

## Section 12.—Labour Legislation in Canada.

A summary of Dominion and provincial labour laws in force at the end of 1928 was given in the Canada Year Book for 1929 at pp. 755-762, together with a note on the division of legislative jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces. Summaries of legislation enacted in 1929, 1930 and 1931, were published in the Year Book for those years.

Labour laws enacted during 1932 by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of the several provinces are contained in the Report on Labour Legislation in Canada, 1932, issued by the Department of Labour. The principal enactments of that year are summarized below.

**Dominion Labour Legislation.**—The Relief Act, 1932, authorizes the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces respecting relief measures and to pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sums necessary to meet obligations created by such agreements; to provide for special relief and works in the National Parks and in the drought-stricken areas of Saskatchewan; to assist in defraying the cost of the sale and distribution of natural products; to make loans to, and guarantee repayment of, money loaned to provinces or public corporations and undertakings; and generally to assist the provinces in the relief of distress.

The Unfair Competition Act, repealing those sections of the Trade Mark and Design Act which relate to trade marks, enacts provisions for the protection of trade marks, including trade union labels, in accordance with the Hague Convention of 1925.

**Provincial Labour Legislation.**—In Ontario and Quebec legislation was adopted making the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable to disputes which are within the legislative jurisdiction of those provinces.

In Saskatchewan a number of amendments were made to the Mines Act, including a change of title to "The Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act". A workman may not be employed above or below ground for more than eight hours per day except by mutual consent of employer and employee. Exception is made of employees in an office, boarding house or bunk house, in cases of emergency, at the weekly change of shift, and where continuous or technical work must be performed. The Minister may suspend the operation of those provisions in certain cases. Wages must be paid twice a month. An employee may authorize deductions for hospital dues, medical service or sickness fund by written order.

Certain sections of the Ontario Factory Shop and Office Building Act were made applicable to bake-shops and restaurants, including those regulating hours of labour, forbidding the employment of children under 14 years of age and of children under 16 years except on a school certificate, prescribing safety measures in connection with elevators and hoists, and forbidding the keeping of premises so as to endanger health or safety. Other changes in the Act were designed to bring such places as bowling alleys and shoe-shine parlours within its scope and to give better control of child labour in lumber yards, etc. The inspector may grant a permit for the operation of a factory by a double shift. In such cases hours of labour may not exceed eight for each shift nor sixteen for both shifts and the double shift must fall between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. Women and young persons must be allowed at least one hour in each shift for a meal. The section permitting women and young persons to be employed in shops up to 10 p.m. on Saturday, the day