

**Regulations of Hours and Annual Holidays.**—In Ontario, there is a maximum eight-hour day and 48-hour week for the workers to whom the statute applies. In Alberta, the maximum daily and weekly hours in the cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat are eight and 44; in the remainder of the Province they are eight and 48. In British Columbia, hours are limited to eight in a day and 44 in a week. In these three provinces, the Acts apply to most workers, except farm labourers and domestic servants. In Saskatchewan, an Act of 1947 requires time and one-half to be paid for work after eight hours daily and 44 hours weekly. The Act applies to all workplaces in centres over 300 in population and to any area where mining, logging, lumbering or factory operations are carried on. A Manitoba Act of 1949 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.

Six provinces have provided for annual holidays with pay for workers 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, in Alberta after two years of employment, and in Manitoba after three 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 one days 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, salesmen, funeral directing and embalming; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, ranching and market gardening; and British Columbia, professional workers and horticulture.

## Section 2.—Occupations of the Gainfully Occupied Population

Detailed statistics on the occupations of the people of Canada in 1941 will be found in Vol. VII, *Census of Canada, 1941*. Summary statistics appear in the 1943-44 and 1945 Year Books. Figures on the gainfully occupied population of Newfoundland are given in Vol. I of the *Census of Newfoundland, 1945* and are summarized in the 1951 Year Book, pp. 655-656. Information from the 1951 Census on this subject was not available at the time of preparation of this Chapter.

## Section 3.—Employment and Unemployment

### Subsection 1.—The Labour Force\*

During World War II it became increasingly apparent that up-to-date information on the size and characteristics of the labour supply was a necessity. Also, the possibility of disturbed economic conditions in the post-war period emphasized the need for a current and periodic analysis of the state of employment in Canada. To meet this need, a labour force survey on a sample basis was conducted in the

\* Revised in the Special Surveys Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.