

amendment further provides that no person may include in an application form, advertisement or inquiry a question or request for particulars as to an applicant's race, religion, colour or national origin unless the question or request is based upon a *bona fide* occupational qualification.

The *Annual Holidays Act*, which provided for a two-week vacation after one year of service with one employer and three weeks after five years, was amended to extend the benefits of a three-week vacation to persons whose employment with the same employer has not been continuous. A new provision states that an employee is entitled to a three-week vacation with pay after five "accumulated" years of employment, provided that no break in his service has exceeded six months (182 days).

The *Workmen's Compensation Act* was amended to increase the lump sum payable to a widow from \$250 to \$300 and to provide for the payment of a sum not exceeding \$50 for a burial plot, and for the payment of a lump sum not exceeding \$50, at the discretion of the Workmen's Compensation Board, to each orphan child under 16 to meet expenses arising from the death of the parent. The minimum weekly payment for permanent and temporary total disability was increased from \$25 to \$30, or earnings if less. All increases in compensation are effective from July 1, 1959. The conditions laid down for the payment of compensation for silicosis were relaxed so that the period of exposure necessary to qualify for benefits is now three years instead of five.

Alberta.—The *Master and Servants Act* was amended to improve the procedure for collection of wages pursuant to a court order.

The *Apprenticeship Act* was amended to prohibit any employment in a designated trade by a person eligible to be an apprentice (apart from employment under apprenticeship contract) except with the permission of the Board.

Legislation was enacted dividing the Department of Industries and Labour into two separate Departments, each with its own Minister.

British Columbia.—The *Trade-unions Act* replaced legislation of the same title. Both trade unions and employers' organizations are declared legal entities for purposes of prosecuting and being prosecuted for offences against the Labour Relations Act and for purposes of suing and being sued under the Trade-unions Act. An employers' organization, a trade union or other person who fails to comply with the Labour Relations Act or the Trade-unions Act is declared to be liable in damages to anyone injured thereby, and the act of any member of an employers' association or trade union is presumed, unless otherwise shown, to be authorized by the employers' organization or trade union. The new Act also sets out the circumstances in which picketing and other forms of persuasion may legally be carried on, limiting it to legal strikes and to lockouts, and to premises where an actual dispute is in progress, further providing that it may be carried on only by the union whose members are on strike or locked out. All other picketing or other forms of persuasion directed against an employer are contrary to the Act.

The Act also prohibits the use of *ex parte* injunctions to restrain a union or other person from any act relating to a legal strike or lockout except where necessary to safeguard public order or to prevent substantial or irreparable damage to property, in which case such an injunction may be granted for a period of not more than four days. Another provision removes trade unions from the law of civil conspiracy, stating that no act done by two or more members of a trade union is actionable, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a labour dispute, unless the act would be wrongful if done without any agreement or combination.