

is not in session, to do what is necessary to maintain peace, order, and good government. In particular, the Governor in Council may provide for special relief works under the Departments of National Defence and the Interior.

The Supplementary Public Works Construction Act provides that, in addition to the works and undertakings provided for by the Public Works Construction Act, 1934, further projects shall be undertaken for the purpose of accelerating recovery of trade and industry, including work on railways, rivers, harbours and canals, geological surveys, conservation work, camp sites, public buildings, landing fields, etc. Consideration is to be given first to the employment of those most in need in the locality, with preference to unemployed ex-service men and men with dependants. The sum of \$18,000,000 is appropriated to meet such obligations.

The Minimum Wages Act provides for the creation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, of machinery whereby minimum rates of wages may be fixed in trades (in particular, home-working trades) in which wages are exceptionally low and where no arrangements exist for their effective regulation. Employers and workers concerned are to be associated in the operation of such machinery, and the Governor in Council, on recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consultation with employers' and workers' representatives, may make regulations designating the trades to be affected. The Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference on which these sections depend for their constitutional validity, provides that it shall come into effect in any country twelve months after its ratification by that country. The Convention was ratified by Canada on April 25, 1935. Accordingly, these provisions will not come into force until a year from that date and only on proclamation to that effect. Under sections of the Act which came into force when enacted, the Governor in Council, when satisfied that the trade and commerce or the public revenue of Canada is being injured by the lack of uniform minimum wage rates in any trade or that wages throughout Canada are insufficient to maintain a suitable standard of living, may fix uniform minimum wages or fair and suitable rates of wages in the trade concerned and enforce observance of the rates. The Minister, on application from employers or employees, may make inquiry as to the minimum rates required for a suitable standard of living.

The Limitation of Hours of Work Act provides for an eight-hour day and a forty-eight hour week in mining, quarrying, manufacturing, construction and transportation. Transport by hand and industries in which only members of the same family are employed are excluded, and persons in confidential, managerial and supervisory positions are exempt. Where, by law, custom or agreement between employers' and workers' organizations, or, where no organizations exist, between employers' and workers' representatives, working hours on one or more days of the week are less than eight, the limit of eight hours may be exceeded by not more than one hour on the remaining days by sanction of the Governor in Council or by agreement between such organizations or representatives. The eight-hour limit may also be exceeded, on conditions laid down in the Act, in case of accident or emergency, of employment in shifts or continuous processes, and, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in certain exceptional cases. Where, under any provincial statute, provision is made for higher minimum wages or for shorter hours of work than under the Dominion Acts, the former takes precedence over the latter.

The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, which applies to the same industries as the Hours of Work Act, requires employers to grant a rest period of at least twenty-four hours in every seven days to all employees except those in a confidential capacity or in positions of supervision or management. The rest