

The Alberta Board has issued orders stating that the working week is 48 hours, except in the case of stores, but by an amendment to the Act in 1924, the Board may provide for longer working hours under pressure of seasonal work.

In British Columbia a week of 48 hours is prescribed for workers in offices, in public housekeeping, in personal service, in theatres, and in telephone and telegraph services; special rules to govern overtime work are laid down in that province for the fruit and vegetable industry. Working hours for women and girls in factories are subject to the provisions of the Provincial Factories Act, while no provision is made regarding the hours of mercantile, laundry or fishery workers.

In Manitoba the regulations of the Board governing most types of factories provide for a 9-hour day and a 48-hour week, but longer hours are permitted in some employments. Thus, bag makers and jewelry workers have a 9-hour day and a 49-hour week; auto top, bedding, glove, dyeing and cleaning workers have a 9-hour day and a 50-hour week; and millinery, knitting, tailoring and dressmaking employees have an 8½-hour day and a 50-hour week. Laundry workers may be employed for 52 hours in the week, but not for more than 9 hours in any day. The Saturday working hours in shops and stores are 11½, with a weekly maximum of 49 hours, or 53 per week in 5c., 10c. and 15c. stores. Office workers in the same province have a maximum week of 44 hours with a maximum day of 8 hours.

The Ontario Board has as yet fixed no definite limits for the working day or week, but the recent orders governing office workers provide that the minimum rates for part time workers shall be based on a regular working week of 48 hours.

In Saskatchewan no time limit is fixed for milliners and dressmakers, but a 48-hour week is fixed as the maximum normal period of employment in laundries and factories, shops, stores and mail order houses, hotels and restaurants.

**Trades Conferences.**—The Boards of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario, before fixing minimum wage rates for any occupation, summon conferences consisting of representatives of the workers, their employers, and of the general public, and the order which follows generally represents a compromise between the views of the interested parties, though the Board is not bound by the recommendations of such conferences. The Manitoba Board has judicial powers in regard to the taking of evidence before deciding on minimum wage rates. The Nova Scotia Board, under the Act of 1924, will have similar powers in regard to wage conferences.

**Minimum Wage Boards.**—The Minimum Wage Board of Alberta, established in 1922, consists of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and representing respectively the employers, the employed and the province at large, one of the members being named chairman of the Board. In British Columbia also, the Board consists of three members; one of these, the Provincial Deputy Minister of Labour, acts as chairman. Similar rules are laid down for the appointment of the Minimum Wage Commission in Quebec, with the further provision that one of the three members be a woman. The Acts of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan place administration in the hands of Boards of five members, including two women, all the members being appointed by the Provincial Government. Board members are allowed no remuneration in British Columbia or Quebec; in Ontario they receive a *per diem* allowance for transaction of official business, while the Acts of Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan allow the members regular remuneration for their services and expenses.