

In Nova Scotia the minimum wage law applies only to women, while in Ontario, though the Act applies to both sexes, the Orders apply only to women. In Alberta there are separate Orders for men and women and also in British Columbia and Manitoba but in the latter Provinces certain Orders cover both sexes. In Quebec and Saskatchewan Orders apply to both sexes. The first Order under the New Brunswick Minimum Wage Act, 1945, applying to women workers in hotels and restaurants, became effective Mar. 1, 1948.

In Quebec, under the Collective Agreement Act, hours and wages, and also apprenticeship, family allowances and holiday provisions established by a collective agreement voluntarily entered into by employers and trade unions or groups of employees may be made legally binding by Order in Council on all employers and employed in the industry in the district covered by the agreement, if the parties are sufficiently representative of the industry. On Mar. 31, 1946, 93 agreements had been generalized to apply either throughout the Province or to a certain district. These agreements covered over 200,000 workpeople and 19,900 employers. The agreements in force throughout the Province apply to the following industries: paper-boxes; corrugated boxes; men's hats; boots and shoes; fine and work gloves; lithographing; building supplies; furniture; painting; women's dresses; tanneries; taverns; men's and women's clothing; and cotton and jute bags. Other agreements concern industries in particular cities or parts of the Province. In 1945-46 the seven agreements extended for the first time affected municipal employees and commercial establishments in certain towns. In 1947 such agreements were applied to truck drivers, retail stores, shoe repairers in certain cities and to millinery workers in any part of the Province.

The Industrial Standards Acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta provide that the wages and hours agreed upon at a conference of representatives of employers and employees called by the Minister of Labour may be made legally binding by Order in Council on the industry in the area concerned. The Nova Scotia Act applies only to construction work and the New Brunswick Act to construction work exceeding \$25 in value and to work on motor-vehicles.

In Ontario on Mar. 31, 1947, there were 119 Orders concerning wages and hours in force for certain industries or trades. Throughout the Province five Orders governed the brewing industry, hard furniture, ladies' cloaks and suits, and men's and boys' clothing industries. Others applied only in certain areas: to barbers in 119 municipalities, carpenters in 20, plumbers and steamfitters in eight, painters and decorators in five, and electrical workers in five; etc.

In Saskatchewan, Orders governing wages and hours cover, in one or more areas, barbers and beauty culture operators, baking, carpenters, plumbers, sheet-metal workers, sign-painters, shoe-making and repairing, garages and service stations, taxi-drivers, coal and wood, carting and storage, jewellery, etc. In 1947, the Orders for barbers in 13 areas were replaced by one covering the entire Province, and one for bakery workers in Prince Albert was made binding.

In Alberta, Orders in certain areas apply to the building trades, welders, bakers, barbers, brewing, cartage, garages and service stations, laundries, the dairy industry, etc. In 1947, Orders were made binding for employees of gasoline and service stations at Crow's Nest Pass, for carpenters in the Grande Prairie district and for bakery workers at Lethbridge, and Orders for taxi-drivers in three areas and for sheet-metal workers in Edmonton were repealed.