

Amendments to the *Workmen's Compensation Act* increased from \$20 to \$25 the allowance payable to each child under age 16 and continued to age 18 if the child is regularly attending school. The increase is applicable to all children receiving compensation regardless of the date of accident. The amount fixed as the minimum payment for total disability was raised from \$15 to \$25 a week or to the amount of earnings, if less than \$25 a week.

**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* 12 schedules of hours and wages for individual building trades were in force in 1954, all renewals of previous schedules. In *New Brunswick* five schedules for individual building trades were in force in 1954. One new schedule governing carpenters at Edmundston was made binding for the first time and the schedule governing plumbers at Saint John expired in 1953.

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, 1954, 96 agreements covering 225,681 workers and 21,636 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 structural iron erection 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 147 wages and hours schedules in force at Mar. 31, 1954. Throughout the Province schedules were in effect for brewery workers, cloakmakers, 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 one schedule covered several building trades in one city and 67 schedules, each for a single trade in a single locality, covered one or more trades in 31 localities. In other industries also schedules were in effect only for certain zones. Bakers, soft furniture manufacturing, coal hoisting, and the coal industry each had schedules in one zone, retail gasoline service in four, taxi drivers in one, and barbers had schedules in 64 zones. During 1954, 11 new schedules were made binding, 10 of which applied to the construction industry including one made binding for the first time, and one to the men's and boys' hat and cap 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 hairdressing trades.

In *Saskatchewan* 17 schedules were in effect at Mar. 31, 1954. The schedule for barbers covered the whole Province; others applied to bakers and bakery salesmen, carpenters, electrical workers, painters, shoe repairers and beauty culture operators in one or more areas.

In *Alberta* 28 schedules were in effect during 1954. 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. One new schedule was made binding and one was rescinded during the year.