

Government may appoint inspectors to assist in enforcing the Act and agreements. A joint board to hear complaints and assist in enforcing the agreements may be set up by the parties to any agreement.

The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec was amended to enable several claims against the same employer to be joined in the same suit, and to bring persons violating the wage terms of an agreement under the penalty clauses of the Act. Another amendment was designed to make it clear that the Act applies to all persons employing workers in the building trades subject to the exemptions for workmen permanently employed in the maintenance of religious or charitable institutions or manufacturing establishments.

Amendments in the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario merely clarify the meaning of the Act as regards the scope of the agreements on wages and hours. Heavier penalties are provided for second or subsequent violations of the legal rates or hours. Power to set up a joint board to aid in enforcing a schedule of wages and hours is now vested in the Minister, and the Board is authorized to fix special rates for handicapped workers.

In Alberta and Nova Scotia provision was made for fixing hours of labour and wages of drivers of public service and commercial vehicles, but in Alberta the law will not come into force until proclaimed.

The Hours of Work Act of Alberta provides for an eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week for female workers and for a nine-hour day and fifty-four-hour week for male workers and for a weekly rest day in any industry, trade or business except farming and domestic service. The Act, however, is not to affect the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act. The Act is to be administered by the Board of Industrial Relations, consisting of not more than five persons. Provision is made for exemption from the daily and weekly limit of hours. Persons in supervisory, managerial or confidential positions are exempt. Provision for the application of the statute and for permanent and temporary exceptions are similar to those of the British Columbia Hours of Works Act and of the Eight-Hour Day Convention of the International Labour Conference. The Board may investigate conditions in any industry and prescribe that maximum hours for any employee shall be less than those fixed by the Act, determine rest periods and generally, make regulations regarding hours and conditions of work.

The Fire-Departments Hours of Labour Act of British Columbia was extended to apply to any place in which there is a paid fire department and to grant officers and other employees of fire departments two full days off duty each week in addition to the periods off duty under the Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act.

The One Day's Rest in Seven Act of Saskatchewan, applying only to cities, was amended to give statutory exemption only to persons employed solely as watchmen, janitors, or in managerial positions and to those not usually employed for more than five hours per day.

The Quebec Forest Operations Commission Act of 1934 was repealed. This Act required timber limit holders and contractors cutting timber on Crown lands to furnish certain information, including the wages of employees, the methods of