

and female workers in all the provinces except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is administered by special boards which, in most cases, form part of the labour department. Other legislation administered by the provincial departments include the laws in all provinces providing for public employment offices and for the licensing of certain classes of workmen, the Industrial Standards Acts in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and Nova Scotia enabling the wages and hours of work agreed upon by representatives of employers and employees to be made legal throughout the industry concerned and the Collective Labour Agreements Act in Quebec permitting collective agreements between employers and trade unions to be made binding on all in the industry. Workmen's compensation laws in all the provinces except Prince Edward Island are administered by independent boards.

For up-to-date information regarding individual provincial Departments of Labour reference should be made to the annual reports of the Departments concerned, or to the Deputy Ministers of the Provincial Governments.

### Subsection 3.—Provincial Labour Legislation, 1939.

The *Labour Gazette* summarizes the 1939 program of provincial legislation affecting labour. "Labour Legislation in Canada, 1939",\* published by the Dominion Department of Labour, summarizes both Dominion and Provincial legislation by subjects, and gives the text of the new Acts and of the amendments to existing legislation.

**Prince Edward Island.**—Amendments were made to the Interpretation Act (Labour Day was added to the list of public holidays), and to the Forest Fire Act. The Judgment and Execution Act consolidates previous legislation on this subject.

**Nova Scotia.**—Amendments were made to the Apprenticeship Act, the Industrial Standards Act, the Motor Carrier Act, the Nova Scotia Housing Commission Act, the Credit Union Societies Act, and the Sydney Charter (imposing a tax upon non-residents commencing employment in the City). The Nova Scotia Labour Act was continued in force until May 1, 1940, and the Agriculture and Marketing Act consolidates and repeals a number of statutes. New legislation includes the Trade Schools Regulations Act and the Municipal Loan Guarantee Act. The former Act is generally similar to statutes enacted in Ontario and the western provinces and provides for the registration of trade schools and the filing of contracts, etc., with the Director of Technical Education, who may also require copies of text-books and home-study courses and other particulars relating to the staff and equipment of the school. No person under 16 may be admitted to a trade school. The Act does not apply to universities or schools chartered by the Legislature. The Municipal Loan Guarantee Act enables municipalities to take advantage of the Dominion Municipal Improvements Assistance Act.

\* Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, price 25 cents per copy.  
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