

In the construction industry, one schedule covered several building trades in one city and 65 schedules, each for a single trade in a single locality, covered one or more trades in 28 localities. In other industries also, schedules of wages and hours were in effect only for certain zones. Bakers, soft furniture manufacturing, coal hoisting, and the coal industry each had schedules in one zone, retail gasoline service in four, taxi drivers in one and barbers had schedules in 64 zones. During 1953, 22 new schedules applying to the construction industry were made binding, three of which were applied for the first time.

In *Manitoba*, 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.

In *Saskatchewan*, 17 schedules were in effect at Mar. 31, 1953. These included one for barbers covering the whole Province; others applied to bakers and bakery salesmen, carpenters, electrical workers, painters, shoe repairers, and beauty-culture operators in one or more areas.

In *Alberta*, 29 schedules were in effect during 1953. These included, in one or more areas, schedules governing bakers and bakery salesmen, certain individual building trades, dairy employees, garage and service-station employees, radio service, laundry and dry-cleaning employees and barbers. Two new schedules were made binding during the year.

Regulation of Hours and Annual Holidays.—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 on pp. 759-760, 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 of age. Several minimum wage Acts give authority for the regulation of hours as well as wages.

In Ontario, there is a maximum eight-hour day and 48-hour week for certain workers. 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 workers in all industries except agriculture and domestic service. A Manitoba Act of 1949, covering most industrial workers in the Province, 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 and 44 hours for women. 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 legislation in effect providing 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