

Regulation of Hours and Annual Holidays.—The limitations on hours which are imposed by statute or under statutory authority are summarized in the 1942 Year Book, pp. 717-718.

The Ontario Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, fixed an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week for workers in any industry and in any business or occupation prescribed by regulation. The Act does not apply to persons employed in a managerial, supervisory or confidential capacity and by regulation excluded also are most professions, agriculture, domestic service, employees of railway and steamship companies and of municipal fire departments, stevedores, commercial fishermen and others. The British Columbia Hours of Work Act, as amended in 1946, limits hours in the industries to which it applies to eight in a day and 44 in a week.

In all provinces, longer hours may be worked in an emergency or by permission of the administrative authority.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan, time and one-half is payable for all hours in excess of 48 or of the regular work week, and in British Columbia after 44 hours. In most classes of industrial establishments in Quebec, time and one-half is payable after 48 hours.

Five provinces, Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan, have provided for a yearly holiday with pay for work people in most trades and industries. This action was taken in 1946 in Alberta, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

The Ontario Act of 1944 provides for one week with pay in each year for employees in industrial undertakings, except professional workers, the funeral directing and embalming business, farming and domestic service.

In Saskatchewan, the Annual Holidays Act, proclaimed July 1, 1946, provides for a holiday of two weeks with pay for all employees, except those in farming, ranching or market gardening.

A week's holiday with pay after a year's employment is given in Quebec under a Minimum Wage Order, in British Columbia by statute, and in Alberta by regulations under the Labour Welfare Act. For employment of less than a year, Quebec grants a half-day for each month. The Order covers most workers but exemptions include domestic servants, farm labourers, workers in seasonal industries, building construction, forest operations, janitors and watchmen.

In Alberta, two weeks' holidays are given to all workers other than coal miners, farm labourers and domestic servants after two years' employment. Coal miners are entitled to one day's holiday with pay for every 23 days worked in any calendar month (22 in February) but not more than two weeks' holiday in a year.

Subsection 2.—Statistics of Wage Rates and Hours for Various Classes of Labour*

Statistics of rates of wages and hours of labour have been collected for many years by the Dominion Department of Labour and were published in the *Labour Gazette* and, later, in annual reports supplementary to the *Labour Gazette*. The first report was issued in 1921 but the records begin in many cases, with the year 1901. The index numbers show the general movement of wage rates for the main industrial groups as well as for individual industries, but these cannot be used to compare

* For more detailed information see "Wage Rates and Hours of Labour in Canada", published by the Department of Labour as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette*.