

Manitoba.—The *Fair Wage Act* was amended to empower the Government to bring any business or undertaking, except agriculture, within Part II of the Act. This Part, like the Industrial Standards Acts in other provinces, permits minimum wages and maximum hours of work to be fixed by Order in Council for a particular industry if the conditions have been agreed upon by a sufficient number of the employers and employees concerned.

Saskatchewan.—The *Trade Union Act, 1944*, was amended to stipulate that where a member of a union is dismissed and the union alleges that he was discharged for union activities, the allegation shall be presumed to be true unless the contrary is proved. To determine which union represents a majority in an appropriate bargaining unit, the Labour Relations Board may order a secret ballot and must do so on application of any union which has, within the past six months, been indicated as bargaining representative by 25 p.c. or more of the workers in any appropriate unit. The Board may refuse to order a vote if satisfied that another union has a majority or if, within the past six months, it has taken a vote in the same unit on the same union's application. A collective agreement must remain in force for one year and thereafter from year to year, but either party may give notice of termination or revision not less than 30 nor more than 60 days before the expiry date, and within that period any union claiming a majority may apply to the Board to have its claim substantiated.

Changes in the *Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act* bring telephone operators within its scope, and add to the list of diseases for which compensation may be paid. Amendments in the *Workmen's Compensation Act, 1911*, under which the individual employer is liable for compensation and which applies to certain classes of railway workers not covered by the (*Accident Fund*) Act, stipulate that a workman's injury or death must be presumed to have arisen out of and in the course of employment whether or not he assumed any risk or acted contrary to the employer's instructions, and the fact that he did so is not to be a defence under the Act. Where a workman accepts an advance on account of compensation, he is not thereby debarred from proceeding independently of the Act against the employer.

The minimum age of employment in factories was raised to 16 years from 14 for boys and 15 for girls, but in the revised *Child Welfare Act* the age under which employment is forbidden between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. is lowered from 16 to 13 years.

Village councils may pass by-laws, subject to the Child Welfare Act, fixing the age and conditions under which a child under 16 may be employed in a billiard-room or bowling alley.

Alberta.—The *Alberta Bill of Rights Act*,* which will not be proclaimed until its validity has been determined by the Courts, sets out certain rights of citizenship. These include: for every citizen between the ages of 19 and 60 years opportunity to engage in gainful employment or, if such employment is not available, a social security pension of not less than \$600 a year on the basis of the 1945 price level; for every citizen under 19 the necessities of life adequate for health and physical well-being, free public- and high-school education and opportunity for further training if aptitude and ability are shown, and free medical, surgical, hospital, and dental care; for every citizen on retirement at the age of 60, a pension of such amount as may be authorized, but not less than the current social security pension, and medical benefits; and for the disabled, a social-security pension and medical benefits.

* Since this material was prepared this legislation has been disallowed by the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council to which body appeal was carried.