

the factory Acts, etc. So far as such legislation has been enacted it is covered in the labour legislation sections of this and earlier editions of the Year Book (see Index).

In British Columbia, since 1925, and in Manitoba, since 1931, separate Orders have been effective for some classes of male workers and their scope was much extended in 1934 and subsequent years. In New Brunswick, the Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 1938, which reproduces the provisions of the Fair Wage Act, 1936, provides for the establishment of minimum-wage rates; the first Orders of general application were issued in 1940 covering employees in the dairy products industry at Saint John and in the parishes of Lancaster and Simonds, garage mechanics at Saint John and Fredericton, and certain lumber and pulpwood workers in several counties. In Saskatchewan, since 1936 and in Quebec, since 1937, all minimum wage Orders for females apply also to male workers. In Alberta, separate Orders for male workers were issued in 1937 for the first time. In Ontario, under the Minimum Wage Act, 1937, the legislation was extended to male workers but only one Order for males had been made effective by the end of 1940, namely, that relating to the textile industry. In Quebec and New Brunswick, wages in logging are regulated under forestry regulation Acts.

In Quebec certain wage rates established through collective agreements have been made binding on industries in certain districts or throughout the Province, under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, the Workmen's Wages Act, 1937, the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938, and the Collective Agreement Act, 1940. The Industrial Standards Acts of Ontario and Alberta in 1935, that of Nova Scotia in 1936, of Saskatchewan in 1937, and of New Brunswick in 1939, provided for joint conferences of employers and employees for the establishment of wage scales in various industries in the areas concerned.

Information as to minimum-wage rates for work under Dominion Government contracts for the manufacture and supply of equipment, stores, clothing, etc., is given at p. 652 under the heading "Fair Wages Policy."

### **Subsection 1.—Minimum Wages for Female Employees**

Table 28, p. 701, gives information as to minimum rates of wages for female workers and maximum hours of work to which these rates apply in the principal industrial city in each province that had minimum-wage Orders in effect at the end of 1940. This information is merely a statistical summary of the minimum wages and hours of labour for experienced workers in the industries shown for these particular cities. The Orders vary so much as between provinces and also as between different parts of a province that it is difficult to present all the information in tabular form, and the data for cities is sufficiently representative for general purposes. While the minimum rates as shown for these cities are generally higher than for other parts of the respective provinces, they represent large proportions of the workers affected.

The rates as shown for Halifax apply to cities and towns in Nova Scotia with 17,000 population and over; rates lower by \$1 per week for towns with population under 17,000 are in effect. In Quebec one general Order covers all industries (except agriculture and domestic services) not otherwise provided for by special Orders or by agreements under the Collective Agreement Act, and divides the Province into zones with different rates obtaining in each zone, the rates for Montreal and district being the highest. In this Order the rates are set for three weekly