

employed with the approval of a designated institute for the blind. Other changes entitle a workman to the renewal of prosthetic and orthopædic appliances for as long as may be necessary; provide compensation for any industrial disease covered by the Act irrespective of the employment, providing the occupation was the cause of the disease; enable the Commission to establish clinics for workmen exposed to siliceous dust; and add pottery-making to the industries in which pneumoconiosis is presumed to be caused by occupation. Family allowances were added to the provisions of a collective agreement which may be made binding on employers and employees by Order in Council under the Collective Agreement Act. For the first time school attendance was made compulsory for children between 6 and 14 years of age and employment of such a child in school hours forbidden, except on written permit, for more than six weeks in a school year. Provision was made for establishing an Economic Advisory Council and a Commission to prepare a plan of health insurance.

Ontario.—The Collective Bargaining Act, 1943, was amended to require an employer to negotiate with the representatives of a collective bargaining agency certified as appropriate by the Labour Court, which is a branch of the High Court of Justice of Ontario. "Collective bargaining agency" means a trade union or association of employees but excludes any association dominated, coerced or improperly influenced by the employer, by financial aid or otherwise. The Act does not apply to farming, domestic service, police, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, or a municipal corporation, school board, or any board or commission established by a municipal corporation under statutory authority except with the express consent of such corporation, board or commission. A collective bargaining agency, which claims to represent a majority of the employees of an employer or a majority of any unit of his employees appropriate for bargaining, may apply to the Court to be certified as such. The Court has power to determine any dispute concerning the appropriate agency, to inquire into any alleged violation of the Act, to restrain any person from continuing such violation, direct the reinstatement of any person discharged from employment and the payment to him of an amount not exceeding his monetary loss, and to make any other order it deems proper. An employer must not discriminate against an employee because of membership or activity in a collective bargaining agency or require as a condition of employment that any person shall abstain from joining or assisting a collective bargaining agency or from exercising his rights under the Act or under a collective agreement. Other sections of the Act stipulate that a collective bargaining agency and its acts are not to be deemed unlawful by reason only that one or more of its objects is in restraint of trade; that an act done by two or more members of a collective bargaining agency, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, is not actionable unless such act would be actionable if done without any agreement or combination; and that a collective bargaining agency may not be made a party to any action nor a collective agreement be made the subject of such action unless this can be done irrespective of the provisions of the Act.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act maximum average earnings upon which compensation may be based were raised to \$2,500 and compensation to a widow or invalid widower was increased from \$40 to \$45 per month. Compensation to a consort may not be less than \$45 per month or average earnings, if less. Minimum compensation to a consort and one child is now \$55, irrespective of earnings, with a further \$10 to each child up to \$55 per month or earnings, whichever is greater. A workman may now claim compensation for an industrial disease even if the disease is not due to his occupation during the twelve months preceding