

severed its connection with the outside organization. Provisions requiring the Labour Relations Board to decertify a union on the grounds that any of its officers had been convicted of offences in connection with labour disputes, or where a judgment had been entered against the union for tortious acts, were repealed.

A new provision relates to the situation arising from the transfer of ownership of a business. A bargaining agent that was certified in respect of the employees before the transfer continues to be the bargaining agent within the meaning of the Act, and a collective agreement concluded between the bargaining agent and the former owner is binding on the new owner.

A change was also made with respect to the conditions under which a clause in an agreement requiring union membership as a condition of employment may be implemented by an employer. Notwithstanding the terms of an agreement, an employer may employ a person who is otherwise qualified for employment and who has applied for but been refused membership in the union.

The section requiring every collective agreement to include a provision for final settlement of disputes arising out of the agreement was revised by prescribing in the Act an arbitration clause that will be deemed to be a term of an agreement where the Board finds that no procedure, or no adequate procedure, has been provided. The prescribed clause requires the setting up of a three-man arbitration board to deal with any dispute arising out of the interpretation, application, administration or alleged violation of the agreement, including any question as to whether a matter is arbitrable.

The *Trade Union Act*, passed in 1960, requires trade union locals in Newfoundland to register with the Registrar of Trade Unions in the provincial Department of Labour. Before a union can apply for registration it must appoint three union members as trustees in whom will be vested the real and personal property of the union for the use and benefit of the members. With the application for registration the union must file a copy of its constitution, which must contain comprehensive rules for the government, regulation, conduct and management of the union. Copies of the rules and of the union's annual financial statement are to be supplied by the union to its members. Annual returns must also be filed by the union with the Registrar, showing the trustees and officers and an audited financial statement.

If the Registrar believes that a union is not complying with its rules or with the Act, he may carry out such investigation as he deems fit. If a union has violated its rules or the Act, he may suspend or cancel the certificate. A union may appeal from the Registrar's decision to the Supreme Court.

The *Logging Camps Act, 1960* replaces earlier legislation dealing with the establishment and operation of logging camps. It requires logging camps to be so located, constructed and used as to provide for the well-being, reasonable comfort and safety of the loggers, and authorizes the making of regulations specifying health and safety standards. Regulations have since been issued under the Act.

The *Regulation of Trade Schools Act, 1960* requires the registration with the Minister of Education of private schools giving instruction in specified trades, and provides for regulation and inspection of such schools.

Prince Edward Island.—The *Minimum Wage for Men Act* gives the Labour Relations Board of the province authority to fix minimum wage rates for male employees, subject to review by the Minister of Labour. The Board previously had such authority, under legislation adopted in 1959, to fix minimum rates for women. No rates have yet been set.

An amendment to the *Workmen's Compensation Act* increases the sum payable for funeral expenses of a work accident victim from \$200 to \$300 and provides for payment of up to \$100 for transporting the body of the workman to the place of burial. The minimum payment for total disability is increased from \$15 to \$20 per week.