

these conditions for a preponderant proportion of the industry, they may, by Order in Council, be made compulsory for the industry affected in a certain district or throughout the Province. Enforcement is carried out through joint committees of employers and the trade unions within the industry.

The Industrial Standards Acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta each provide that, following a petition either from employers or employees in an industry in a particular area or throughout the Province, the Minister of Labour for that Province or a person delegated by him, may call a conference of representatives of employers and employees, at which a schedule of wages and hours for the industry, in the area specified, may be agreed upon. Such a schedule, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in a designated zone. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee, on which employers and employees are represented, to assist in carrying out the provisions of the schedule. The administration of the statute and the enforcement of the schedules approved under it, in each of these Provinces, are under a provincial board or a government official. The Nova Scotia Act applies only to construction in Halifax and Dartmouth and the New Brunswick Act to construction work exceeding \$25 in value and to work on motor-vehicles.

Under Part II of the Manitoba Fair Wage Act, the Minister may take the initiative and authorize the provincial Fair Wage Board or a special board to inquire into labour conditions in an industry within Part II and to call a conference of employers and employed to draw up a schedule of wages and hours for the industry. On submission of the schedule by the Board to the Minister, he may recommend that it be applied by Order in Council to the whole industry in the district concerned. Part II applies to barbering and hairdressing, printing and engraving, shoe-repairing, wood-sawing, baking, laundering and dry cleaning, road trucking and hauling, and any other industry brought within its scope by Order in Council.

A list of the industries and occupations governed by Orders in Council under the above Acts at the end of 1939 was published in the 1940 Year Book, p. 793, and changes in 1940 in the 1941 Year Book, p. 703. The following were added in 1941: in Nova Scotia, sheet-metal workers in Halifax and Dartmouth; in New Brunswick, carpenters in Moncton; in Quebec, embroidery workers in Montreal, municipal employees in Sherbrooke (sash and door factories in Jonquière and Kenogami are no longer under agreement); in Manitoba, bakeries in Winnipeg; in Saskatchewan, shoe-repairing in Saskatoon, taxi-drivers in Prince Albert, barbers and beauty-shop operators in Humboldt (carpenters in Regina are no longer covered); in Alberta, barbers in Red Deer, garages and service stations in Edmonton and bakery salesmen in Calgary.

Subsection 3.—Regulation of Hours

Table 29 shows the maximum hours of work fixed by statute or under statutory authority for employment in mines, factories and shops but it does not cover the legal restrictions imposed on hours in some classes of factories and shops by Orders in Council under the Quebec Collective Agreement Act or the Industrial Standards Acts (see Subsection 2).

The limitation on hours in mines is imposed in each province by the Mines Act. The limitation in factories is in most provinces required by the factory law but in Manitoba the power to limit hours under the Minimum Wage Acts is exercised to reduce the maximum fixed by the factory law in so far as women are concerned.