

Territory. Thus, throughout Canada there are seven different standard times roughly corresponding with the 88 degrees of longitude between St. John's, Nfld., and the Alaskan boundary.

Some municipalities adopt the time used by the local railways, which in some cases differs from the standard, and there are also villages that adopt such time as seems best to suit their convenience, but, in general, the legal boundaries of the different time zones are actually in use.



Daylight Saving Time.—For some years before World War I there was active propoganda, particularly in the cities, for the use of an earlier time, usually referred to as 'daylight saving time', one hour ahead of standard time, during the summer months. It was considered, both from the economic and from the health point of view, that people in industrial towns and cities would gain by having longer periods of sunlight at their disposal for recreation. Canada adopted daylight saving time in 1918, but the Canadian Act lapsed at the end of that year. Since that date, however, various towns and cities have adopted daylight saving by-laws for varying periods in the summer months.

Legal Authority for the Time Zones.—Most of the regulations made in Canada concerning standard time have been passed by the provincial legislatures and the Northwest Territories Council. The exceptions include: the Daylight Saving Act of 1918; an Order in Council (P.C. 4994) issued in 1940 requiring the continuation, for an additional period, of daylight saving time in a number of places in Ontario and Quebec where it had already been in force for the summer; and an Order in Council in 1942 (P.C. 547) making daylight saving time nation-wide, and later revoked by Order in Council (P.C. 6102), ending the observance on Sept. 30, 1945. Legislation, besides determining the boundaries of zones, regulates