

tree industry. Generally speaking, the minimum rates for unskilled labour are: 40 cents per hour for males over 21 years of age, 25 to 35 cents for those between 18 and 21, and 20 to 25 cents per hour for those under 18. In addition, the Female Minimum Wage Act, 1934, provides that, where a minimum wage rate has been set for female workers in any industry, male workers may not be employed at work usually done by female employees at less than the fixed minimum wage.

Subsection 3.—Wages and Hours of Labour under Collective Agreements and Schedules of Wages and Hours Made Obligatory by Order in Council in Certain Provinces.

In Nova Scotia, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1936, minimum wage rates and standard hours have been fixed in Halifax and Dartmouth for bricklayers, carpenters, electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters, and plasterers.

In New Brunswick, the Industrial Standards Act, 1939, is in effect, but no schedules had been approved by the end of 1939.

In Quebec, under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938 (which replaced the Workmen's Wages Act, 1937, and the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934), wages and hours in agreements between representatives of employers and of workers have been extended and made compulsory for all employers in the trade or industry in the district affected, and were in effect at the end of 1939, as follows: For the whole Province, in certain manufacturing industries, viz., boots and shoes; gloves (all operations on fine gloves, cutters only on work gloves); men's and boys' clothing (except work clothing); children's clothing; men's and boys' hats and caps; women's coats and suits; lithographing; furniture; can, container, and metal utensils; paper boxes; granite, marble, and stone quarrying; also for the paint manufacturing industry from February, 1940: in most of the cities and towns and in some villages for the building trades, and the barbering and hairdressing trades: in three districts, which include all cities of over 11,000 population, for job-printing trades, and in two of these districts for newspaper work as well: for iron oxide mining and aluminium smelting in the districts in which these industries are carried on: in the four largest cities and in Granby for bakeries: in Quebec, Montreal, and Sherbrooke for garages and service stations: in the Montreal and Quebec districts for the fur industry: in Montreal and district for women's and children's millinery; textile and jute bag industry; the passenger, freight, and industrial car and bus manufacturing industry; and for funeral undertakers: in Quebec, Montreal, and Sorel for longshoremen: in Quebec for dairy employees and tavern employees: in eight cities and towns for clerks and accountants: in six Eastern Township counties for horseshoers and wheelwrights: in Sherbrooke for shoe repairing: in Jonquière and Kenogami, for the sash and door industry.

In Ontario, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, wages and hours schedules have been made binding by Order in Council and were effective at the end of 1939, for the following industries: throughout the Province for breweries, furniture (wood) factories, men's and boys' clothing factories, and women's cloak and suit factories; in two districts for the logging industry; in Ottawa, for bakers; in Toronto for the soft furniture industry, jewellery manufacturing, coal hoisting, coal handling and driving, and taxi driving; in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Kingston, Cornwall, Peterborough, Brantford, Galt, Kitchener, St. Thomas, Kirkland Lake, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, and Timmins for one or more of the building trades; and in most of the cities and larger towns for barbers.