

coal industry in one, for taxi drivers in one, for the retail gasoline service industry in four and for barbers in 63 zones. Of the above, six were schedules made for the first time in 1948.

In Saskatchewan, 16 schedules were in effect at the end of 1948. These included one for barbers covering the whole province; others covered bakers, carpenters, electrical workers, painters, garage and service station employees, jewellery workers, shoe repairers and beauty culture operators, in one or more areas. During 1948, one new schedule was made binding and 12 were rescinded.

In Alberta, 22 schedules were in effect at the end of 1948. These included in one or more areas, bakers and bakery salesmen, foundry workers, certain individual building trades, dairy employees, garage and service station employees, radio service employees, laundry and dry-cleaning employees and barbers. During the year, two new schedules were made binding and five were revoked.

Part II of the Manitoba Fair Wage Act provides similar machinery for fixing wages and hours in any business, trade or undertaking, except agriculture. Under this legislation, Orders in Council have been passed fixing wages and hours for the baking industry and for the barbering and hairdressing trades.

Legislation in all provinces, except Prince Edward Island, which applies to mines, factories and, in some cases, to shops, restricts the hours of work of women and young persons or, in some provinces, of all workers. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, there are also statutes dealing only with hours of work. The Nova Scotia Act is not in force. Several Minimum Wage Acts give authority for the regulation of hours as well as wages.

**Minimum Wage Regulations.**—Table 32 shows the minimum rates in effect in June, 1949, for several classes of establishments in the principal cities. In Alberta and British Columbia the rates for all workers, in Manitoba the rates for men, and in New Brunswick the rates for women, apply throughout the Province. In other provinces, and with respect to women in Manitoba, lower rates are in effect outside each of the indicated urban areas of the Province. The rates given apply to the hours specified or, except at Montreal and Winnipeg, to the normal work-week of the establishment, if less.

**32.—Minimum Weekly Rates for Experienced Workers in the Principal Cities, June, 1949**

Item and Type of Establishment	Halifax <sup>1</sup>	Saint John <sup>1</sup>	Montreal	Toronto <sup>4</sup>	Winnipeg <sup>2</sup>	Regina <sup>3</sup>	Edmonton <sup>4</sup>	Van-couver <sup>5</sup>
Hours per week...	44-48	48	48-60 <sup>6</sup>	48	44	44	48	44
	\$	\$	cts. per hour	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Factories.....	15-00	—	35	16-80	19-50	21-00	18-00	0-40 <sup>7</sup>
Laundries, etc.....	15-00	—	35	16-80	19-50	21-00	18-00	0-40 <sup>7</sup>
Shops.....	15-00	14-40	35	16-80	19-50	21-00	18-00	17-00 <sup>8</sup>
Hotels, restaurants, etc.....	15-00	0-25 <sup>7</sup>	30 <sup>9</sup>	16-80	19-50	21-00	18-00	18-00
Beauty parlours...	15-00	—	35	16-80	19-50	21-00	18-00	20-00
Theatres and amusement places	15-00	—	35	16-80	19-50	0-50 <sup>7</sup>	18-00	18-00
Offices.....	15-00	—	35	16-80	19-50	21-00	18-00	18-00 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Females only.

<sup>2</sup> Females; 50 cents for men applying to 48-hour week.

<sup>3</sup> Rates apply

to 36 hours or more.

<sup>4</sup> Females; \$25 for men over 21 years.

<sup>5</sup> In hotels, beauty parlours,

theatres and amusement places, rates apply to 40 hours or more; in shops to 39 hours or more; and in offices to 36 hours or more.

<sup>6</sup> Rates apply to 48 hours in factories and offices, except in specified cases, and in laundries; 54 hours in shops, beauty parlours and theatres; 60 hours in hotels.

<sup>7</sup> Hourly rates.

<sup>8</sup> Females; \$18 for men over 21 years.

<sup>9</sup> Kitchen help, 35 cents; cooks, 40 cents.