civil action.

The Apprenticeship Acts of British Columbia and Ontario were amended to enable persons over 21 years of age to become apprentices. Another amendment to the Ontario Act authorizes the appointment of a provincial advisory committee for each designated trade or group of trades. With the approval of the Apprenticeship Board and the Government, a committee may make regulations as to the age and number of apprentices, length of apprenticeship and other matters affecting its relation to the trade. Such committees are to consist of five members representing equally employers and employees with an official of the Department of Labour. Provision is also made for the assessment of employees as well as employers in a trade in order to meet the costs of the apprenticeship scheme in that trade.

In Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, statutory provision was made for continued co-operation with the Dominion Government in dealing with unemployment. In the other provinces laws enacted for that purpose in previous years were still in effect.

The Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare Act of Alberta provides for a bureau under a Commissioner of Relief and Public Welfare, who is to make provision out of moneys voted by the Legislature for the maintenance of transient indigents and for their care and treatment in illness, to superintend the collection of statistics and information relating to indigency and relief and to supervise the administration of such Acts and relief measures as may be assigned to the Bureau. The Act also requires municipalities to provide relief for their residents, defines "residence", and enables a municipality providing relief for a resident of another municipality to claim reimbursement.

In British Columbia the Residence and Responsibility Act, which will come into force on proclamation, stipulates that where the authority of a local area is liable to provide relief, health and welfare services or to contribute to their cost, such assistance is to be given only to residents of the area and the responsibility of the local authority is limited by the Act. "Resident" is defined and provision made for the appointment of a Board of Arbitration to settle disputes. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations to define more clearly the residence of any person and to discourage the undue removal of destitute persons from one area to another.

The Direct Relief Act of Saskatchewan enables a municipal council to grant relief to indigents, whether residents of the municipality or not, and to provide medical and hospital care for an indigent who is not a resident, defines "residence" for purposes of the Act, and provides that a municipality may recover sums expended for the relief of a resident of another municipality. The transportation of indigents from one municipality to another for the purpose of transferring the burden of relief is prohibited except at the request of the other municipality.

In Ontario the Unemployment Relief Act, 1935, was amended to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for the establishment of a