

provision compensating workmen for silicosis to cover workers in stone cutting and polishing and the smelting, grinding and polishing of metal. Several additional diseases were brought under the Act. The coverage of the Needy Mothers' Assistance Act was extended to mothers of one child under 16 years of age and to wives who have been deserted or whose husbands are physically or mentally incompetent and are in a public institution. The amending Act has not been proclaimed.

Ontario.—Penalties for violation of the Trade Schools Regulation Act were increased. The Credit Unions Act was passed to consolidate existing legislation and bring it more into line with similar Acts in other provinces.

Manitoba.—The section of the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act dealing with freedom of association was strengthened: it is now an offence to attempt, by intimidation, to compel an employee to belong to or continue in a union, or, on the other hand, to restrain him from so doing. Formerly, the section referred only to joining or refraining from joining such an association. At the second session of the Legislature, the section on collective bargaining was revised to declare the right of employees to bargain collectively through their organizations or representatives, if the latter are British subjects; a refusal of an employer to engage in collective bargaining is made a "labour dispute" within the Act. Under the Factories Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may now make regulations to protect persons engaged in industrial processes involving the use of benzol or other dangerous substances. The Fair Wage Act was amended to prevent its purpose being defeated through the formation of partnerships or otherwise. Bread-, cake- and pastry-making were brought within Part II of the Fair Wage Act under which wages and hours may be fixed for a whole industry by Order in Council if they are agreed on by a sufficient proportion of employers and employees. Provisions of the Trade Schools Regulation Act were tightened. Under the Wages Recovery Act a person may not be summarily committed to gaol for non-payment of an order in respect of wages of a domestic servant until he has first been given notice of a hearing but the employer must pay the costs occasioned by his default.

Saskatchewan.—Under the Minimum Wage Act, as revised, it is no longer necessary to extend the Act to male workers by Order in Council as has been done since 1936. More stringent provision is made to facilitate the enforcement of the Act: registers of wages and hours must be produced by the employer whenever required by any person authorized by the Minister and on conviction for paying less than the minimum wage, the employer may be required to pay a reasonable counsel fee, not exceeding \$25, to the complainant's solicitor. The Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act was extended to all cities having a population of 10,000 or over. Changes in the Industrial Standards Act enable the regulation of the number of apprentices and apply the schedules of wages and hours to any person performing work of the nature covered by the schedules, except work on a private dwelling occupied by the employer or minor repairs by the regular employees of an employer on his premises.

Alberta.—The Masters and Servants Act was amended to enable an employee to sue his employer for an amount not exceeding six months' wages instead of two. The time limit for bringing action is to be six months from the termination of employment. The School Act was amended to extend to some districts having less than 75 pupils authority to enter into an agreement to provide instruction in shop courses, household economics, music, art or commercial work.

British Columbia.—There are several new safety provisions in the Coal Mines Regulation Act. Where more than 20 persons are employed below ground, suitable wash-houses must be provided. Amendments in the Apprenticeship Act