

single trade in a single locality, covered one or more trades in 26 zones. Four schedules were in effect for certain zones in the retail gasoline service industry, and barbers had schedules in 64 zones.

In *Manitoba*, the 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 hair-dressing trades. A schedule for the construction industry applies to private construction work in the larger centres of population as well as to public construction work throughout the province.

In *Saskatchewan*, 22 schedules were in effect at Mar. 31, 1958. The schedule for barbers covered 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*, 28 schedules were in effect during 1958. These governed, in one or more areas, bakers and bakery salesmen, certain individual building trades, dairy employees, garage and service-station workers, radio service, laundry and dry-cleaning employees and barbers.

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 p. 755 under the 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 of wages.

In Ontario there is a maximum eight-hour day and 48-hour week with certain exceptions. 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 the Act requires time and one-half to be paid for work after eight hours daily and 44 hours weekly and applies to workers in all industries except agriculture and domestic service. A Manitoba Act 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.

Seven provinces—Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia—have legislation in effect providing for annual holidays with pay for workers in most industries, and New Brunswick has legislation requiring annual holidays in the mining and construction industries and for fish, fruit and vegetable packers. In all these provinces, except British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, workers are entitled to a one-week holiday with pay after a year of employment. A two-week holiday is given in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba after a year of employment and in Alberta after two years except in the case of workers in the highway, pipeline and heavy