

employers and employees in the industry in the district covered by the agreement, if the parties are sufficiently representative of the industry. At Mar. 31, 1948, 121 agreements had been generalized to apply either throughout the Province or to a certain district. These agreements covered 204,428 work people and 18,362 employers. The agreements in force throughout the Province apply to the following industries: building materials; the manufacture of women's cloaks and suits, dresses, millinery, men's and boys' clothing, men's and boys' hats and caps, fine gloves and work gloves, shoes, furniture, paints, corrugated and uncorrugated paper boxes; the tanning industry and the lithographing industry and elevator construction. Other agreements concern industries in particular cities or parts of the Province including all building trades and printing trades in the large urban centres and many rural districts. In 1949, three new agreements were extended for the first time and four affecting bakery employees, checkers (ocean navigation), lithographers, and shoemakers were repealed.

The Industrial Standards Acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan and the Alberta Labour Act provide that wages and hours agreed upon at a conference of representatives of employers and employees, called by the Minister of Labour or his representative, may be made legally binding by Order in Council on the industry in the area concerned. The Nova Scotia Act applies only to construction work at Halifax, Dartmouth and Sydney.

In Nova Scotia, 10 schedules for individual building trades were in force during 1949. These included six which were renewals of previous schedules and two others which were made for the first time in one zone, and two others which were previously in effect during 1948 in another zone. In New Brunswick, one schedule made in 1949 for one building trade in one zone was a renewal of the previous schedule; one other schedule for another building trade in the same zone terminated

In Ontario, there were 132 schedules in force at the end of 1949. Throughout the Province, schedules were in effect for brewery workers, cloakmakers, the men's and boys' clothing industry and the hard furniture industry. In the construction industry, one schedule covered several building trades in one city, and 55 schedules, each for a single trade in a single locality, covered one or more trades in 28 localities. In other industries also, schedules were in effect only for certain zones: for bakers in one zone, for soft furniture manufacturing in one, for coal hoisting in one, for the coal industry in one, for taxi-drivers in one, for the retail gasoline service industry in four and for barbers in 63 zones. Of the above, 13 were new schedules and two were schedules made for the first time in 1949.

In Saskatchewan, 16 schedules were in effect at the end of 1949. These included one for barbers covering the whole Province; others covered bakers and salesmen, carpenters, electrical workers, painters, shoe repairers, and beauty culture operators, in one or more areas. During 1949 three new schedules, including one schedule made for the first time, were made binding and three were rescinded.

In Alberta, 21 schedules were in effect at the end of 1949. These included in one or more areas, bakers and bakery salesmen, certain individual building trades, dairy employees, garage and service station employees, radio service employees, laundry and dry-cleaning employees and barbers. During the year, four new schedules, including one schedule made for the first time, were made binding and two were revoked.