

wan, in one or two building trades in three cities, for barbers and hairdressers in three cities, and in shoe repairing in Regina.

*Minimum Wages.*—Minimum wage laws applying to female workers have been enacted in all provinces except Prince Edward Island. The New Brunswick Minimum Wage Act, 1930, has not been proclaimed. In Alberta and British Columbia, there are also Minimum Wage Acts for male employees and the Acts of the other provinces, except New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have been revised or amended to cover male workers. The New Brunswick Fair Wage Act, 1936, is, in part, a conciliation measure and relates to both sexes. All the minimum wage laws provide for an administrative body to fix the minimum rates. Only in Manitoba does the statute itself make any stipulation as to the rate of wages. The Manitoba Act provides that, where a minimum has been fixed for any class of employees, no person over 18 years of age may be employed in the industry for less than 25 cents an hour unless a different rate is fixed by the Minimum Wage Board.

In Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec the Acts apply to all industries except agriculture and domestic service and in Manitoba the Act may be extended to such industries by Order in Council. In Saskatchewan the law is restricted to factories, mail-order houses and retail stores, beauty parlours, barber shops, hotels, and restaurants. The geographical scope of the minimum wage laws has also been extended so that at the present time all the Acts apply, or may be applied, to all parts of the provinces. In Saskatchewan existing minimum wage orders, however, apply only to cities and within a 10-mile radius thereof.

Under the first Acts in the four western provinces the Boards could limit hours of labour. In Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia the Boards had merely power to specify the hours to which the rates were to apply and to fix overtime rates. In Alberta the Hours of Work Act, 1936, relating to all industries but agriculture and domestic service, repealed the section of the Minimum Wage Act relating to hours. In British Columbia hours of work may still be restricted under the Female Minimum Wage Act and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan under the Acts applying to both sexes, but in Saskatchewan the orders now in force omit the clauses which formerly limited hours of work. Only in British Columbia and Manitoba, therefore, are hours limited by Minimum Wage Orders. In the former province only female workers are affected by such restriction, but in Manitoba maximum hours are fixed for both sexes by the Minimum Wage Board.

Orders have been made under all the minimum wage laws in force, but in New Brunswick the only orders issued have applied to particular plants where the Fair Wage Board inquired into conditions after complaints had been made. In Ontario and Quebec the orders issued by the former Minimum Wage Boards, applying to women, remain in force until replaced by orders made under the new Acts of 1937 relating to both sexes.

Under special statutes minimum wages are fixed for motor vehicle drivers and lumber workers in some provinces.

In Manitoba the Fair Wage Act, applying to provincial public works, was extended in 1934 to cover private construction of more than \$100 value in cities and towns of over 2,000 population.

*Fair Wages.*—New Brunswick, Manitoba and Ontario have statutes requiring the payment of "fair wages" to persons employed on provincial public works. In the