

Minister of Labour to ask a judge of the Supreme Court to decide the legality of a strike, and empowering the judge to nullify a collective agreement, or cancel a union's certification or check-off rights if he found a strike illegal were removed. Other amendments state that the Labour Relations Board may not certify a union that discriminates, contrary to the Fair Employment Practices Act, on grounds of race, religion, colour, ancestry or place of origin; may authorize the Minister to take a settlement vote; and may provide an alternative method of enforcing the Board's orders in unfair labour practice cases.

The *Annual Holidays Act* was amended to make it clear that, for purposes of calculating vacation pay, "wages" include the vacation pay received in the year.

An amendment to the *Health Act* authorized the making of regulations providing for the control of radiation sources and radiation hazards.

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 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*, 12 schedules of hours and wages for individual building trades were in force during the year ended Mar. 31, 1961.

In *New Brunswick*, four schedules for individual building trades were in force during the year ended Mar. 31, 1961.

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, 1961, 102 agreements covering 225,529 workers and 32,119 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 and uncorrugated paper boxes, the tanning 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 in many rural districts.

In *Ontario*, there were 144 wages and hours schedules in force at Mar. 31, 1961. Of these, 68 applied to the building trades, four were for the retail gasoline service industry and 66 covered barbering. Throughout the province, schedules were in effect for five clothing industries and for the hard furniture industry.

In *Manitoba*, the Fair Wage Act provides similar machinery for fixing wages and hours in any business, trade or undertaking except agriculture. Orders in Council under this legislation have been passed fixing wages and hours in the barbering and hair-dressing trades. A schedule for the construction industry applies to private construction work in the larger centres of population as well as to public construction work throughout the province.

In *Saskatchewan*, 17 schedules were in effect at Mar. 31, 1961. The schedule for barbers covered the whole province; others applied to bakers and bakery salesmen, carpenters, electrical workers, painters, and beauty culture operators in one or more areas.

In *Alberta*, 30 schedules were in effect during 1961. These governed, in one or more areas, bakers and bakery salesmen, certain individual building trades, dairy employees, garage and service-station workers, radio service, laundry and dry-cleaning employees and barbers.