

An amendment to the *Constitution Act*, to be brought into effect by proclamation, prohibits all picketing designed to persuade anyone temporarily to withdraw his services from the provincial government or any of its departments or, with certain exceptions, from any Board or Commission appointed by an Act of the Legislature or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Picketing designed to persuade a provincial civil servant from doing anything or to refrain from doing anything in contravention of his oath of office or of the statute from which his duties devolve is also prohibited.

Extensive changes were made in the *Workmen's Compensation Act*. The ceiling on annual earnings for compensation purposes was raised from \$4,000 to \$5,000 and the waiting period reduced to three days. In fatal cases, the lump sum payment to a widow was increased from \$100 to \$250 and the monthly pension from \$75 to \$90. The monthly allowance for a child was raised from \$25 to \$35 and that for an orphan from \$30 to \$40. The new rates for dependants are applicable to existing pensioners. The definition of "silicosis" was also revised to make conditions for the establishment of a claim for compensation for the disease less stringent. The coverage of the Act was extended.

Amendments to the *Boiler and Pressure-vessel Act* prohibit the installation or alteration of a low-pressure boiler plant without a permit and change the duties which a boiler operator Class A is qualified to perform.

Regulation of Wages and Hours of Labour under Industrial Standards Legislation and the Quebec Collective Agreement Act.—The Industrial Standards Acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan and the Labour Act of Alberta 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*, 13 schedules of hours and wages for individual building trades were in force during the year ended Mar. 31, 1958.

In *New Brunswick*, four schedules for individual building trades were in force during the year ended Mar. 31, 1958.

In *Quebec*, under the Collective Agreement Act, hours and wages and also apprenticeship, vacations with pay and family allowances provisions, established by a collective agreement voluntarily entered into by employers and unions or groups of employees, may be made legally binding by Order in Council on all 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, 1958, 102 agreements covering 262,867 workers and 28,056 employers had been generalized to apply either throughout the province or to a certain district. The agreements in force throughout the province apply to the following industries: building materials, the manufacture of women's cloaks and suits, dresses, millinery, ladies' handbags, men's and boys' clothing, men's and boys' hats and caps, men's and boys' shirts, fine gloves and work gloves, shoes, furniture, paint, corrugated and uncorrugated paper boxes, the tanning industry, the elevator construction industry, and the casket manufacturing industry. Other agreements concern industries in particular cities or parts of the province including all building trades and printing trades in large urban centres and many rural districts.

In *Ontario*, there were 128 wages and hours schedules in force at Mar. 31, 1958. Throughout the province schedules were in effect for the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry, men's and boys' hats and caps, the millinery industry and the hard furniture industry. In the construction industry, 53 schedules, each for a