

otherwise authorized or permitted under the Act becomes illegal. The Minister of Labour is forthwith to establish a procedure to assist the parties to the dispute to reach a settlement and is empowered "to do all such things as may be necessary to settle the dispute", and in the meantime the *status quo* is to be maintained, except that the employer, with the consent of the bargaining agent, may give effect to a proposed change in wages and hours.

A change in the Act makes it an unfair labour practice on the part of an employee to refuse to perform work for his employer, or for an officer or representative of a trade union to encourage or consent to such refusal, because of a dispute over work assignment. Another amendment aimed at preventing picketing in support of an illegal strike provides that where a strike is illegal no trade union or member of the trade union or other person shall "dissuade or endeavour to dissuade anyone" from entering an employer's place of business, or from dealing in or handling the products of any person, or doing any business with any person.

The *Judicature Act* was amended to specify the conditions under which interim injunctions may be issued to restrain actions in connection with a strike or lockout. In all cases an opportunity must be given for a hearing. The period of notice must be sufficient to enable the person served to attend and in no case may be less than three hours. A new provision requires a bargaining agent to distribute to its members a copy of the union's annual financial statement.

British Columbia.—An amendment to the *Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act* makes a number of general changes in the system of supervision to ensure safe work practices, and in certain safety rules. A new provision requires that every person employed underground in a mine must be under the supervision of a person who holds a shiftboss certificate issued by a Board of Examiners appointed under the Act. An applicant for a shiftboss certificate must have at least three years of practical mining experience, or a mining engineering degree from a university approved by the Board and one year of mining experience, and he must have a thorough knowledge of the rules established by the Act and of safe working practices.

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, 1959.

In *New Brunswick*, four schedules for individual building trades were in force during the year ended Mar. 31, 1959.

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, 1959, 103 agreements covering 220,973 workers and 29,191 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 coats and suits, dresses, millinery, women's 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