

these conditions for a preponderant proportion of the industry, they may, by Order in Council, be made compulsory for the industry affected in the district covered by the agreement. The terms are enforced by joint committees of employers and the trade unions in the industry.

The Industrial Standards Acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta provide that, following a petition from employers or employees in an industry, either in a particular area or throughout the Province, the Minister of Labour for the Province 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 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 Nova Scotia Act applies only to construction work in Halifax and Dartmouth and the New Brunswick Act to construction work exceeding \$25 in value and to work on motor-vehicles.

Part II of the Manitoba Fair Wage Act provides similar machinery for fixing wages and hours in 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 later changes are to be found in subsequent editions, the 1943 and 1944 changes being on pp. 797-798 of the 1945 edition. In 1945, agreements in Quebec made legally binding applied to employees of hospitals and religious institutions at St. Hyacinthe, the wholesale trade at Sherbrooke, municipal employees at Kenogami and commercial establishments at Mégantic and St. Hyacinthe, while agreements for aluminum workers at Arvida, La Tuque and Shawinigan Falls, and municipal workers at Joliette were repealed. In Ontario, a schedule for carpenters in Goderich, and in Alberta schedules for laundering and dry cleaning in Calgary and for barbers in Lethbridge were made binding.

Subsection 3.—Regulation of Hours

The limitations on hours which are imposed by statute or under statutory authority were summarized in the 1942 Year Book, pp. 717-718. In Ontario the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, provides for an 8-hour day, a 48-hour week and also for one week's holiday with pay in each year for employees in "industrial undertakings", which include every establishment and undertaking and all work in or about any industry, and every business, trade or occupation prescribed by the regulations. The Act does not apply to persons employed in a managerial, supervisory or confidential capacity and other exemptions include most professions, employees in agriculture, domestic service and of railway and steamship companies. The Ontario Industry and Labour Board may authorize longer hours if agreed upon by organizations or representatives of employers and employees, in cases of accident or urgent work and in war industries.

In Saskatchewan the Annual Holidays Act, which has not been proclaimed in force, provides for an annual holiday of two weeks with pay for all employees, except those working on farms, ranches or market gardens.