

Factory legislation in eight provinces, and shops legislation in several provinces, prohibit child labour, regulate the hours of women and young persons, and provide for safety and health. Other labour statutes in most provinces include minimum-wage legislation and maximum-hours laws, laws for the settlement of industrial disputes, legislation to ensure 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 employed to be made legal throughout the industry concerned. The Quebec Collective Agreement Act permits agreements between employers and trade unions to be made binding on all in the industry. Workmen's compensation laws in all 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 in 1944

Certain subjects received attention from several Provincial Legislatures during the year: labour relations, apprenticeship and workmen's compensation.

Apprenticeship Acts providing for a provincial system of training and supervision were enacted in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. Similar statutes are in force in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario, and in all cases the provinces may receive financial assistance to provide apprenticeship under the Dominion Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942.

By statutes in British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario the Dominion Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, 1944, are applied to industries normally within provincial jurisdiction and not essential to the prosecution of the War. A Saskatchewan statute was enacted to the same effect but was repealed later in the year by a statute dealing with labour relations in the Province. In Alberta the Government has been empowered to apply the Dominion Regulations to all industries. In Quebec, new statutes provide machinery for labour disputes in industry generally and in public services. In the following statement no reference is made to the provincial Acts enabling the application of the Dominion Regulations to labour relations in a province.

In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, workmen's compensation benefits were raised.

Prince Edward Island.—The *Apprenticeship Act*, to come into force on proclamation, provides for a provincial system of apprentice training and supervision in connection with the building trades and other trades added by Order in Council.

Nova Scotia.—Amendments in the *Workmen's Compensation Act* stipulate that persons receiving compensation at the rates of 55 or 60 p.c. of average earnings as provided before 1930 and 1938, respectively, will be entitled from May 1, 1944, to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ p.c. of such earnings, the rate adopted in 1938. Minimum compensation for disability occurring after Aug. 6, 1944, was raised from \$8 a week or average earnings to \$10 or average earnings. Medical aid is to be furnished as the Board