

In Saskatchewan, new safety regulations for coal mines were issued in 1933. In 1934, a Mines Regulation Act was passed relating to other mines including quarries and oil and gas wells.

In 1934 the Industrial Establishments Act of Quebec was amended to cover shops, and the section prohibiting the employment of children under 14 now applies not only to factories and shops but also to theatres, hotels, restaurants, telegraph offices and to messenger services. The normal working day of women and persons under 18 in industrial establishments must now end at 6 p.m. instead of 9 p.m. Hours for women and young persons under 18, in shops in cities and towns of over 10,000 population, may not exceed 60 per week except during the two weeks preceding New Year's Day and when permitted by the inspector. Working hours must fall between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. except on the days preceding Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Easter Sunday, when work must cease at 10 p.m. Where the inspector permits overtime in factories or shops, the maximum working hours for women and young persons are 65 instead of 72 as formerly.

The Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act was amended in 1934 to reduce the maximum working week of 60 hours for men in bakeshops to 56 hours. Overtime and Sunday work are restricted. Except by special permit, employees working more than 9 hours during any work period or in any consecutive 24 hours, must be given at least 24 hours rest before resuming work.

The Quebec Hours of Work Act, 1933, authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to fix hours for workers in industries not subject to competition from other countries or provinces. Working hours may not be less than 6 per day or 33 per week, so that as far as possible work may be assured for two or more shifts. Exemptions may be allowed for preparatory, complementary or urgent work. Two orders have been issued under the Act fixing a 40-hour week or two shifts of 36 hours each for the building trades in the Montreal and Quebec districts and in the Eastern Townships.

The British Columbia Hours of Work Act, 1934, which came into force on June 14, 1934, revises a somewhat similar statute of 1933. The new law, like the Female Minimum Wage Act, 1934, is administered by the Board of Industrial Relations appointed under the Male Minimum Wage Act. The Act, like its predecessor, provides for an 8-hour day and 48-hour week in industrial undertakings, and empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to add to or withdraw from the Act the whole or any branch of any industry, trade or occupation.

Under a 1934 amendment to the Saskatchewan Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act, a weekly rest of 24 hours may be given to fire department employees in cities of 10,000 or more, if a by-law to that effect is approved by the electors.

In Manitoba the One Day's Rest in Seven Act was amended in 1934 to apply to all hotels and restaurants.

The Public Vehicle Act of Prince Edward Island was amended in 1933 to forbid drivers of commercial vehicles being employed as such for more than 10 hours in 24.

Amendments to the Manitoba Fair Wage Act of 1916 widen the scope of the Act to include not only provincial public works but also private building and construction work of more than \$100 value in towns with a population exceeding 2,000. Work done by an owner or tenant, if not with a view to sale or rental, is not within the scope of the Act. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may extend the territory to which the Act applies.