

statutes administered by some provincial departments include laws for the settlement of industrial disputes, laws to insure freedom of association and promote collective bargaining, and laws to provide for apprenticeship and the licensing of certain classes of workmen. The Industrial Standards Acts in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the Fair Wage Act in Manitoba enable the wages and hours of work agreed upon by representatives of employers and employees to be made legal throughout the industry concerned. The Collective Agreement Act in Quebec permits 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 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 Labour of the Provincial Governments.

Subsection 3.—Provincial Labour Legislation, 1942-43*

The principal provincial measures of interest to labour enacted in 1942 and 1943 dealt with collective bargaining in British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta, and with workmen's compensation benefits in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. In Alberta and British Columbia provisions of the Mining Acts relating to miners' certificates were modified to meet the shortage of coal miners. In most of the provinces, committees were established to consider post-war planning, including co-operation with the Government of Canada for this purpose.

Prince Edward Island.—There were no outstanding developments to report for this Province.

Nova Scotia.—Amendments in the Workmen's Compensation Act increased payments to a widow or invalid widower from \$30 to \$40 a month and payments for children from \$7.50 to \$10 or, in the case of orphans, from \$15 to \$20 a month. Maximum total compensation to these dependants was raised from \$60 to \$80 a month. Certain sections of the Coal Mines Regulation Act were revised to permit an increase in the number of miners and a special Act was passed to enable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to prescribe, for the duration of the War, the qualifications and conditions of supervision for persons employed at the working face.

New Brunswick.—The Mining Act was amended to prescribe qualifications for underground foremen and to require additional safety measures. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Board may, in any case of disability, pay a lump sum not exceeding 10 p.c. of impairment of earning capacity, the balance of compensation to be paid periodically. The Employment Agencies Act prohibits the operation of private fee-charging employment agencies. Acts of 1937 governing factories and steam boilers were proclaimed in force from Sept. 1, 1943, and were amended. The Factories Act now forbids, except with written authority from the Minister, the employment of a child under 14 and limits the employment of a woman or young person under 18 to nine hours per day and 54 hours per week. Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments are now covered by the Act.

Quebec.—Under the Workmen's Compensation Act the Commission, or the employer, if individually liable, is to be reimbursed by the Provincial Treasurer for all cost of compensation to a blind workman in excess of \$50 if the workman was

* For a general summary of labour legislation in Canada, see the 1933 Year Book, pp. 787-796.