

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 workpeople 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 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 professional workers and 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 compare wage rates in one industry with those in another. The statistics are average straight-time wage rates or average straight-time piece-work earnings and therefore do not include overtime or other premium payments.

Tables 36 and 37 show the index numbers of wage rates by main industrial groups and by industries. From 1930 to 1933 there was a general decrease in wage rates but increases have been general each year since that time. During the period 1939-49, the rise in the index number of wage rates amounted to 105.1 p.c.

* 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*.