

Harbour and River Police Act and numerous Acts, or portions of Acts, mentioned in Schedule A.

Miscellaneous.—Chapter 19 of the Statutes of 1935, establishing the Economic Council of Canada, is repealed by c. 5.

Under c. 14, the Agreement of Mar. 30, 1920, with the city of Ottawa is extended for another year as from July 1, 1935.

The Insurance Act of 1932, as subsequently amended by later legislation, is revised (c. 18) by bringing a number of sections up to date in regard to minor matters.

The Indian Act is amended by c. 20, chiefly with regard to the powers of the Superintendent General who may make regulations relating to game, plant diseases, motor vehicles, etc., which, when officially published, are to have the same force as though enacted by statute. Penalties may be provided for violation or non-observance, and the regulations may provide for "incorporation by reference" of specific laws or regulations in force within any province of Canada. With regard to the election of chiefs, it is provided that in case of equality of votes the agent or person presiding shall have the casting vote. The subsections regarding the application of penalties for the selling of intoxicants, gambling, and drinking are repealed. Other amendments are of a minor nature.

The Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island National Parks Act, 1936, is the title of c. 43. Lands described in the Schedule to the Act are set apart in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island as National Parks subject to the provisions of the National Parks Act (c. 33, 1930), and agreed upon additions may be made to the former park by proclamation.

Section 2.—Provincial Legislation.

The reader is referred 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 3.—Principal Events of the Year.

Subsection 1.—The Economic and Financial Year, 1936.*

Constructive factors dominated the economic situation in Canada during 1936, and a greater measure of prosperity was enjoyed than in any year since 1930. Advantages were recorded in most factors regarded as significant in the study of cyclical fluctuations.

Productive operations as measured by the index of the physical volume of business were about 9½ p.c. greater than in the preceding year. The newsprint, mining, and power industries reached new high records, showing marked gains over 1935. The increase in the volume of manufactured goods was about 10 p.c. Despite lower yields for many crops, farm income rose to the highest level in six years. The expansion in productive operations in Canada was due in large measure to the growth of external demand, exports increasing by nearly 23 p.c., owing in part to the economic recovery in most of the principal countries. With a heavy carry-over of wheat and facilities for the production of minerals and other natural products on a large scale, Canada was in a position to share fully in the revival of international trade.

* Abbreviated from "Business Conditions in Canada, 1936", prepared by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., Dominion Bureau of Statistics.