

Safety Act was passed in Ontario, the first safety legislation to be enacted for the logging industry in the province. New foundry regulations, and regulations designed to safeguard workmen against accidents in hazardous underground projects, and particularly work in compressed air, were also issued in Ontario. Legislation governing elevators and hoists was revised in Manitoba. The Ontario Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act was rewritten to bring its safety requirements into line with modern technology and practice. A new Act governing electrical installations was passed in New Brunswick.

Workmen's compensation laws were amended in five provinces. The Quebec Legislature made provision for a much wider coverage of the Act. In Ontario, the maximum annual earnings on which compensation may be paid were increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000. In Quebec, the minimum payment for total disability was fixed at \$25 a week instead of \$15. Of special importance were changes with regard to the age to which children's allowances are payable. In Quebec, a child is now eligible for an allowance as long as he is in regular attendance at school and, in Prince Edward Island, payment of compensation may be continued to the age of 21, at the discretion of the Workmen's Compensation Board, in respect of a child who is furthering his education. Greater expenditures for rehabilitation services were authorized in Manitoba and Quebec. Both Ontario and Quebec reduced the waiting period to three days.

Further information about legislative changes in 1963 may be found in the *Labour Gazette*, September–December 1963 issues.

Regulation of Hours and Annual Vacations.—Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have statutes of general application limiting working hours. The Acts are of two types. Those of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia set actual limits on daily and weekly hours, and provide that work may not be carried on beyond those limits except with the permission of the administrative authority. The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Acts regulate hours through the requirement that one and one half times the regular rate must be paid if work is continued after specified limits. Hours are also regulated under the Industrial Standards Acts, the Manitoba Fair Wage Act and the Quebec Collective Agreement Act (see p. 720) and there is, in addition, some regulation of hours under other legislation, such as factories Acts, mines Acts and, in Newfoundland, legislation governing shops.

In Ontario, working hours are limited to eight in a day and 48 in a week. In Alberta, the maximum daily and weekly hours permitted to be worked in all centres with a population of over 5,000 are eight and 44, and in the remainder of the province they are eight and 48. In British Columbia, hours are limited to eight in a day and 44 in a week. Under the Saskatchewan law, one and one half times the regular rate must be paid for work done after eight hours in a day and 44 hours in a week, except in workplaces (other than factories) in the smaller centres, where the overtime rate must be paid after a 48-hour week. In addition to the above, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has authority to limit daily hours in any class of employment in order to prevent the working of excessive hours; this authority has been used to limit daily hours to 12 in highway construction and maintenance. The Manitoba Act, which applies to the chief industrial areas of the province, requires one and one half times the regular rate to be paid after eight hours in a day and after 48 hours in a week for men and 44 hours for women. The Manitoba and British Columbia Acts cover specified industries but the other three Acts apply to most industries in the province concerned.

Seven provinces—Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia—have annual vacations legislation applicable to most industries,