

The Quebec Forest Operations Commission Act provides for a commission to which every timber-limit holder, before commencing operations, must submit details concerning wages, hours of labour, sanitary conditions, terms of hiring, food supplies and prices charged therefor, living accommodation, deductions from wages for medical and other services, fines and any other information required. The Commission may conduct investigations and make inspections. A statement of the wages to be paid must be posted at the camp and any employee paid lower wages may claim the difference before a court.

Under the Ontario Woodmen's Employment Act, an inspector may be appointed to investigate working and living conditions in lumber camps. The operators are to be held responsible for conditions whether they have let contracts for certain work or not.

The Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to extend the terms of a collective agreement as to wages and hours between one or more employers and one or more trade unions so as to bind all employers and employees in the same trade or industry in a specified district. On petition for its extension by one of the parties to an agreement, the Minister must give thirty days notice of the petition in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. If there is no valid objection, and if he deems the agreement to have a preponderant importance and significance for the establishment of conditions of labour in the industry in the region concerned, he may recommend, to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, its extension. An agreement thus made obligatory governs all individual labour contracts in the industry but if an individual contract is more to the advantage of the employed it is to have effect unless prohibited by the collective agreement. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may refuse to apply the provisions of the Act to any industry liable in his opinion to suffer from the competition of foreign countries or other provinces. Nothing in the Act may be deemed to compel an employer or employee to become or not to become a member of an association of his industry or trade.

The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act was amended in 1933 to prohibit compensation being paid for the first seven days of disability unless it continues for at least three weeks. The minimum weekly payment to a widow or invalid widower with one or more children was reduced from \$12.50 to \$10 and the same reduction was made in the minimum compensation for total disability. Diseases due to mining and quarrying operations were deleted from the schedule of compensable diseases, *viz.*, ankylostomiasis, miners' phthisis, stone workers' or grinders' phthisis, silicosis and pneumoconiosis. The Quebec Silicosis Act, 1931, and the sections on silicosis added to the Mining Act in the same year were repealed in 1933.

Amendments of 1933 to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario authorized the Workmen's Compensation Board to lower the assessment of any employer who reduced the accident hazard to a minimum by installing safety devices and whose accident record has been good. Workmen disabled from silicosis are to be compensated on the same basis as workmen suffering from other industrial diseases, but where silicosis is complicated with tuberculosis the basis of compensation for total disability is now fixed at 50 p.c. instead of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  p.c. of average earnings.

In 1934, dermatitis (*venenata*) due to employment in any process involving the use of acids and alkalis or acids and oils, was added to the schedule of compensable industrial diseases in the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.