LIST OF REFERENCES ON
MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN IN THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Compiled by
EDNA L. STONE
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
WOMEN'S BUREAU,
Washington, May 19, 1924.

Sir: Herewith I transmit a list of references on minimum wage for women in the United States and Canada.

This list has been prepared by Edna L. Stone, assistant librarian of the Department of Labor library. The Women's Bureau wishes to express its appreciation to the library for its cooperation in this work.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY ANDERSON, Director.

Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.
LIST OF REFERENCES ON MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

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**PARTIAL CONTENTS.—Pt. 1. Wage standards: The minimum wage as part of a program for social reform, by Henry R. Seager.—Massachusetts and the minimum wage, by H. Larue Brown.—The minimum wage in Great Britain and Australia, by Matthew B. Hammond.—The proposed Pennsylvania minimum wage act, by William D. Lewis.—Wages in the United States, by Scott Nearing.—The minimum wage as a legislative proposal in the United States, by Samuel McCune Lindsay.—Social investigation and social legislation, by Abram I. Elkus.—Immigration and the minimum wage, by Paul U. Kellogg.**

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Children's hospital . . . appellant, vs. Jesse C. Adkins . . . Willie A. Lyons,
appellant, vs. Jesse C. Adkins . . . Brief for appellees. Felix Frankfurter
of counsel . . . assisted by Mary W. Dewson . . . [New York, C. P. Young

Court of appeals of the District of Columbia, October term, 1920. No. 3438 and
no. 3407.

— District of Columbia minimum wage cases . . . Jesse C. Adkins, et al.,
constituting the Minimum wage board of the District of Columbia, appellants,
vs. the Children's hospital of the District of Columbia, a corporation. Jesse
C. Adkins, et al., constituting the Minimum wage board of the District of
Columbia, appellants, vs. Willie A. Lyons. Brief for appellants . . . Francis
H. Stephens, corporation counsel, District of Columbia, Felix Frankfurter,
of counsel, assisted by Mary W. Dewson . . . [New York, Steinberg press,
inc., 1923]. 2 v.


Kansas. Attorney-general's office. District of Columbia minimum wage cases,
no. 795 and no. 796 . . . Jesse C. Adkins, et al., constituting the Minimum
wage board of the District of Columbia, appellants, vs. the Children's hospital
Willie A. Lyons. Brief for the state of Kansas. John G. Egan . . . [Topeka,

In the Supreme court of the United States. October term, 1922.

New York (State) Attorney-general's office. District of Columbia wage
cases . . . Jesse C. Adkins, et al., constituting the Minimum wage board of the
District of Columbia, appellants, against the Children's hospital of the
District of Columbia, a corporation. Jesse C. Adkins, et al., against Willie
A. Lyons. Motion to file printed argument as amicus curiae upon behalf of
state of New York and proposed printed argument. Carl Sherman, attorney


Oregon. Industrial welfare commission. Jesse C. Adkins, et al., appellants,
vs. Children's hospital, appellee. Jesse C. Adkins, et al., appellants, vs.
Willie A. Lyons, appellee. Brief for Industrial welfare commission of the

In the Supreme court of the United States, October term, 1922. Nos. 795 and 796.

Washington (State) Industrial welfare committee. District of Columbia mini-
um wage cases . . . Jesse C. Adkins, et al., constituting the Minimum
wage board of the District of Columbia, appellants, vs. the Children's hospital
Willie A. Lyons. Brief on behalf of Minimum wage committee, State of Wash-

Supreme court of the United States, October term, 1922. No. 795 and no. 796.

In the Supreme court of the United States. October term, 1922. Nos. 795 and 796.

Unofficial

American federation of labor. Executive council. Women in industry. (In its Report to the 43d annual convention, 1923, p. 42)

Results of the Supreme court decision in the District of Columbia cases.


An editorial appeal to the unions to take steps to nullify the decision.


The District of Columbia minimum wage law.


Discussion: p. 45-47.


Brief reviews of the case before the Supreme court of the District of Columbia and the Court of appeals of the District.


Conditions in the District of Columbia.
MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES


Comment on the Supreme court decision in the District of Columbia minimum wage cases.


Report of conference on wages of women in the mercantile industry


On the effect of the Supreme court decision.


The minimum wage law unconstitutional. Outlook, Apr. 18, 1923, v. 133: 694.


The minimum wage—What next? Seven governors and a score of citizens discuss the decision and the way to further progress. Survey, May 15, 1923, v. 50: 215-222.


Protection or justice? Freeman, Apr. 25, 1923, v. 7: 148.

On the Supreme court decision.


Comment on the decision sustaining the New York night work law for women as contrasted with the decision in the District of Columbia minimum wage cases.


Untermyer, Samuel. Mr. Untermyer on the minimum wage decision. American federationist, May 1923, v. 30: 408.

Woman's right to low wages; District of Columbia law declared unconstitutional. Literary digest, Apr. 21, 1923, v. 77: 12.


On the District of Columbia cases.
MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

KANSAS

- Includes the reports of the Women's division on the application of the minimum-wage law.

- "Orders affecting women workers": p. 7-17.

- Commission abolished November 1921; continued by the Women's division of the Court of industrial relations.

- 1. Sanitary code for laundries. 1916.
- 3a. Mercantile establishments, hours of labor. 1917.
- 4. Hours of labor in laundries. 1917.
- 5. Sanitary code for mercantile establishments. 1917.
- 10. Manufacturing establishments. 1919.


MASSACHUSETTS

Official


--- Dept. of labor and industries. Division of minimum wage. Enforcement of minimum wage decrees in Massachusetts, 1920-1922. [Boston, 1921-23]
- Mimeographed.

- Continues the Annual report of the Minimum wage commission which was absorbed into the Department of labor and industries by the consolidation act of 1919.

--- [Statements and decrees concerning the wages of women in Massachusetts. Boston, 1919-1923]
- [1-12] unnumbered, issued by the Minimum wage commission.
- 14. Men's clothing and rain coat occupation. 1919.
Maximum Wage for Women in the United States

Massachusetts. Dept. of labor and industries. Division of minimum wage—Continued.

19. Minor lines of confectionery and food preparations. 1921.
21. Women's clothing occupations. (Cloak, suit, skirt, dress, and waist shops.) 1922.
22. Muslin underwear, petticoat, apron, kimono, house dress, women's neckwear and children's clothing occupation in Massachusetts. 1922.
23. Manufacture of men's and boys' shirts, overalls and other workingmen's garments, men's neckwear and other furnishings, and men's, women's and children's garters and suspenders. 1922.
24. Retail store occupation. 1922.
25. Laundry occupation. 1922.
27. Druggists' preparations, proprietary medicines, and chemical compounds, 1923.

For reviews of these orders (and reprints) in Monthly labor review consult the Subject index to vols. I–XI (1915–1920) and volume indexes of later volumes.

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Wage boards and their work; a handbook of information for wage board members. Boston, Wright & Potter printing co., 1920. 11 p.
A revision of the pamphlet issued by the Minimum wage commission in 1919.

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Laws, statutes, etc. An act to establish the Minimum wage commission and to provide for the determination of minimum wages for women and minors. [Boston, 1919] 6 p.

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Law regarding the establishment of minimum wages for women and minors, November, 1920. Boston, Wright and Potter printing company, 1921. 11 p. (Department of labor and industries. Labor law leaflet, no. 1)

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Continued by the Report of the Division of minimum wage of the Department of labor and industries.

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1. Wages of women in the brush factories. 1914.
2. Wages of women in the corset factories. 1914.
3. Statement and decree concerning the wages of women in the brush industry. 1914.
4. Wages of women in the candy factories. 1914.
5. Wages of women in the laundries. 1914.
7. The effect of the minimum wage decree on the brush industry. 1915.
8. Wages of women in the paper-box factories. 1915.
9. Wages of women in the women's clothing factories. 1915.
10. Wages of women in the hosiery and knit goods factories. 1916.
15. Wages of women in shirt, workingmen's garment, and furnishing goods factories. 1917.
16. Wages of women employed as office and other building cleaners. 1918.
17. Wages of women in hotels and restaurants. 1918.
19. Wages of women employed in canning and preserving establishments. 1919.
Massachusetts. *Minimum wage commission*—Continued

Nos. 22-23 issued by the Department of labor and industries.
For reviews of these bulletins in the Monthly labor review consult the Subject index to volumes I-XI.

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**Statement and decree concerning the wages of women in Massachusetts.** . . . Boston, 1914-1919 12 leaflets, unnumbered.

*Brush industry.* 1914. (Bulletin of the Minimum wage commission, no. 3)
*Retail stores.* 1915.
*Laundries.* 1915.
*Women's clothing factories.* 1916.
*Men's clothing and raincoat factories.* 1917.
*Manufacture of men's and boys' shirts, overalls, and other workingmen's garments, men's neckwear and other furnishings, and men's, women's, and children's garters and suspenders.* 1917.
*Muslin underwear, petticoat, apron, kimono, women's neckwear, and children's clothing factories.* 1918.
*Retail millinery workrooms.* 1918.
*Wholesale millinery occupations.* 1918.
*Office and other building cleaners.* 1919.
*Candy-making occupation.* 1919.
*Canning and preserving occupation.* 1919.

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**Wage boards and their work.** A handbook of information for wage board members. Boston, Wright & Potter printing co., state printers, 1919. 11 p.

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**Special commission on unemployment, unemployment compensation, and the minimum wage.** Report . . . February 8, 1923. Boston, Wright & Potter printing co., 1923. 78 p. (House [doc.] no. 1325)

*Decisions of courts*

**Holcombe v. Creamer.** Supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, Suffolk (Sept. 23, 1918) Northeastern reporter, v. 120, p. 354.
The decision affirmed the constitutionality of the minimum wage law.

**Commonwealth v. Boston Transcript company.** Supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, Suffolk (June 14, 1924) Northeastern reporter, v. 144, p. 400.
The court held unconstitutional the sections of the minimum wage law requiring newspapers to publish the names of employers failing to comply with the decrees of the commission.

*Unofficial*


**Dewson, Mary W.** The minimum wage law in Massachusetts. (In National consumers' league. State minimum wage laws in practice, 1924, p. 125-179)
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**Pay rolls and profits.** Survey, Nov. 9, 1912, v. 29: 174-175.
Comment on studies made by the Massachusetts Commission on minimum wage boards.

Summary of the report of an investigation made by the Minimum wage commission.

A summary of Bulletin no. 12 of the Minimum wage commission.


Massachusetts and the minimum wage. Woman's journal, 1912, v. 43: 304.


In the Massachusetts brush industry.


Proposed investigation into the application of the law.


Address before the eleventh annual convention of the Association of governmental labor officials of the United States and Canada, May, 1924.


Some problems connected with minimum wage in Massachusetts. Boston, 1923 6 numb. 1.

Typewritten.


Powers of the Minimum wage commission of Massachusetts, in reply to "Living under par," in the Survey of December 17, 1921, p. 437.


Massachusetts and a living wage. Life and labor, June 1912, v. 2: 186-187.

Reprinted in Seattle union record, June 29, 1912, p. 6.


The reasons why provisions of Massachusetts decrees are below those of other states.

Merchants and manufacturers of Massachusetts. The minimum wage: a failing experiment, together with some sidelights on the Massachusetts experience. Boston, Executive committee of Merchants and manufacturers of Massachusetts, 1916. 58 p.


Duties and powers of the commission.


Provisions of the Massachusetts law.


MINNESOTA

Official


The Division of women and children of this commission enforces the minimum wage law.


Reports for 1913/14 and 1918/19 are both entitled "First biennial report."

The commission was abolished in March, 1921. For later reports see the Biennial reports of the Industrial commission.

Minimum wage law, wage order, memorandum of litigation, Supreme court decisions. [n. p., 1918?] 19 p. (Its Bulletin no. 2)


No. 1-3. Wage rates for women or minors in any mercantile, office, waitress or hairdressing occupation. 1914.

No. 4-6. Wage rates for women or minors in any manufacturing, mechanical, telephone, telegraph, laundry, dyeing, dry cleaning, lunch room, restaurant or hotel occupation. 1914.

No. 7-12. Wage rates for women or minors in any occupation. 1918-1920. Earlier orders are obsolete.


Decisions of courts


MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES 29

Unofficial

Brown, Rome G. The minimum wage, with particular reference to the legislative minimum wage under the Minnesota statute of 1913 [Rev. ed.] Minneapolis, Minn., The Review publishing co., 1914. 98, xv p.

First edition printed in 1913.


Provisions of a bill introduced in the Minnesota legislature.


Ryan, John A. The minimum wage law in Minnesota. (In Wisconsin state conference of charities and corrections. Proceedings, 1914, p. 27–37)


NEBRASKA


The chapter entitled "Minimum wage commission" is a review of laws in other states and countries.

The commission provided for in the law of 1913 did not function.


Article XIV, Sec. 8, provides for laws regulating hours and wages of women and children and securing a minimum wage (p. 37).


NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota. Laws, statutes, etc. Workmen's compensation act as amended, enacted 1919, amended special session 1919, amended 1921; and schedule of specific benefits; an act regulating and fixing hours of labor for females; minimum wage act. Bismarck, 1921. 48 p.


(Bulletin of the North Dakota Workmen's compensation bureau, under Minimum wage act, no. 1)

— Minimum wage dept. Cost of living survey for women and minor workers in the state of North Dakota. (Made during the summer of 1921.) By the Minimum wage department of the North Dakota Workmen's compensation bureau. [Bismarck] 1921. 291. incl. tables. At head of title: Exhibit "B."

Mimeographed.
MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES


Biennial. Title of 1st report: First annual report.


Affirmation of decision of lower court granting injunction.


OREGON

Official


Orders in force in 1923 are as follows:
36. Special regulations. 1918.
40. Personal service occupation. 1919.
41. Laundry occupation. 1919.
42. Telephone and telegraph occupations, Portland.
43. Telephone and telegraph occupations, State-at-large. 1919.
44. Office occupation. 1919.
45. Public housekeeping occupation. 1919.
46. Minors. 1919.
47. Packing, drying, preserving, or canning any variety of perishable fruit or vegetables. 1919.
48. Student nurses. 1919.
49. Sanitary conditions in hop yards, berry fields, etc. 1922.


Includes: Code of rulings of the Oregon Industrial welfare commission, effective September 1, 1916; text of the Minimum wage law; and extracts from the decisions of the Oregon Supreme court upholding the constitutionality of the act.


Laws, statutes, etc. An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor workers, and to establish an Industrial welfare commission . . . and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages . . . February 17, 1913. [n. p., 1913] 8 p.

Chapter 62. Laws of 1913.
Decisions of courts and briefs


In the Circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Multnomah.
Comment on the decision in Survey, Nov. 22, 1913, v. 31: 191; Life and labor (Chicago), Jan., 1914, v. 4: 24-25.


Decision on appeal from the decision of the Circuit court for Multnomah county.
Also in Pacific reporter, v. 139, p. 703.


In the Supreme Court of the United States. October term, 1914. No. 507.


At head of title: Supreme Court of the United States. October term 1914. No. 507 . 508.


"In the Supreme court of the state of Oregon, October term, 1913."


Contains American and foreign legislation and experience upon which legislation providing for the establishment of a legal minimum wage for women is based.


At head of title: In the Supreme court of the United States. October term, 1914.

Opinion of Judge Cleeton, 12 p. at end.


In the Supreme court of Oregon, October term, 1913.

Unofficial


Argument made before the Supreme court in the Oregon minimum wage cases.


Reprinted from Minnesota law review, June 1917.


On the hearings before the Oregon Supreme court in the Oregon cases.


Survey was made to determine the need for a minimum wage law.


Thesis (Ph. D.)—Catholic university of America.

"Minimum wage legislation": p. 91-115.


Mimeographed. Upholds the Oregon law.


"Reprinted from the Morning Oregonian and the Oregon Journal of Sunday, November 16, 1913."


Same slightly condensed in the Catholic world, Jan., 1915, v. 100: 443-450.


Welfare legislation for women and minors... [Portland, Or., 1912] [12] p.

An address before the Consumers' league of Oregon, November 19, 1912.


Powell, Thomas Reed. The Oregon minimum-wage cases... New York Academy of political science, 1917. p. 296-311.

"Reprinted from Political science quarterly, vol. XXXII, no. 2, June, 1917."

Reprinted by the National consumers' league as Its Minimum wage series, no. 17.


On the Oregon minimum wage case before the Supreme court.


PORTO RICO


Reports for 1921 and 1922 also contained in the Report of the Commissioner of agriculture and labor.

Include discussion of the administration of the minimum wage law of 1919.

SOUTH DAKOTA


Text of the minimum wage law of 1923: p. 31-33; Letter of attorney-general interpreting act: p. 28.

TEXAS


Mimeographed.


— Laws, statutes, etc. Minimum wage law for women and minors, as enacted by the 36th legislature, regular session, effective June 18, 1919. Austin, Texas [1919] 8 p.

This law was repealed in 1921 and a new measure enacted which was vetoed.


UTAH

Haines, Horace T. Utah's minimum wage law for females. Passed by the state Legislature of 1913; became effective May 13, 1913. [Salt Lake City, Imperial printing co., 1914] 16 p.

Paper read before the Association of governmental labor officials of the United States and Canada, June 9, 1914.

Reprinted in Retail clerks international advocate, Nov. 1915, v. 22, no. 11, p. 3-8.


Chapter 63, Laws of 1913.

WASHINGTON

Official


Contain reports on the application of the minimum wage law.
MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES


Continues the report of the Industrial welfare commission.


Orders in effect, November, 1923, as follows:
23. Public housekeeping industry. 1921.
25. Laundry and dyeworks industry. 1921.
27. Telephone and telegraph industry. 1921.
28. Mercantile industry. 1921.
29. Manufacturing occupations. 1921.
30. Working conditions for female employees. 1922.
31. Minors in all occupations and industries other than public housekeeping. 1922. (Supersedes no. 26.)

All orders issued previous to August 5, 1921, published by the Industrial welfare commission.


Contain reports on the operation of the minimum wage act.


Chapter 174, Laws of 1913.

Decisions of courts


Unofficial


Operation of the minimum-wage law in the state of Washington. Monthly labor review, April 1917, v. 5: 560-569.


WISCONSIN

Official


Reports on the enforcement of the minimum wage law.


Prepared by E. E. Witte.

First issued in 1918 under title "Factory equipment, housekeeping and supervision."

"Minimum wage": p. 8-14.

In the matter of minimum wage rates and hours of labor for women and minor employees. [Madison, 1921] 5 numb. 1.

Autographed from typewritten copy.

In the matter of the establishment of a living wage for female and minor employees pursuant to section 1729s-1 to 1729s-12. [Madison, 1919] 3 1.

Autographed from typewritten copy.

Minimum wage. Wisconsin labor statistics, May-June 1923, v. 1, nos. 5-6.

A study of earnings and hours of work of minor and women employees in selected industries in April, 1923.


A summary of the law with explanations.


Contains text of the law, orders, interpretations, etc.

Orders, 1919-1921.

1. All industries. 1919. Revised, 1921.
2. Telephone exchanges. 1920.


Unofficial

American federation of labor. Wisconsin branch. In re: Petition of the Wisconsin federation of labor, the Consumer's league of Wisconsin, and the Central council of social agencies of Milwaukee to have determined pursuant to law, the living wage for minors and women in the state of Wisconsin, to the Honorable Industrial commission of Wisconsin. [n. p., 1919?] 91.

Typewritten.


OTHER STATES

CONNECTICUT


Recommends that a minimum wage commission be appointed.


Recommendation for establishment of a minimum wage for women and minors: p. 16-17: Draft of bill: p. 129-133.

ILLINOIS


Discusses the need of minimum wage legislation in Illinois.

Illinois women draft minimum wage bill. Woman's review, May 1913, p. 2.

Interview with Miss Elizabeth Maloney on the bill drafted by the Woman's trade union league.


In regard to testimony before the Chicago vice commission.

KENTUCKY


Recommended the appointment of a commission to report on the advisability of establishing minimum-wage boards.
MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

MICHIGAN


Appended are reports of meetings held to discuss minimum wage and of the investigation of various industries.

MISSOURI


Recommends a wage commission with power to fix wages.

NEW YORK


"The need of minimum wage legislation": p. 24-30.


The Wagner-Smith bill in the New York Legislature.


Governor Sulzer on minimum wage boards. What are minimum wage standards? How a minimum wage law has worked. Outlook, Jan. 11, 1913, v. 103: 52-54.


Letter to Speaker Sweet of the New York Assembly protesting against his substitute minimum wage bill.


Recommendation that a minimum wage board be established in the Department of labor: p. 18-19. Recommendation repeated in a special message, April 7, 1924, printed in full in the New York Times, April 8, 1924; p. 9.
Progressive party. New York (State) Statement as to the official proposal of the national Progressive party in the state of New York for a minimum wage act (also containing the text of the party's official bill) ... New York, 1913. 14 p.


Ohio


Ohio Industrial Commission. Dept. of investigation and statistics. Wages and hours of labor of women and girls employed in mercantile establishments in Ohio in 1913. Columbus, Ohio. F. J. Heer printing co., 1914. 33 p.

Ohio council on women and children in industry. Minimum wage study ... [Toledo? 1921?] [56] 1.

Contents.—I. Women's wages from Industrial commission.—II. Cost of living, a study.—III. Opinion of those who have had experience with minimum wage legislation.—IV. Experience outside of the United States. Reviewed in Monthly labor review, Feb. 1921, p. 97-100.

Pennsylvania


Republican party (Pennsylvania). Draft of a minimum wage act for women and children Prepared by the executive and legislative committee of the Republican state convention ... (Philadelphia, 1913) 42 p.

Canada


"The second consolidated report on labor legislation in Canada ..." Contains the minimum wage laws of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan.


MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN IN CANADA


Report on the minimum wage in Canada: p. xlix-ll,

PROVINCES

ALBERTA

--- Bureau of labour. Annual report of the commissioner of labour. 1923. Edmonton, 1924. 1 v.

Contains the first annual report of the Minimum wage board.
Also included in the report of the Department of public works.

Previous to 1922 the minimum wage had been administered under the Factories act, 1917, as amended 1919 and 1921.

--- Minimum wage board. [Orders, 1-7, 1923]
  1. Manufacturing industry.
  2. Laundries, dyeing and cleaning.
  3. Hotels, restaurants, etc.
  4. Personal service occupations.
  5. Employees in offices.
  6. Shops, stores and mail order houses.
  7. All industries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA


Contain reports of the Minimum wage board.


--- Minimum wage board. [Orders, 1919-1923]
Mercantile industry. 1919.
Minors in mercantile industry. 1919.
Apprentices in mercantile industry. 1919.
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing. 1919.
Minors in laundry, cleaning, etc. 1919.
Apprentices in laundry, cleaning, etc. 1919.
Public housekeeping occupations. 1919.
Office occupations. 1919.
Manufacturing industry. 1919.
Personal-service occupations. 1919.
British Columbia. *Minimum wage board—Continued*

Theater ushers. 1919.
Telephone and telegraph occupations. 1919.
Fishing industry. 1920.
Fruit and vegetable industry. 1920.
Telephone and telegraph occupations. 1920.
(Supersedes former order)
Fruit and vegetable industry (amended). 1920.
Manufacturing industry. 1922.
Inexperienced employees in the manufacturing industry.
(Supersedes former order.) 1923.

**Summary of former orders:**

Reprinted from the Annual report of the Department of labour.

**MANITOBA**

Manitoba statutes, 1918, chap. 38. Also in the Labour gazette (Canada), Aug., 1918, v. 18: 681.


Investigation into the laundry industry by the Manitoba Minimum wage board. Labour gazette (Canada), July, 1918, v. 18: 537.

**NOVA SCOTIA**

Recommended passage of a minimum wage law, which was enacted in 1920.

**ONTARIO**


--- [Orders, 1921–1924]
Reprinted in its Annual reports.


On the Ontario experience.
MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN IN CANADA

QUEBEC


SASKATCHEWAN


Includes the report of the Minimum wage board.

— Laws, statutes, etc. An act for fixing standard minimum wages, hours of employment and conditions of labour for females. Assented to February 5, 1919. [Regina, 1919] 4 p.


1. Employees in shops and stores. Amended, 1921.
2. Laundries and factories. Amended, 1921.