

An amendment to the Quebec Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act enables the Chief Inspector to authorize the double shift system in factories where women are employed. Previously, women and young persons could not be employed before 6 a.m. or after 9 p.m. The amendment provides that the work-period for the two shifts of eight hours each must fall between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. In such establishments, an hour in each shift must be given for a meal.

The Limitation of Hours of Work Act of Nova Scotia, which will come into force on proclamation, provides for a Board of Adjustment which, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may limit hours of labour of persons employed in industrial undertakings, including mining, construction, manufacturing, shipbuilding and electrical works. Exceptions may be made similar to those in the Dominion Limitation of Hours of Work Act and the same provision is made for a weekly rest day.

In British Columbia, the Truck Act was amended to prevent an employer supplying fuel to a workman and deducting the cost from wages. No deductions from wages may be made on account of the purchase or subscription price of any stock or shares, nor may wages be paid to a workman by the allotment or delivery to him of stock or shares.

The application of the Women's Minimum Wage Act of Quebec was extended to hotels, clubs and restaurants in towns having a population of not less than 5,000. Penalties for violation of the Act are increased.

The Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia now applies to the wages and conditions of labour of male employees under 18 years of age as well as to adult men. Formerly, the wages of those under 18 were only indirectly affected by the Female Minimum Wage Act and did not come within the scope of the Male Minimum Wage Act.

The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec was amended to stipulate that the workers' associations which may make agreements that may be made generally binding must be associations of *bona fide* employees according to the decision of the Minister of Labour. The terms of an agreement as to apprenticeship as well as those dealing with wages and hours may now be made obligatory. On certain conditions, joint committees for supervising the agreements may levy assessments on the employers concerned, or, if the agreement so provides, on both employers and employees, in order to pay their expenses. A joint committee in a municipality having a population of over 10,000 may require all workmen in the industry and district covered by the agreement to hold certificates of competency from a board of examiners set up by the committee or from the trade union concerned. In the building industry, no building in connection with agriculture may be the subject of an agreement under the Act, and workmen permanently employed in maintenance work in religious or charitable institutions or in manufacturing plants may be paid lower wages than those fixed in the agreement for the district. No collective agreement may fix a lower wage for female employees than that established by the Minimum Wage Commission for the trade. Penalties are provided for violation of the Act or of an agreement made obligatory.

The Industrial Standards Acts of Alberta and Ontario, which are similar in terms, enable the Minister of Labour of the province, on the petition of either employers or employed, to call a conference of employers and workers in any industry for the purpose of negotiating an agreement. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare any written agreement as to wages and hours between employers and employed in any industry to be binding for not more than one year on all persons engaged in the industry in the zone to which it applies if, in the opinion