

Minister of Labour or his representative may be made legally binding by Order in Council on the industry in the area concerned. The Nova Scotia Act applies only to construction work at Halifax, Dartmouth and Sydney.

In Nova Scotia, 11 schedules for individual building trades were in force during 1952, including 10 renewals of previous schedules and one new schedule governing plasterers at Sydney made binding for the first time. In New Brunswick, six schedules for individual building trades were in force during 1952. One new schedule governing painters at Saint John replaced the previous schedule which had expired in 1941.

In Ontario, there were 137 schedules in force at Mar. 31, 1951. Throughout the Province schedules were in effect for brewery workers, cloakmakers, the men's and boys' clothing industry, men's and boys' hats and caps and the hard furniture industry. In the construction industry, one schedule covered several building trades in one city, and 57 schedules, each for a single trade in a single locality, covered one or more trades in 28 localities. In other industries also, schedules were in effect for certain zones only: for bakers in one zone, for soft furniture manufacturing in one, for coal hoisting in one, for the coal industry in one, for taxi-drivers in one, for the retail gasoline service in four and for barbers in 65 zones. From Mar. 31, 1951, to the end of 1952, 28 new schedules were made binding, seven of which were made for the first time, including one covering millinery manufacturing throughout the Province.

In Saskatchewan, 16 schedules were in effect at Dec. 31, 1951. One for barbers covered the whole Province; others were in effect for bakers and bakery salesmen, carpenters, electrical workers, painters, shoe repairers and beauty-culture operators in one or more areas. During 1952, a new schedule for carpenters at Swift Current replaced the one rescinded in 1947.

In Alberta, 22 schedules were in effect during 1952. These included, in one or more areas, bakers and bakery salesmen, certain individual building trades, dairy employees, garage and service-station employees, radio-service employees, laundry and dry-cleaning employees and barbers. One new schedule was made binding during the year.

Part II of the Manitoba Fair Wage Act provides similar machinery for fixing wages and hours in any business, trade or undertaking, except agriculture. Orders in Council, under this legislation, have been passed fixing wages and hours in the barbering and hairdressing trades.

Five provinces, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, have statutes that either place absolute limits on working hours or require time and one-half the regular rate to be paid if work is continued after specified limits. There is, in addition, an Act of limited application in Quebec. In the provinces that have no special hours-of-work legislation, the only statutory regulation of hours, apart from that described above under industrial standards Acts and the Quebec Collective Agreement Act, is that imposed by factories Acts, mines Acts and, in Newfoundland, an Act governing shops. In New Brunswick and Quebec, the limits imposed by the factories Acts apply only to women and boys under 18 years. Several minimum wage Acts give authority for the regulation of hours as well as wages.