

Alberta.—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was amended to make it apply to a dispute between any employer and a majority of any class of his employees as well as to one affecting a majority of all his workmen. The Act was also extended to cover teachers engaged under the School Act. The section requiring employers to engage in collective bargaining now provides that employees may conduct such bargaining through a trade union or through a negotiating committee duly appointed by a majority vote of the employees or of the class of employees affected by the dispute. Formerly, bargaining was to be carried on by representatives elected by a majority vote of the employees affected. The chairman of a meeting to appoint representatives for collective bargaining must send the Minister of Trade and Industry a sworn declaration showing the number of workmen in the class affected by the dispute, the number attending the meeting, names of officers of the trade union or negotiating committee and the number of votes cast for the trade union or for each member of the committee. The Minister may remove any member of a board of conciliation whom he considers to be unduly delaying proceedings for settlement of the dispute and may appoint a new member. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was brought, at its own request, within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1918. A section added to the Factories Act is identical with that relating to dangerous substances added to the Saskatchewan Factories Act. Under the Hours of Work Act, the Board of Industrial Relations may now arbitrate in disputes as to wages, hours and working conditions and may also collect arrears of wages on behalf of any employee. The Trade Schools Regulation Act and the Electrical Protection Act were revised and amended and a statute enacted for the licensing of welders and the provision of safety measures in welding operations.

Manitoba and British Columbia.—In these two provinces no labour legislation was enacted in 1941, the legislatures having begun their sessions late in the year and continued them into 1942.

Section 2.—Occupations of the Wage-Earning Population

The total population in gainful occupations is recorded at the census. In Section 15 of Chapter IV, pp. 128-146 of the 1937 Year Book, the gainfully occupied in 1931 are dealt with rather extensively under the heading "Occupations of the Canadian People". Statistics of the numerical and percentage distribution of the wage-earning section of the gainfully occupied, by industrial and occupational groups, are given at pp. 741-742 of the 1938 edition of the Year Book, and a table at p. 732 of the 1937 edition shows the numerical and percentage distribution of wage-earners, by age groups, as at the Census of 1931.

Section 3.—Employment and Unemployment

Subsection 1.—Employment and Unemployment Statistics of the Census

In the 1933 edition of the Year Book, pp. 775-780 are devoted to an examination of the preliminary figures of unemployment as reported at June 1, 1931, for that date and for the preceding twelve months. The final results of this inquiry are available in Vol. VI of the Census Publications, which may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at a price of 75 cents for the paper-bound volume.