

Board. The Alberta Act prohibits a strike or lockout during the period between application for a conciliation commissioner and 14 days after the date fixed for the vote. The New Brunswick Act repeals the Fair Wage Act, 1936, but re-enacts most of its provisions.

The British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act is amended to provide that if the majority of the employees of an employer were, on Dec. 7, 1938, organized in a trade union, it is lawful for them to bargain collectively through the officers of the union. In other cases collective bargaining is to be conducted as formerly through duly elected representatives of the employees affected.

*Wages.*—In Quebec the title of the Workmen's Wage Act, 1937 (a revision of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934) is again changed to Collective Labour Agreements Act. Amendments in this statute and in the Fair Wage Act enable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to amend or revoke a wage ordinance or a decree making an agreement binding or to make either of them retroactive for not more than four months. Unless there is an express stipulation to the contrary, no decree or ordinance is to apply to any department of the Government of Quebec or to work done by a third party for the Government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages.

An amendment in the Alberta Industrial Standards Act clarifies the points which may be dealt with in a schedule of wages and hours to be made binding under the Act. Both the employer and employee who make an agreement for wages below the legal minimum are liable to a penalty. So also is an employer who discharges or discriminates against an employee for making a complaint or testifying in an inquiry under the Act. In Saskatchewan an amendment in the Industrial Standards Act stipulates that before a schedule of wages and hours is made binding the Minister must be satisfied that it is agreed to by a majority of the employees affected and by employers representing a major part of the volume of business in the industry affected. Another amendment authorizes the fixing of minimum prices for services in the same way as wages and hours.

The Manitoba Fair Wage Act is extended to barbering, hair-dressing, printing, engraving, dry cleaning, and any other industry that may be included by Order in Council. Minimum wages and maximum hours in these industries may be fixed by the Fair Wage Board as in the case of public works or they may be established in a manner similar to that provided in the Industrial Standards Acts of Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Saskatchewan.

New sections added to the Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act authorize the Board of Industrial Relations, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to prescribe fair wages for any class of workmen in any specified industry, trade, or occupation (except farm labourers and domestic servants) or in any specified area, work, or undertaking throughout the province. The prescribed rate is to be payable where the contract for the work contains a clause requiring the payment of fair wages and also in cases where the rate is not fixed in the contract of employment.

The Alberta Mining Industry Wages Security Act, which replaces the Coal Miners' Wages Security Act, applies to quarries, salt mines, and works for processing salt or tar sands, and to drilling for gas and oil as well as to coal mines. Every employer, before engaging in such an industry and thereafter when required, must furnish the Minister with a statement of his assets and liabilities and, annually, with a statement of wages paid. Other sections of the Act which will come into