

and also a dependent parent or parents, payments to the parent or parents are increased from \$30 to \$40 a month, the monthly maximum total to all dependants being raised from \$70 to \$80. A consort, parent or child who is not dependent but has a reasonable expectation of pecuniary benefit from the continuance of the workman's life may be awarded not more than \$40 a month for life or for a shorter period, but not exceeding in all \$1,000. Maximum compensation in total disability cases was increased from \$10 per week or average earnings to \$12.50 per week or average earnings. The Board was given power to make a subsistence allowance of not more than \$2.50 per day to a workman undergoing treatment under its direction at a place other than the one where he resides. In the rehabilitation of injured workmen the Board may spend up to \$75,000. If the contribution by workmen of one cent a day proves insufficient to provide one-half the cost of medical aid, the Board may increase the amount so as to distribute the cost equally between workmen and employers.

In coal mines where not more than 12 men are employed below ground at any one time, the Wartime Coal-mine Employment Act permits the employment of any manager, overman, shiftboss, fireboss, shotlighter or miner whom the Chief Inspector is satisfied is competent. The time limit was removed in the section of the Factories Act giving power to an inspector to permit the employment of a child under 15 for not more than six hours. Sections of the Truck Act requiring wages to be paid in cash or by cheque to workmen employed in, or within a three-mile radius of a city were extended to villages and municipalities. The Apprenticeship Act was amended to lower the minimum age for entry into apprenticeship and for employment in a designated trade to 15 years, bringing it into line with the school-leaving age. A number of new trades were brought under the Trade Schools Act.

**Yukon and Northwest Territories.**—Ordinances of 1943 prohibit the operation of fee-charging employment agencies in both of these Territories. Under the Judicature Ordinance of the Yukon, as amended, wages and salaries are not subject to seizure or attachment, except as to any amount in excess of \$3 per day (less the daily cost of any board supplied by the employer) for the period in respect of which such wages and salaries are owing at the date of service of the summons.

## **Section 2.—Occupations of the Gainfully Occupied Population**

The total population in gainful occupations is recorded at the census. In Section 15 of Chapter IV, pp. 128-146 of the 1937 Year Book, the gainfully occupied in 1931 are dealt with rather extensively under the heading "Occupations of the Canadian People" A special review of occupations of the Canadian people, based on final figures from the 1941 Census, will be found in Appendix III to this volume.

## **Section 3.—Employment and Unemployment**

### **Subsection 1.—Employment and Unemployment Statistics of the Census**

In the 1933 edition of the Year Book, pp. 775-780 are devoted to an examination of the preliminary figures of unemployment as reported at June 1, 1931, for that date and for the preceding twelve months. Tables 24 and 25, at p. 836 of the 1934-35 Year Book, summarize, by industries, the statistics of those actually un-