

also in municipal laws. In Ontario, the law stipulates that no boy under 12 or girl under 16 shall engage in street trades at any time and no boy under 16 between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. In the three Prairie Provinces provision is made for the taking into custody of children of specified ages working in the street, and in these three provinces and in Ontario a penalty is prescribed for any person who causes the employment of a child of specified age in any circus or place of public amusement without special permit, or employment in any public place at night. In British Columbia by-laws may regulate employment in bowling-alleys and such places, and in Quebec by-laws may govern employment of children in streets or public places, but in the latter province no children under 16 unable to read and write fluently may act as messengers or newsboys, unless attending night school, and not after 8 p.m. In Nova Scotia street trades are forbidden to children in school hours and in New Brunswick commissioners of juvenile courts may regulate such employment, but up to the present no juvenile courts have been established in this province. The Manitoba Child Welfare Act prohibits the habitual employment of a child under 18 between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. and prescribes a penalty for causing one under 18 to be employed "for hire" between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. The Child Welfare Act of Alberta contains a somewhat similar provision but has not yet been proclaimed in force. The same laws stipulate that no child under 16 shall be employed in any harmful occupation.

*Minimum wage* laws have been enacted by all the provinces but New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. No action has been taken under the Nova Scotia statute. These laws provide for the fixing by administrative boards of minimum rates of wages for female employees in the classes of occupations within the scope of the respective statutes. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nova Scotia, the law applies only to workers in cities or towns and within this limitation to employees in factories, shops, hotels and restaurants in the two first-named provinces. In Alberta the law includes all trades or occupations except domestic service. The British Columbia Act applies to all female employees in the province and the Ontario to all but farm labourers and domestic servants. The Quebec statute is limited to industrial establishments. The minimum wage laws of all but Quebec and Ontario enable maximum hours of labour to be established. In the latter the board may specify the hours for which the rates are payable. The provisions of the Orders issued by the boards are set out elsewhere in this chapter.

The Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia provides for the establishment of minimum rates of wages for all male employees except farm labourers, domestic servants and those in the fruit and vegetable industry. An Order covering the lumbering industry issued under this Act was declared invalid by the Supreme Court of Canada in October, 1928, owing to the application of the Order to all employed in the industry rather than to the various occupations concerned.

The employment of women in places of business owned or conducted by Orientals has been affected by legislation of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario. In Manitoba, a statute prohibiting such employment has not been proclaimed in effect. A similar enactment in Ontario requires the issue of a proclamation before it becomes effective. In Saskatchewan and British Columbia municipal authorities are empowered to prevent such employment.

*Fair Wages.*—All the provinces but Prince Edward Island require the payment of not less than the current rate of wages to certain classes of employees. Persons