

Regulation of Hours and Annual Holidays.—In Ontario and Alberta there is a maximum eight-hour day and 48-hour week for the workers to whom the statutes apply. In British Columbia hours are limited to eight in a day and 44 in a week. In Saskatchewan a 1947 Act requires time and one-half to be paid for work after eight hours daily and 44 hours weekly. This Act covers all workers employed in, or within a five-mile radius of, any city, workers in all factories in the Province, and in shops and offices in the towns or villages within the scope of Minimum Wage Orders. In the other three above-mentioned provinces the Acts apply to most workers, except farm labourers and domestic servants.

A 1949 Manitoba Act requires time and one-half to be paid for work done after eight hours in a day and after 48 hours in a week for men workers and 44 for women. The Act covers most industrial workers in the Province.

In all provinces that have Acts regulating hours longer hours may be worked in an emergency or by permission of the administrative authority.

In Nova Scotia and Alberta time and one-half is payable for all work in excess of 48 hours or of the regular work-week if less, but in Nova Scotia the provision applies only to women and only where the legal minimum rate is being paid. In British Columbia time and one-half must be paid after 44 hours. In most classes of industrial establishments in Quebec, time and one-half is payable after 48 hours. In hotels and restaurants and other workplaces in the larger towns and villages of Saskatchewan time and one-half is payable after 48 hours.

Six provinces have provided for annual holidays with pay for work people in most industries. In five of these provinces—Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia—workers are entitled to a week's holiday with pay after a year of employment. Two weeks' holiday is given in Saskatchewan after a year of employment and, in Alberta, after two years of employment. A worker employed for less than a year is entitled, in Quebec, to a half-day for each month of employment and in Saskatchewan to one day for each month.

Coal miners in Alberta are entitled to a one day holiday with pay for every 20 days worked in a month but not more than two weeks holiday in a year.

Excluded from the holiday provisions are farm workers in all provinces, and domestic servants in all but Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The Manitoba Act also excludes independent contractors and railway and express companies under federal jurisdiction. In addition Quebec exempts building trades, forest operations, public corporations, janitors and watchmen and certain part-time workers; Ontario, professional workers, funeral directing and embalming; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, ranching and market gardening; and British Columbia, horticulture.

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 Federal Department of Labour and are 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

* 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*.