

or 21 cents per hour. Boys under eighteen working in factories, garages and filling stations and retail stores, in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon, must be paid at least \$8 per week the first six months, \$9 the second six months and \$10 thereafter (except messenger boys in drug stores for whom the minimum is \$8 per week and boys working part time at night who must be paid at least 15 cents per hour). The \$8, \$9 and \$10 rates apply also to laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface, also to boys employed in hotels, restaurants in certain localities, and in any summer resort except bell boys (any age) who are to be paid at least \$8 per week.

An order of the Minimum Wage Board effective Mar. 1, 1935, makes special provision as to wages in classes of work ordinarily performed by boys, for men and boys, also for piece workers, part-time workers, and apprentices.

The Taxicab Act of Manitoba, 1935, applies to taxicabs in Greater Winnipeg and fixes a minimum wage of \$15 per week for those employed by the week or \$1.40 per day, if on duty four hours, and for each additional hour, 30 cents. The Municipal and Public Utility Board may vary the hours under changed conditions provided the minimum wage is not reduced.

The Fair Wage Act of Manitoba provides for minimum wages and maximum hours on "Public Works" under contract, and also on "Private Works" as defined by the Act, under schedules approved by the Minister of Public Works.

In Saskatchewan, the Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, and an amendment to the Public Services Vehicles Act in 1935 provide for the establishment of minimum wage rates but no action under these provisions has yet been reported.

In Alberta, the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, (*Labour Gazette*, June, 1935, p. 534), is similar to that of Ontario but under this Act only one schedule has been made obligatory up to the end of 1935, *viz.*, for plumbers and steamfitters in Edmonton, 95 cents per hour, eight hours per day and forty per week.

In British Columbia, under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, applying to all occupations except farm labourers and domestic servants, orders have been issued as to the following: logging, sawmilling, shingle and wood-working industries, baking, fruit and vegetable canning, preserving, etc., wood workers in shipbuilding, transportation other than rail, water or air, wholesale and retail establishments, barbering excluding beauty parlours, elevator operators, janitors and stationary steam engineers, and labourers in construction.

### Section 3.—Cost of Living of Wage-Earners.

An index number of the cost of living in working-men's families has been computed by the Department of Labour since 1913, and is published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*. This index is specifically designed for the purpose of measuring the trends of the cost of living for certain wage-earning classes with a somewhat lower standard of living than that which is measured by the Bureau of Statistics index number of retail prices, shown on pp. 812-815 of the present volume. The former wage-earners index is used extensively in negotiations as to wage rates and in the settlement of industrial disputes. An abridgment of this index is presented in Table 4.