

vision was made for their extension to other industries. At the present time the Ontario Act applies also to the repair of motor vehicles and the British Columbia Act to automobile maintenance, sign painting, ship and boat building and repairs, electrical repair work, jewellery manufacture and repairs, and the construction and repair of aircraft.

*Conciliation.*—Laws for conciliation in labour disputes which were passed about the turn of the century have been repealed in Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, while in Quebec the Trade Disputes Act enacted in 1901 is still in operation. Quebec has also a statute of 1921 providing for compulsory arbitration in disputes between certain classes of municipal employees and their employers where 25 or more workpeople are employed. The Ontario Municipal Board Act of 1906 enables mediation and arbitration in disputes in connection with railways or public utilities under its jurisdiction.

In Manitoba, the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act, 1937, and in British Columbia, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1937, make provision for conciliation and for investigation and report by a board if conciliation fails. A somewhat similar statute has been enacted in Alberta in 1938. It repeals the Labour Disputes Act of 1926, providing for the appointment of boards of conciliation and investigation. The Manitoba, British Columbia and Alberta statutes prohibit strikes and lockouts after application has been made for the appointment of a board of conciliation and investigation in Manitoba, or of a conciliation commissioner in Alberta and British Columbia, and until a final report has been made in each province. In the methods of procedure laid down in these three statutes they are largely similar to the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The New Brunswick Fair Wage Act, 1936, repealed in 1938, provided for a Fair Wage Officer to hear complaints, make inquiries, and effect adjustment of differences and for a Fair Wage Board to inquire into labour conditions and establish fair rates of wages and the maximum hours to which such rates should apply. The Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 1938, provides for a Fair Wage Officer with the same duties, and, like the three western provinces, for conciliation and investigation in disputes before a stoppage of work.

In each of the provinces except British Columbia and Prince Edward Island there is a statute declaring the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable to disputes within its scope which are within provincial jurisdiction.

*Trade Unions.*—Until 1937, only British Columbia and Quebec had statutes relating expressly to trade unions. The British Columbia Trade Union Act of 1902 declared a trade union not liable for any wrongful act in connection with a strike or lockout unless through its officers it had authorized or concurred in the act. Persuasion without intimidation or the publication or communication of information concerning a dispute may not be enjoined or made a cause for damages.

The Quebec Professional Syndicates Act of 1924 enables the incorporation of trade unions of 20 or more persons, of whom two-thirds are British subjects, with the right to hold property, establish benefit funds and enter into enforceable agreements with other unions and with employers.

The Nova Scotia Trade Union Act, 1937, the Alberta and British Columbia Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, and the Saskatchewan Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, 1938, declare it lawful for employees to form a trade union and to bargain collectively through the union officers or, in Alberta and British Columbia, through representatives duly elected by a majority vote of the employees affected.