

The *Rights of Labour Act* re-enacts those provisions of the repealed Collective Bargaining Act which declared that a trade union and its acts should not be unlawful by reason only that one or more of its objects are in restraint of trade; that an act done by two or more members of a trade union in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute should not be actionable unless done without agreement or combination; that a trade union might not be made a party to an action nor a collective agreement be made the subject of such an action unless this could be done irrespective of this Act or of the Labour Relations Board Act; and that the Dominion Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1942, is to have effect in Ontario notwithstanding the termination of the War or the repeal of the Act by the Parliament of Canada.

The *Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act* applies to every establishment and undertaking in any industry and also to any establishment or work in any business, trade or occupation which may be prescribed by the regulations. The Act fixes maximum working hours at eight per day and 48 per week and grants a holiday of at least one week with pay to employees each year. The maximum hours provision does not apply to persons employed in a managerial, supervisory or confidential capacity. The Industry and Labour Board may authorize longer hours where these are agreed upon in writing by the organization or representatives of the employers and workers concerned, and also in cases of emergency, and may suspend such provisions in industries essential to the war effort.

Amendments made to the *Factory, Shop and Office Building Act* broaden the definitions of "factory" and "shop".

The *Workmen's Compensation Act* was made applicable specifically to the Crown in the right of the Province, but its former application to school boards was changed to exclude rural school boards. Any farming industry may now be brought within Part I of the Act on application of the employer. In the case of accidents after Apr. 6, 1944, the Board may supply necessary services and attendance for a workman rendered helpless by permanent total disability. In cases of silicosis, the period of exposure to silica dust necessary for compensation was reduced from five to two years, and a workman is no longer required to establish his claim within five years of leaving employment.

Manitoba.—The *Manitoba Wartime Labour Relations Regulations Act*, which may be suspended at any time, applies the Dominion Regulations to industries normally within provincial jurisdiction. The Act repeals the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Manitoba) and suspends the operation of the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act.

The *Apprenticeship Act* is generally similar to Acts of like title in the other provinces. It will apply to such of the 71 specified trades as the Government may designate.

Saskatchewan.—Two legislative sessions were held in Saskatchewan in 1944. At the first session were enacted the Labour Relations Act and the Apprenticeship Act, and workmen's compensation benefits were increased. The minimum age for boys in the workings of a mine was raised from 14 to 16, and in fire-departments of cities of over 10,000 population, provision was made for a three-platoon system of eight hours each. At the second session, a separate Department of Labour was provided for, and the Trade Union Act and Annual Holidays Act were passed. The Trade Union Act repealed the Labour Relations Act enacted earlier in the year.