

disablement. Under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, orders for the remedying of dangerous or unhealthy conditions must be carried out within 30 days or within a period fixed by the inspector. The maximum amount of wages that may be recovered by an order of a justice of the peace under the Master and Servant Act was raised from \$100 to \$200.

Manitoba.—Changes in the Fair Wage Act, Part I of which applies to public works and private construction works, extended the Act to smaller private works and added laundries and trucking businesses to the industries to which Part II of the Act applies. Minimum wages and maximum hours may be fixed by Order in Council in the industries under Part II if a sufficient proportion of the industry agrees upon the conditions. Hours on duty of drivers of public passenger and goods vehicles were limited to 10 in any 24. An amendment in the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act permitted two officers of a union to sign an application for a Board of Conciliation on behalf of employees who are members of the union if they are authorized by a resolution of the employees directly affected, at a meeting of which all had at least three days' notice, or if they are authorized in writing by a majority of the union member employees directly affected. The Workmen's Compensation Act now enables the Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to make arrangements with the Boards of Saskatchewan and Ontario for compensation for industrial diseases to workmen engaged in operations extending across the provincial boundary. The Electricians' Licence Act was brought into conformity with the Code of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association and installation of electrical equipment not approved by the Association was forbidden.

Saskatchewan.—The Factories Act was amended to enable the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare, subject to regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to grant exemption from the provisions of the Act relating to the employment of children, hours of employment of women and young persons, and certain safety and health provisions. Sections dealing with elevators and hoists were repealed following enactment of the Elevator and Hoist Act, 1943, which provided for inspection and fixed 18 years as the minimum age for elevator operators. Amendments in the Steam Boilers Act enabled the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations governing refrigerating and oxy-acetylene plants, pressure vessels, and the qualifications for welders. The Workmen's Wage Act, which requires the weekly payment of wages in cash or by cheque in the construction industry and in factories and shops, was amended to permit exemptions from these provisions. The Workmen's Compensation Board may now pay compensation in respect of a child up to the age of 18 years if it seems advisable to continue the child's education. A number of additions were made to the schedule of industrial diseases and compensation is provided for frost-bite and for repair or replacement of broken dentures. The Board, with the approval of the Government, may make arrangements with the Boards of Alberta and Manitoba for compensation for industrial diseases for workmen employed in an interprovincial industry.

Alberta.—In the Labour Welfare Act, which applies to all employees except farm labourers and domestic servants, a number of sections of the Factories Act were repealed and re-enacted with certain changes, including new provisions to require prompt payment of wages and to enable the Board of Industrial Relations to conduct investigations and make orders relating to working conditions. In the 1943 revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act, compensation to a widow or invalid widower was raised from \$35 to \$40 a month with \$12 a month for each child under